

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SUFFOLK
INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY
AND
NATURAL HISTORY.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

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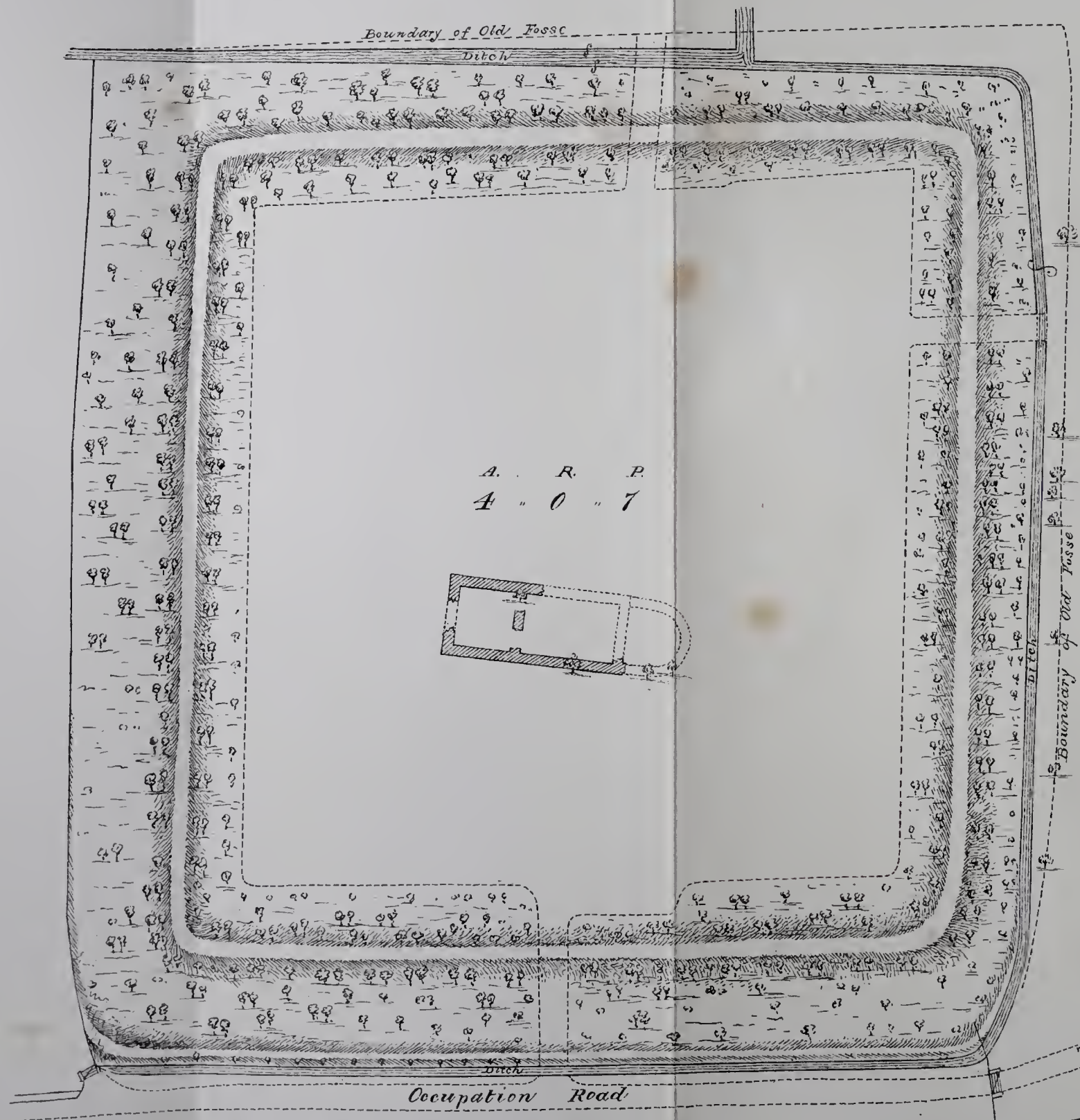
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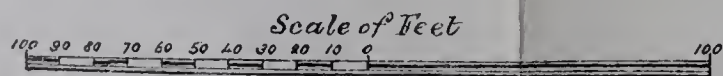
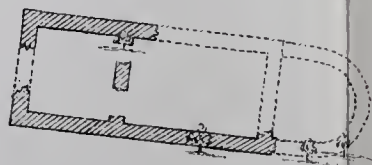
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*Plan of the Old Minister's Grounds
in the Parish of
St. Cross or St. George Southelmham,
1863.*



A. R. P.
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY,

Statistics, and Natural History.

THE OLD MINSTER, SOUTH ELMHAM.

HAVING heard, and read in Suckling's *Suffolk*, such accounts of this remarkable ecclesiastical relic, as stimulated without satisfying my curiosity, I availed myself in the summer of the year 1857, of an opportunity of visiting it in company with the late Mr. John B. Scott, of Bungay, and I have great pleasure in laying before the Members of the Archæological Societies of Suffolk and Norfolk, the notes which I have made upon it, with such elucidations as I have been able to obtain since.

The extremely secluded situation of the Old Minster, first requires notice. Few persons, even amongst those who are interested in architectural archæology, are aware of its existence; and most of those who do know that there is such a ruin, have been made aware of it by the occurrence of its name on the large county maps, or by the account of it contained in Suckling's *History of the County*.

It stands somewhat to the south of the middle of a nearly square precinct, which is known by the name of the Minster Yard.* The area of this precinct, I was informed by Mr.

* The accompanying plan of the Old Minster and Minster Yard, from a survey made by Mr. Alger, of Diss, for the Venerable Archdeacon Lord Arthur Hervey,

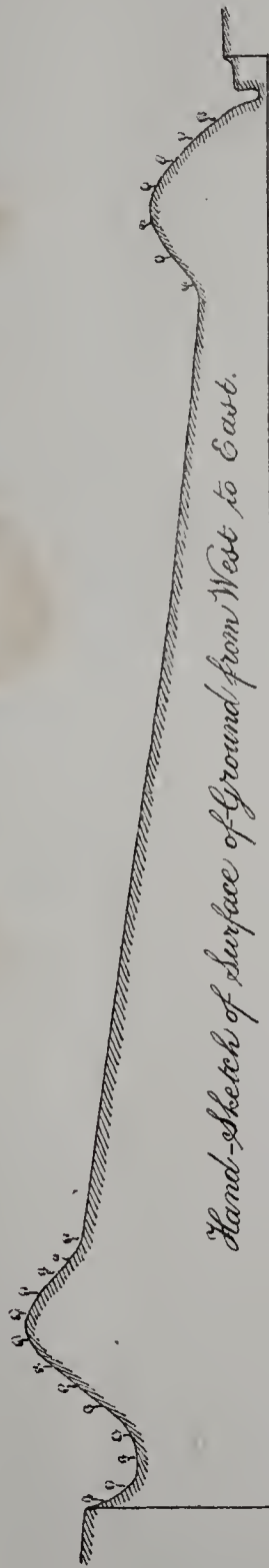
and the Rev. C. R. Manning, has been liberally engraved at their cost, for the use of the Institute.

George Durrant, is about three acres and a half; and it is surrounded by a low bank and a shallow moat, which are now planted, so as to screen the ruin very effectually from the eyes of the few passers by. It is about 45 yards from the south side, and 65 yards from the north side; its distance from the east and west sides, are 45 and 40 yards respectively. Its orientation is nearly N. E. by E.

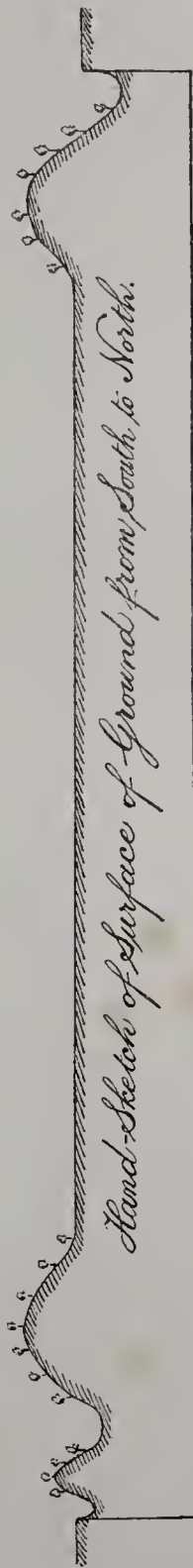
The ruin itself is 104 feet in extreme length, and the extreme breadth of it is 33 feet. It consists of three distinct parts: the first, at the western end, is 26 feet in length, with one opening for a great west door, and two openings for windows on each side; it communicates with the second part by means of two doorways, the jamb between them being opposite the western door, and making it impossible for a spectator to see through the building to the eastern end. The length of this part is 38 feet; and it had three windows on each side. It is almost open into the third part, there being no trace of any other division than what may have served as the piers to a wide arch. This third part is apsidal in figure, and is $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length from the arch to the trace of the outer edge of the apse. The walls are most perfect in the western compartment, and on the south side, where they are about 18 feet high. The form of the chancel alone can be traced, no walls remain.

In these three parts we cannot fail to recognize the chancel, the nave, and what was not a very common appendage to small churches—the galilee. Mr. John Henry Parker, one of our most learned ecclesiastical archaeologists (whose useful work on the *Architectural Topography of Suffolk*, is doubtless well known to the Members of these Societies, although it does not contain any mention of the Old Minster), has directed my attention to the old church of Llantwit Major, in Glamorganshire, as an example of a similar plan; the church of St. Woollos, in Monmouthshire, affords another instance; and to come nearer home, the church at Gillingham, in Norfolk, is constructed in the same manner. Durham cathedral exhibits the galilee on a grand scale. Other examples might be found in this country.

Old Minster Southelmlham.



Hand-Sketch of Surface of Ground from West to East.



Hand-Sketch of Surface of Ground from South to North.

Mr. Parker says that this construction is occasionally met with in France, and instances the churches of St. Benôit sur Loire and Tournus.

These galilees were not regarded, it appears, as quite so sacred as the other parts of the church ; and had their name from some fancied parallel between their condition and the Galilee of the Gentiles. Sometimes the galilee was merely a porch, and there was a chamber or even a chapel over it, where relics were preserved, and exhibited on particular occasions. In some cases, the western tower itself appears to have been a sort of galilee.

There was another case in which the body of a church was divided by such a wall as we find here between the western and the central compartments of the structure ; that, in which part of the church belonging to a monastery was used as a parish church. This is not a very uncommon case ; but the proportion of the two parts would be the reverse of what we find it in the Minster ; for here the western portion, which would represent the church of the parish, is no bigger than the chancel of what would be the monks' church. Which, I think, confirms the opinion I have already expressed, that this western division is a galilee. The plan and proportions of this Minster are interesting on another account ; they exhibit very singularly the relation of the Christian Church to the Pagan Temple. An Italian gentleman, a friend of Mr. Scott, was so much struck with this fact, that on seeing our Minster, he exclaimed at once, "*A Temple!*" The three divisions corresponded so precisely to the *porticus*, *pronaos*, and *cella*, of the ruins he had seen in his own country. The plan of the cathedral, as we know, is borrowed from the Roman *Basilica* (and in Rome this very term is used as the name of a church of great dimensions) ; it would be in no respect surprising that the plan of the parochial church, or the chapel, should be derived from the simpler form of the Roman temple.

The plan, materials, and mode of construction, all unite in pointing to a very early period as the date of this church. Mr. Parker, and Mr. Franks (Director of the Society of

Antiquaries), with whom I have conversed and corresponded respecting it, agree in assigning it to about A.D. 1000 ; but it may be of an earlier date, although there are no Saxon tiles in the building. The galilee, the apsidal east end, the remains of the splay of the windows, the facing of the wall with uncut flints, the absence of any quoining, are the principal features that I refer to.

But now I have to speak of the most remarkable fact concerning the Old Minster. Both outside and inside may be seen rows of holes, some three-cornered, some quadrangular, which are nothing but old log-holes, left unfilled, after the removal of the scaffolding, by which the walls were raised. This could not well have arisen from any other cause than—that *the building never was finished*. An opinion which derives the strongest support from these other facts, for the knowledge of which I am indebted to Mr. George Durrant,—that although the Minster Yard has been cultivated by all the most improved methods of modern husbandry, ploughed, sub-soiled, and even drained ; although the moat has been searched and cleared ; and although the interior of the building has been explored to a sufficient depth (5 feet), to have reached the floor, if there had been one,—no floor was found, no trace of any interment, nor anything of any sort that could be deemed antique.

With regard to the name of this most remarkable church ; it must not be supposed that *minster* is used invariably to indicate the church of a monastery. It has now been clearly ascertained that it often signifies no more than *church*. Yet it is quite possible, nay, even probable, that this was intended as the church of a monastery ; and the formation of this moated area or precinct, seems very decidedly to indicate it. In this case then, the name *minster*, would be perfectly according to rule ; whilst *Old Minster* might be the designation it received after the establishment of the Nunnery at Flixton, or the Benedictine Cell at Rumburgh.

And this leads me to remark on the singular absence of documentary evidence regarding this place. Mr. Durrant,

who not only is occupier of the land on which it stands, but as steward of the estate, under Sir Robert Adair, had good opportunities of examining the records relating to it, was able to tell me no more than that the building and the precinct, are called by the names of Old Minster and Minster Yard, in all the court rolls, &c., that he had seen. Nor was I able to discover, in any of the old records in the muniment room of Flixton, which I was permitted by Sir Robert to inspect very carefully, the least fragment of information, which could either solve or direct my inquiries.

It is still however possible, that in the British Museum, or the Record Offices, some satisfactory information may be obtained.

The entries in *Domesday* relating to South Elmham, are the following; they occur in vol. ii. :—

Fol. 356. [TERRA GODRICI DAPIFERI. BISCOPEs.]
Waineforda. H. Almaha' ten' Godric' lib' ho' comb.' R'..
....1. eccla.' viii. ac'. 7 v. pars. i. eccla'. vi. ac'.

Fol. 380. [FEODV' EPIs DE TEDFORT.]
In halmeha'. i. lib' ho' cond' 7 soc' Ælman' epi'.....
.....i. æccia'. vi. ac'.....
Almeah' ten' Willm' de epo'.....

Fol. 380, b.
.....i. æccia'. xl. ac' lib'æ t'ræ. 7 dim.' car.'....
..... In ead' xxv.
lib' ho'es. comd' Almaro epo'.....
.....iii. æclia. xxx. ac'.
7 ual'. v. sol'.

There are here seven churches named as existing in *Elmham*. *Flixtuna*, and *Humbresfelda*, are spoken of separately; in fols. 380, and 434 *b.* two halves of *the church* at *Flixtuna* are specified; whilst in fols. 379 and 380, *two churches* are spoken of as belonging to *Humbresfelda*. This assuredly makes it *possible* that our "Old Minster" was one of the churches of Elmham, at the time of this survey.

The *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, under the head *Deanery of South Elmham*, contains the following list of parishes: St. James, St. Michael, St. Peter,

Homersfelde, Sandcroft, St. Margaret, St. Nicholas, All Saints, and Flyxtone; one church less than Domesday shewed as existing within the same limits.

In conclusion, I beg to offer the only explanation which has occurred to me, of the facts which I have collected in this paper. All students of Tanner and Dugdale know how very slight are the records which have preserved the memory of many monastic establishments; and therefore that none should yet have been discovered, relating to the Old Minster, is not a sufficient reason for rejecting the opinion that it was one. I think that the remains show that the foundation of such an institution was effected here, at the time when the troubles respecting the succession to Edward the Confessor, came to their height. The conventual buildings (if any had been erected at all), just as the halls of the lords of the soil, and most of the churches, in those days, would be of wood, and have, therefore, all disappeared. The church, which was to have been on a larger scale than most of those existing at that time, was commenced, but never finished, because the conquest of England by the Normans supervened; the new king took possession of the whole country, and all the wealth that would have served to complete and endow the establishment, passed into other hands; and the design of the former owners was forgotten or disregarded.

That these ruins should have survived the accidents of so many centuries, is not to be wondered at; for the whole of South Elmham was in the hands of the church; and it must be remembered that the present state of the country round it, differs widely from that in which it was till within a comparative recent period. There was no sufficient reason for destroying a building, which interfered neither with such agriculture as was practised through those ages, nor with the chase, and neither church nor dwelling-house was erected near it; or it would have shared the fate of so many other relics of those older times, the very site of which either is completely unknown now, or is preserved by some doubtful and corrupted local name. We have enough left

us to pique our curiosity, and to stimulate the endeavours of all who are interested in "the Restitution of Decayed Intelligence" respecting what we now designate the Antiquities of Suffolk; and it will afford me the liveliest satisfaction, if by this very imperfect memoir, I may suggest, or direct any more successful investigations of the history of the *Old Minster*.

B. B. WOODWARD, F.S.A.

ON THE SITE OF THE BISHOPRIC OF ELMHAM.

A VISIT I paid some years ago with the members of the Suffolk Archæological Institute, to a ruined church called the "Minster," in the parish of South Elmham St. George, in the county of Suffolk, brought strongly to my mind some doubts I had long entertained of the accuracy of the generally received account of the location of the sees of the Bishops of East Anglia, and determined me, when opportunity offered, to look further into the subject, and state my views upon it.

I now give the result of my enquiries, and in order to render my observations more intelligible, I think it will be better to subjoin a list of the Bishops of East Anglia, from the latest authority, Mr. J. M. Kemble's list in the Norwich volume of the Archæological Institute:—

- 1 Felix
- 2 Thomas
- 3 Berhtgild
- 4 Bisi

Elmham.

673 to 693 Beadwine
 706 Northberht
 731 Heatholac
 736 to 742 Æthelferth

Dunwich.

Æcce 674
 Æscwulf
 Ærdred
 Cuthwine

Elmham (continued).

742 Eangerth
 781 Æthelwulf
 803 Hunferth
 814 Sibba
 826 Hunferth
 Humberht

Dunwich (continued).

Aldberht
 Eeylaf
 Heardred
 Ælfhun
 Tidgerth
 Wermund
 Wilred

Athulf sole Bishop of East Anglia, Eadwulf, qu. *Dunwich* 942.

966 Ælfrie
 Theodred -
 Theodred

996 Æthelstan

1001 to 1021 Ælfgan

1021 to 1029 Ælfwine
 Ælfrie

d. 1038 Ælfrie “ Bishop in East Anglia.”—*A.S.C.*

1038 to 1039 Stigand

1040 to 1044 Grymketel

1044 to 1047 Stigand again

1047 to 1070 Ægelmar, Stigand's brother

1070 Arfast, removed to Thetford, 1075

The first Bishop of East Anglia, Felix, is stated some time or other to have had his see at Dummoc or Dunwich, and he was followed by Thomas, Berhtgild, and Bisi, who are also said to have continued at that place.

Bede, who is the authority for all later historians, says, that about 673, whilst Bisi was yet alive, two bishops, Æcce, and Beadwine, were appointed and consecrated in his place, “from which time that province has had two bishops.”

Camden (quoting Bede as his authority) repeats this, but adds what Bede nowhere says, that it was divided into two sees, one at Dunwich, the other at North Elmham, “a little town.”

Spelman goes further, and identifies the village of North Elmham, in Norfolk, as the site of the see of Elmham. Blomefield, also quoting Bede as his authority, still further improves upon the original account, and says that one continued at Dunwich and the other at North Elmham, in Norfolk, *whose jurisdiction extended over that county as the other did over Suffolk.*”

Now Bede says nothing of the kind; in every instance in which he speaks of the see of Elmham, it is as Elmham alone, without any addition of "North" or "South," "Norfolk" or "Suffolk."*

Blomefield adds, "these two sees were again united about 870, and Wildred, who was then bishop, resided at North Elmham, and so remained till removed to Thetford, by Herfast the bishop in 1075".....†

He further says that "in 1075, by order of the council held by Lanfranc, which appointed that all bishop's sees should be removed from villages to the most eminent cities in their dioceses: he removed his see from Elmham to Thetford."

North Elmham is a village of some extent in the north of Norfolk, and is the first in the list of the Norfolk possessions of W., bishop of Thetford, recorded in Domesday: there is, however, no allusion on that record to its having ever been the seat of the episcopal see.

Considering the purpose for which the Domesday survey was compiled, the absence of any notice of the kind cannot be taken to be of much importance, but it is rather startling to find Blomefield, in his account of the bishops, stating that Theodred, bishop of East Anglia (who was also bishop of London) by his will, which he extracts from the White Register of Bury, directed that‡ men deal ten pounds for his soul at HOXNE, *at my bishopric*; and simply adding in a note "the bishops of Elmham, Thetford, and Norwich always had a grand palace at Hoxne, until Henry VIII's time." But a palace at Hoxne would not make it "mi bishopric" in 970 or 80.

Further, Ailfric, bishop "in East Anglia," as he is styled in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, died in 1038, and by his will,

* Neither do any of the early chroniclers after Bede, with one exception, Thomas of Elmham, the Canterbury chronicler, who wrote about 1414, or about three centuries after the removal of the see. He evidently thought the Norfolk Elmham was the site of the see, for he speaks in his chronicle, in recording the appointment of two Bishops in East Anglia, that Elmham

was "seven miles from Walsingham." It might be that he knew no other Elmham than that, his native place; but whether it was simply a conjecture of his, or he had grounds for the statement, he does not say. See *Thomas of Elmham's Chronicle*, by Hardwick, p. 167

† Blomefield, vol. ix, 487.

‡ Blomefield vol. iii, p. 458.

which Blomefield also extracts from the Bury register, he gives the fen which Thurlac sold him to Elmham, the priests to feed, and to Hoxne to the priests there a thousand "werd fen."

We get another small gleam of light from the Domesday survey, where under the heading of "lands of W., bishop of Thetford, in Sudfolc," we are told that "Hoxne was held by Ailmar, the bishop in the time of king Edward for a manor," . . . just as in the case of North Elmham, but here it adds, "in this manor was a church, *the see of the bishop of Suffolk, in the time of king Edward.*" Now as the bishop of Suffolk in the time of king Edward, was really bishop of Elmham or of East Anglia, it is clear these bishops had deserted the original site of their see long before the date assigned, viz. 1070.

As there were two Elmhams, one in Norfolk and the other in Suffolk, and as Bede and all the early chroniclers, speak of the place as Elmham, there is something strange and startling in the unanimity of all recent historians, including Camden and Spelman, in fixing the see at North Elmham. But the fact is so—and there is as little warrant for the assertion that the jurisdiction of the bishop of Elmham was coincident in extent with the county of Norfolk, and that of Dunwich with Suffolk.

I am now therefore led to enquire if there be any other evidence to determine the question?

There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of North Elmham that it was the Bishop's See; the palace of the bishops is pointed out a few hundred yards north of the parish church; and in a park a little distance from it, the site of the "Cathedral" is to be seen in particular states of the soil. I am told, however, by a gentleman well acquainted with the locality, that these foundations present no marks of antiquity, and are in his opinion the remains of a range of old cottages; besides which, the designation of cathedral is fatal to a tradition which professes to speak of matters occurring prior to the Conquest. The so-called palace is a very small manor house, belonging to the bishops, built

in the corner of a Roman camp. Bishop Spencer had licence to embattle his manor house here, in the 11th Richard the Second; and probably built it. It has therefore little to do with the times of the Bishops of Elmham.

In the north-east corner of the county of Suffolk, however, is a group of parishes locally known from time immemorial as "The Parishes." They are:—

1. Flixton.
2. South Elmham St. Mary, or Homersfield.
3. ————— St. George, or Sancroft.
4. ————— St. Margaret.
5. ————— St. Peter.
6. ————— St. Michael.
7. ————— All Saints.
8. ————— St. James.
9. Rumburgh.

Other parishes surround them on every side, and no reason can be ever elicited for the remarkable title: you are told that it always has been so, but no one knows why.

In the rolls of Great Yarmouth I more than once met with the name of a row in the northern part of that town, called the "Nine Parishes Row," which appears to allude to these South Elmham parishes.

In one of these, South Elmham St. George, or Sancroft, as I before mentioned, in the interior of a large Roman Camp, is the remarkable ruin called the "Minster." This is a small apsidal church, entirely built of rubble, having a square apartment at the west end, the walls of which do not seem stout enough for a steeple; and which has neither door nor window on the west, north, or south sides; but has two narrow openings into the nave of the church. An excavation might possibly throw some light upon this matter.

I need, however, no further allude to details of the building; it is sufficient to say it is an early Norman church, which does not appear to have been parochial, and has been time out of mind known as the Minster.

Now, I do not know where I could point out more clearly or distinctly the site of a "parochia," or diocese, "in partibus infidelium," than is here developed. The title of "the

parishes," applied to nine out of many hundreds, seems utterly unaccountable on any other supposition than that the ancient term of "parochia," applied to the site of the See, before the division of the land into parishes, has clung to it ever since; and this idea receives confirmation from the fact of the "Minster" remaining there. Not, of course, that I believe the present ruin is of older date than early Norman, but it replaced, I presume, an earlier wooden structure. Nowhere else in the two counties is a Minster to be found; there, alone, has the Saxon title clung to a heap of ruins for many hundreds of years. At no later period than the Saxon era is it possible to suppose such an appellation can have been given it.

Although, as a Norfolk man, I would fain retain the traditionary site in my native county, I can come to no other conclusion than that we have here the original site of the first labours of Felix. Here was a village (Flixton) which received his name: and in *Sancroft*, we have the Saxon "Minster,"—the mother church; and the parishes,—the "Parochia."

To Dunwich he probably afterwards went; but when two bishops were appointed, one went to the old site, and was called after it, bishop of Elmham. Here the bishops of Elmham probably continued until the death of St. Edmund, at Hoxne, induced them to build a "Minster" there, to which they removed the See; and from thence, when the incursions of the Danes into Suffolk, from the eastern coast (which became very frequent and disastrous in the eleventh century), the See was temporarily removed further inland, till the cessation of troubles should allow the intention of fixing the See at Norwich, to be carried out.

It will naturally be asked how it happens that this is now suggested for the first time. To this it can only be replied that doubts have probably—indeed, must—have occurred to many others beside myself, to whom the positive appropriation of the site to the Norfolk Elmham by Camden and Spelman, whose works are themselves antiquities, seemed to have incontestably established the claims of that

place. The sources from which Camden and Spelman drew their information, however, are equally open to us ; and on investigation, so far from establishing the conclusion they arrived at, it is clear any other place called Elmham, whether in Norfolk or Suffolk, has quite as much title to be considered the Bishopric, as North Elmham, in Norfolk.

When we have, in addition, the body of evidence furnished by the "Minster" and the "Parishes," by the names of Flixton, Sanicroft, Rumburgh ; to say nothing of the superior probability of a remove from South Elmham to Hoxne, and from Hoxne to Thetford (for which the incursions of the Danes afford a reasonable explanation), to the strange, inexplicable removal of the See from North Elmham to Thetford ; I do not think I can be accused of unwarrantable temerity, in differing from a number of historians, headed by the honored names of Camden and Spelman.

HENRY HARROD.

PLAYFORD AND THE FELTONS.

I have undertaken to read a paper on Playford and the Feltons; for it is the province of archæology to re-people as it were the places which we visit, with their old inhabitants, and to spread over the ancient walls and turrets which are the objects of our curiosity, the furniture of the old English life which once clothed and animated them. Mere stones, however picturesquely grouped, or grandly piled, are dull and dead things unless we can compel them to tell us something either of the living men who built them into human habitations, or of those who dwelt in them after they were built. But the very ground under our feet, the very ditches, and hedges, and roads which bound and divide it, and much more, the old oaks and willows which have been so long tenants of the land, and whose branches seem to be hung with the memories of centuries, have a solemn interest when by the force of association they help us to realize the manners, the characters, the actions, the faces, the dress, and the appearance of the men of bygone generations. I may add, however, if you will pardon so long an exordium, that in our archæological views of places there is sometimes a little pardonable, or rather unavoidable, deception. We cannot help throwing upon the spot we are viewing the concentrated light which we collect in one focus, though in reality it was dispersed over several ages and several places, and shone but feebly at any one spot or at one given time. We invest, too, the characters of the past with a few more virtues, and a somewhat brighter hue of heroism, than really belonged to them. Our knights are stouter and more generous, and our ladies more lovely and tender-hearted, as they appear to our

archæological vision, than they were perhaps in reality. Still it is a real gain if, in spite of a little too high coloring, "the great characteristic features of past times are imprinted on the mind for ever." *

I shall endeavour in the first instance to put together the little I have been able to learn concerning Playford itself. And then shall tell you all I know about the Feltons and other families connected with the parish. But before doing so, I would express the great obligation I am under to two gentlemen—our host, Thomas Clarkson, Esq., and the Rev. Edward Moor, Rural Dean. Mr. Moor, in the most liberal manner, sent to me by Mr. Clarkson four vols. of his valuable collections relating to his rural deanery, from which I have extracted much of the information which I shall lay before you to-day. I had also received some documents, including three original letters, from one who took a deep interest in all that related to this parish, of which he was a distinguished ornament—I mean the late Arthur Biddell. I had some correspondence with him on the subject of our meeting here, in which he exhibited his wonted kindness of disposition and vigour of understanding, and I had looked forward with much pleasure to seeing him on my visit here to-day. But God has otherwise ordered it, and another good man sleeps in the churchyard of Playford.

The parish of Playford, in the hundred of Carleford, is thus described in *Domesday Book*:—

H de Carleford

Plegeforda ten. & ymfrid' fili' Rob'ti. de R. Malet. & tenuit Goduin' fili' alferi. sub regina. t. R. E. I. M. iii. caruc t'rræ. Tnc viii. vill. m^o. iiii. Tnc iii bord. m^o. xxiii. & I. burg'. de Gipeswic. Tnc vi. ser. m^o. I. Tnc in dn'io iii cañ. m^o. ii. Tnc hou' viii. car'. m^o. III. Silva ad xx. por. xx acr. p'ti. & I mol. Tnc III r. Tnc xv. an. m^o. I. Tnc LXIX por. m^o. xxv. Tnc CLX. ov. m^o. XXVI. Tnc VI. vasa apu'. m^o. I. Tnc valuit viii. lib'. m^o. c. sol. I. æcel'a. x acr. & I. val. xx. d. et in eâdem XII lib'i ho'es. comdati. ejusde' G. (odwini) pt. II. ætheric. & Blacheman' de quib' habuit Halden comd. antec'. G. de

* Macaulay's *Essay on Machiavelli*.

magn'. vill. c. acr. træ. Tnc. III. car, m. II. & II acr. & d. pti. & val. xx sol. R. saca' & soca' & consuetudo & hab & in longo I leug. & dim. in lato & de Gelt. ix. d.

By which it appears that it then had a mansion and a church, xi carucates and xx acres of arable, xx acres of meadow, and woodland for xx pigs. The population amounted to 40: *viz.*, 4 villains, 23 bordarii, 1 burgher of Ipswich, 1 serf, and 12 free men (there had been 6 serfs in King Edward's time and only 3 bordarii). There was 1 mill, 1 bee-hive (6 in King Edward's time). There had been 3 rouncies (horses) in King Edward's time, but apparently none now; 1 cow, against 15 in King Edward's time; 26 sheep, instead of 160 T. R. E. The value of the manor had been viii pounds, but was now only 100 solidi.

Between the conquest and Edward the Third's reign, the value of the parish must have greatly increased, since we find the following account of Playford in the *Inquis. Non-arum*, temp. Edward III. The value of the living had also increased; 40 acres having been given it out of the *dominium*, in addition to the 10 it had at the survey:—

Ext'. xii. m̃r'.

Non' garb' vell & agn' ejusdem vill. val' p ann. vj mrc iijs. et no' plus. eo qd rect' ejus eccl'ie h't de dñic' p'dæ ecclie xl acr' terr' et val' p ann' xxs. p't acr' vjd. Itm past' p'tin' ad de'am eccl'iam val' p ann' vjs. viiid. Itm redd' de'e eccl'ie val' p ann' iijs. viijd. fenu deeim' val' p ann' xxvj^s. viij^d. Itm oblatôes & appert' valent p ann' xxs.

Et de'a ecclia tax' ad viijli. und' terr' d'nic' & altar' val' lxxvij^s. Et sic est s'm ix^e. iiijli. iijs.

In which extract it is interesting to notice the importance of the wool and the lambs; of which the *nona garba* or ninth part, literally the ninth sheaf, was worth 6 marks 3s., although the Rector of the church had 40 acres of the domain, which consequently did not pay *nones* or *ninths* (value 20s. at 6d. an acre, if I rightly understand the passage), on the principle that *Ecclesia decimas non solvit ecclesiae*. The ninth was due only from the dominica, and was usually paid to some other church, being originally somewhat of the nature of a gift, not compulsory.*

* *Nona* scil. *garba*, in Ducange.

The parish contains 650 acres ; and the population, according to the census of 1851, was 260. The tithes and glebe, and the whole church property, were given by Robert Malet, who was lord of Playford at the time of the Domesday survey, to the priory of Benedictines, founded by him at Eye ; and were granted at the dissolution of monasteries, by Henry the Eighth, to Edward Bedingfield (according to Kirby) ; but a MS. note of Davy's says that the church and rectory were granted successively to Charles, Duke of Suffolk, Ann of Cleves, and Thomas Sekeford. They are now the property of the lord of the manor ; and the sole provision from the land for the Perpetual Curate, is an annual rent-charge of £12. 12s. 0d., on the Playford Hall estate. This, however, is somewhat increased by sundry augmentations from Queen Anne's Bounty, and by a house built on land given for the purpose by Lord Bristol, before the year 1845. Of other early grants of land in the parish, I find that Hervey Fitz Peter gave the rent of half a mark (equal to 2s. 6d., *Mr. Davy*) in Playford, to West Dereham abbey, on its foundation by Hubert fil. Hervey Walter, together with certain homages, before 1189, temp. Henrici II. ; which grant was confirmed by King John : * a rent of 1s. 2d. was due to the priory of the Holy Trinity, in Ipswich ; and of 8s. to the priory of Eye. The property in Playford belonging to Bury St. Edmund's Abbey, which existed before the conquest, by the grant of Stigand Lanerd, in the time of the first Abbot Unius, ob. 1044, seems to have ceased very soon after, since the whole parish belonged to Robert Malet at the time of the compilation of Domesday.†

There appear to have been in old times three or four manors in the parish : *viz.*, Playford now Playford Hall, with Mitchells, the manor of Lees, and the manor of Mere or Meer hall. The three former were held together from very remote times ; but the latter belonged to the De Holbrooks at least as early as 1330, and was inherited from them by the Fastolfs (by the marriage of Sir John Fastolf

* Blomefield, vol. vii., p. 332.

† MS. of Mr. Davy.

with Margery de Holbrook), who were lords from about 1400 to 1507. It then passed to the Rushes, till after 1537. It was part of the dower of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Anthony Felton, in 1613; and in 1723, Elizabeth, Countess of Bristol, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Felton, had it, since which time it has gone as the manor of Playford.

There is no exact record of the time when Playford Hall was first built for a manorial house, but the site is probably the same as that of the *mansio* mentioned in Domesday Book. The present picturesque and curious Hall was built in the 16th century; one date on it is 1589, but some parts are evidently much older. It has been stated * that Sir George Felbrigge built it, but I know not on what authority. It is in itself very probable that he may have built a house here, of which portions still remain, or did remain, till they were taken down in the last century. An old man of the name of Hustleton, who died about 1840, informed Mrs. Clarkson that he remembered, when a boy, a chapel being attached to the east of the present dining-room, completing the north side; at right angles to which chapel ran the east side, corresponding with the present west, so that the present moat washed three sides of the Hall in those days. The Hall, as it now is, is in fact just one-half of what it originally was. Old Hustleton remembered the chapel, &c., "being taken down."

"The last occupiers of the Feltons were two maiden ladies, who were succeeded at the hall by a tenant that was a schoolmaster. After his time, it was reduced to its present condition of a farm-house, and occupied by Mr. Cutting. After him came Thos. Clarkson."† It is said (print of Playford hall, *Davy*) anciently to have had a drawbridge on the east, and a gallery on the south, and to have had four sides enclosing the court yard, but this is very improbable. The drawbridge must have been on the south side, and the shape of the house a half H.

The water-mill is probably, as in so many other cases,

* Clark's *History of Ipswich*.

† MS. note of Rev. E. J. Moor,

the identical one as to its site, mentioned in Domesday Book as the *molendina* belonging to Robert Malet.

The church is said to have been built, or rather restored, in the 14th century, by Sir George Felbrigg, who in Harvey's collections is called "its founder." The following notices are extracted from Mr. Moor's MS. vol. :—

"The church, or at the least the porch of it, was built by Sir Geo. Felbrigg. To him succeeded John Felbrigg, whose daughter and heiress marrying Thos. Sampson of Brettenham, Esq., carried Playford into that family.

"On Sir Geo. Felbrigg's tomb is a very fine engraved brass plate, representing his effigies in armour, with a legend round the stone in old French. Its age about the latter end of the 14th century.—(*MSS. Rev. T. Carthew.*)

"Sir George Felbrigg, whose will was proved May 18, 1401, was buried in the church of St. Mary of Playford, Suffolk. In a window of the church of Playford, which was built by Sir George Felbrigg, was his portraiture and that of his lady Margaret, and the arms of Felbrigg impaling Aspal, Az., three chevronells Or. Sir John Felbrigg, by his will dated Oct. 2, 1423, was buried in the chancel of Playford church, in which church were the arms of Felbrigg impaling Waldgrave, probably his lady. Thos. Sampson, Esq., and Margery his wife, were there buried. Thomas died in 1439."—(*Blomefield's Norfolk*, vol. viii., p. 111.)

"Sir George Felbrigge (younger brother of Sir Simon Felbrigge of Felbrigge, Norfolk,*) and lord of the manor of Playford, in Suffolk, died 1400, and was buried in the north wall of the nave of Playford church, in a chauntry founded by him. His slab remains, and on it his figure in complete armour, a pointed helmet, whiskers, gorget of mail and gauntlets, a lion rampant on his breast, a sword and dagger, picked shoes, a lion at feet. The canopy over him rests on double pillars with an embattled base of quatrefoils: in the point of the arch a lion rampant. The same coat is in the north window. Upon opening the grave in 1784, at five feet depth, were found bones—a skull, a jaw, a tibia, vertebræ, and the os ischium—and a rusty nail in wood. All that remains of the inscription is 'ceste... funda. de. per. al. dieu. Loange. et. sue-mier... pur. l'alme. de. lui. A. dieu. quil est. pete. ei.'—the last word is imperfect; the stops

* This is an error. Sir George Felbrigge was descended from John Bigod, younger brother of Sir Simon Felbrigge;

which Simon was grandfather of Sir Simon Felbrigge.

are an M over a half rose. On the key stone of the porch, an angel holds the arms of Felbrigge. In the window Weever saw: John (George) Felbrigg and Margery his wife.”—(*Gough's Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. iii., p. 134.)

“Playford Cherche.—John Felbrydge and Margery his wyef, in the glass wyndow.

“Thomas Sampson, Esquyer, which dyed in Anno M. cccccxxxix., and Margery his wyef.”—(*Weever's Fun. Mon.*, p. 783.)

CHURCH NOTES.

“In the Cherche of Playford:—

1. *Felbryge*, Or, a lion rampant Gu., on his shoulder a mullet Or, impaling *Walgrave*, per pale G. and Or.

2. Ar., a saltire engrailed G.

3. Or, a lion rampant G.

Iorge Felbrigge, Knight, and Margery his wyef, in the glas wyndow, with the iiij Armes following. (Prob. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.)

4. Gu., 6 escallops Arg., 3, 2, 1.

5. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sa., a cross engrailed Or; 2 and 3, Gu., a cross moline Arg.

Thom. Sampson, Esquyer, wch dyed A^o M^lIIII^cxxxix., and Margery his wyef.

6. *Sampson*, a cross billeteè, and }
7. *Felbrige*, Or, a lion rampant G. }

8. *Sampson*, as above, impaling 2 coats. 1, in chief, a lion rampant; 2, in base, three chevrons.

9. Quarterly, 1, *Sampson*, as above; 2, a lion rampant; 3, Erm., on a chief indented, two lions rampant; 4, three chevrons.

Iorge Felbrige, Knight, wch was founder of this cherche of Playford.

10. *Elmham*, Arg., a fess G., between three eagles displayed Sa.

11. *Thorpe*, B., three crescents Ar.

12. George Felbrige and Aspoll. *Felbrige*, as above, impaling *Aspoll*, B., three chevrons Or.

13. Or, a chevron between three etoiles, Gu.

14. Or, two chevrons B., in chief two mullets Ar.

15. *Debenham*, S., a bend two crescents Or.”—(*MSS. B. M., Aysc. Cat.*, No. 4969, fo. 756 and 76. *Harvey's Collections*.)

“Playford font is a hexagon with a shaft, hollowed into niches.”—(*Gough on Fonts, Archaeologia*, vol. x., p. 198.)

We will now turn to give some account of the families and individuals of note, who have been connected with Playford; giving our chief attention, "as in duty bound," to the family of Felton. And first, I will merely cite the lists of the lords of the manor, as I find them in Mr. Moor's volume, completing them to the present time:—

MANOR OF PLAYFORD.

NOW CALLED PLAYFORD, WITH MITCHELLS, LEES, AND
MEER HALL.

T. R. E.		The Queen.
		Godwin, son of Alfer, held of her.
Wm. I.		Robert Malet.
		Humphrey, son of Robert, held of him.
29 E. I.	1301.	Robert de St. Quintin, and Segeyna, his wife.
9 E. II.	1316.	John de Playford.
		Sir George de Felbrigg, Kt.; died 2 Henry the Fourth, 1400-1.
2 H. IV.	1401.	Sir John Felbrigg, Kt., son and heir; died 2 Henry the Sixth, 1423.
2 H. VI.	1423.	Margery, daughter and heir, married Thomas Sampson, Esq.; died 17 Henry the Sixth, 1439.
17 H. VI.	1439.	George Sampson, Esq., son and heir; died 1458.
36 H. VI.	1458.	Thomas Sampson, Esq., son and heir; died 16 Edward the Fourth, 1476.
16 E. IV.	1476.	Sir Thomas Sampson, Kt., son and heir; died 3 Henry the Eighth, 1512.
4 H. VIII.	1512.	Thomas Felton, Esq., son and heir of Margery, wife of Robert Felton, and sister and heir of Sir Thomas Sampson; died 1 Elizabeth.
1 Eliz.	1558.	Thomas Felton, Esq., son and heir; died 19 Elizabeth.
19 Eliz.	1577.	Sir Anthony Felton, Kt., son and heir; died 1613.
	1613.	Sir Henry Felton, First Baronet, son and heir.
		Sir Henry Felton, Second Baronet, son and heir.
		Sir Adam Felton, Third Baronet, son and heir; died <i>s.p.</i>
		Sir Thomas Felton, Fourth Baronet, brother and heir; died 1705

- 170^s₉. Sir Compton Felton, Fifth Baronet, brother and heir; died *s.p.m.* 1719.
1719. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Felton, Fourth Baronet, married John Hervey, First Earl of Bristol; she died 1741, he died 1751.
1751. George William, Second Earl of Bristol, grandson and heir; died unmarried, 1775.
1775. Augustus John, Third Earl of Bristol, brother and heir; died *s.p.*, 1779.
1779. Frederick Augustus, Fourth Earl of Bristol, brother and heir, Bishop of Derry; died 1803.
1803. Frederick William, Fifth Earl of Bristol, son and heir, created Marquess of Bristol ob. Feb. 15, 1859.
1859. Frederick William, Second Marquess and Sixth Earl of Bristol, son and heir.

MANOR OF MERE; OR, MEER HALL.

John de Holbroke.

- 4 E. III. 1330. Margaret, his widow, claimed two parts as dower.
- 18 E. III. 1344. Sir Thomas de Holbroke, Kt.
John de Holbroke, Kt., and Maud his wife;
he died 49 Edward the Third.
Margery, daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Holbroke, wife of Sir John Fastoff, Kt.;
he died 7 Henry the Fourth, 1406.
- 1 H. IV. 1400. Sir Hugh Fastoff, Kt., son and heir; died 5 Henry the Fifth, 1417.
- 5 H. V. 1417. Matilda, his widow; died 1435.
- 13 H. VI. 1435. Sir John Fastoff, Kt., son and heir; died 1445.
- 23 H. VI. 1445. Thomas Fastoff, Esq., son and heir.
John Fastoff, Esq., son and heir; died 23 Henry the Seventh, 1507.
- 23 H. VII. 1507. George Fastoff, Esq., son and heir.
Arthur Rushe, Esq.; died 29 Henry the Eighth.
- 29 H. VIII. 1557. Anthony Rushe, Esq., son and heir.
After 1613. [Elizabeth, widow of Sir Anthony Felton, Kt.]
1723. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Felton, Bart., married John, First Earl of Bristol; he died 1751.
- After 1723. Same as Manor of Playford.

MANOR OF LEES.

Margery Sampson ; died 17 Henry the Sixth, 1439.

- 16 E. IV. 1476. Thomas Sampson, Esq., son and heir [of George] ; died 1476.
 1 R. III. 1483. Sir Thomas Sampson, Kt., son and heir ; died 4 Henry the Eighth.
 4 H. VIII. 1512. Thomas Felton, Esq., son of Margery, wife of Robert Felton, sister and heir of Sir Thomas Sampson ; died 1 Elizabeth.
 1 Eliz. 1558. Thomas Felton, Esq., son and heir ; died 19 Elizabeth, 1577.

Since which, it has gone with and had the same lords with the Manor of Playford.

Mr. Davy was unable to find any connection between John de Playford and Sir George Felbrigge, Kt., and so concluded that Sir George acquired the property by purchase. But from his time (the latter part of the 15th century), the manor and estate of Playford has passed by regular inheritance, three times by females, to the present owner.

The De Felbrigges were a younger branch of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, according to the pedigree of them given by Blomefield and others (see *Appendix D*). Sir Simon le Bigod, third son of Hugh, Earl of Norfolk, marrying Maud, daughter and heiress of Richard de Felbrigge, his descendants took the name of Felbrigge with the property. John le Bigod, second son of Sir Roger, the son of the above-named Sir Simon, had the lordship of Tuttington,* in Suffolk, in 13 Edward the Third, by gift of his father, and was succeeded in it by his son Roger. The son of Roger was Sir George Felbrigge, who acquired the manor of Playford. This Sir George, about the end of King Edward the Third's reign, was Esquire of the body to that King. In the forty-first year of that reign, the King wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Chancellor, to pardon his beloved Esquire, George de Felbrigg, for money due to the

* Qu. Tattingstone, of which the De Holbrookes were lords in 9 Edward the First. On the other hand, Tannington is written Tatintuna (*Suffolk Traveller*).

Tottington Hall was a manor of Sir Simon Felbrigge, in Norfolk ; and Tuttington, of Sir Thomas Wymondham's. — (See *Blomefield in Felbrigg*.)

crown, for lands granted to him on the forfeiture of John But, of Norwich, dated 8th of June. In 1 Richard the Second, he was one of the jury who found Alice Perers (late King Edward the Third's mistress), guilty of maintenance. In the 7th of that King, he and Margery his wife, held the manors of Wortham and Ingham, in Suffolk; and about the said time, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, granted to him and Roger Mareschall, Esq., the manor and park of Standon, in Hertfordshire, to farm. His seal was then a lion salient; and crest, a plume of peacock's feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet. And that of Mareschall, a chevron between three crescents. He was in the King's army when he marched against the Scots, in his 9th year; was knighted by him on his entrance into that country, and had, on Sept. 9, a grant of £40 per annum, for life, payable out of the issues of Norfolk and Suffolk, by the Sheriff; was appointed one of the King's Proctors, in his 10th year, to conclude a league with William, Duke of Guelderland, and by Thomas, Duke of Gloucester and Constable of England, October 12, and in the 15th year of the said King, one of the Lieutenants in the Court of Chivalry, to hear and determine the cause between the Lords Morley and Lovell. He built the church porch at Playford, and repaired or re-built a large part of the church itself. His fine brass, described above, is one of the chief ornaments of it at the present day. He is said also, as before mentioned, to have built the manor house.

In right of his first wife Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Roger de Hales, he held by courtesy the manor of Hales Hall. His will is dated Feb. 3, 1400; and he appointed Margery, his wife, and Sir Roger Drury, his executors.

He was succeeded by his son, Sir John Felbrigg. During his life, the elder branch, seated at Felbrigg, became extinct in the male line. Sir Simon, who had left the reversion of some of his manors to Sir John, had directed Felbrigg and Aylmerton to be sold to pay his debts, and John Wymondham had purchased them. He was residing at Felbrigg with his wife, the Lady Margery, daughter of Sir Robert

Clifton, of Bokenham, and relict of Sir Edward Hastings, of Elsing. Sir John Felbrigg, conceiving that he had a right to Felbrigg as heir-at-law, made a forcible entry into the manor house. John Wymondham was from home at the time, but the Lady Margery was in the house. Sir John threatened to set the house on fire; and when this threat failed to induce the lady to go, he seized her by the hair of her head, and dragged her out, and took possession. The King, however, ordering that John Wymondham be put in possession, Sir John Felbrigg withdrew his claim on payment of 200 marks to him by Wymondham.

The manor of Crownthorp, in Norfolk, was conveyed to this Sir John, by William Hales, and Margery his wife.

Sir John Felbrigg's wife Margery, was a Waldegrave, as appears from his impaling Waldegrave. His will was dated Oct. 2, 1423. He was buried in the chancel of Playford church.

His only daughter and heir, Margery, married Thomas Sampson, Esq., and carried the Playford estate into that family. The Sampsons were not destined, however, to hold it long. George Sampson, the son and heir of Thomas and Margery, succeeded them, and died in 1458. His son and heir, Thomas, died in 1476, leaving two children—a son, Sir Thomas Sampson, Kt., who succeeded him, and died without children, in 1512; and a daughter, Margery, the wife of Robert Felton, of Shotley, Esq., who was heir to her brother, and brought the Playford estate to the Feltons. Nothing more is known of the Sampsons who were lords of Playford. But one person of note, Thomas Sampson, born about 1519, was probably a member of this family, as he was born at Playford. He was an eminent puritan preacher and divine. He was educated at Oxford, and studied at the Temple. Becoming a protestant, he took holy orders in 1549, and became Rector of All-Hallows, Bread Street, to which he was collated in March, 1551, and resigned in 1553. He was made Dean of Chichester in 1552. On Queen Mary's accession, he retired to Strasbourg, and returned when Elizabeth came to

the throne. He was designed in 1560, for the Bishopric of Norwich, but he refused it on account, as is supposed, of his strong puritanism. He became Dean of Christ Church in 1561, but on account of his non-conformity, was ejected by Archbishop Parker, in 1564. He afterwards became Master of the Hospital founded at Leicester, by William de Wigston;* and a Prebendary of St. Paul's, in 1570; and Theological Lecturer in Whittington College, London; but being attacked with palsy, in 1576, he retired to his hospital, where he died in 1589, and was buried in the chapel there, at Leicester. His works consist of several sermons and theological treatises.

The family of Felton, a branch of which became lords of Playford, in 1513, were a very ancient and illustrious one; descended, as Collins thinks, and as he shews to be highly probable, from a younger son of Roger Bertram, Baron of Mitford, and Lord of Felton, co. Northumberland, who died 26 Henry the Third. This younger son, called Pagan or Paine, was Lord of Upper Felton. William Fitz-Paine or De Felton, the elder son of Paine, was a Commander of great note in the Scotch wars of Edward the First; and his son, Sir William de Felton, Kt., was Sheriff of Northumberland, King's Justice for Scotland, Governor of Bamburgh and Roxburgh castles, Seneschal of Poictou and Limousin, and employed in divers honourable services by Edward the Second and Third. He was summoned as a Peer of the realm to sit in Parliament, 16 Edward the Third. He was killed in battle in Spain, 41 Edward the Third, while attending the Duke of Lancaster. Robert de Felton, second son of the above-named Paine, had the manor of Litcham, in Norfolk; and in 25 Edward the First, had the King's license to hold a market in it. His son was also a Peer of Parliament, and is thought to be the same who was knighted with great solemnity, 34 Edward the First, with 300 others, at the high altar of Westminster Abbey. His son, Sir John Felton, Kt., of Litcham, Norfolk, was also a Peer of Parliament, in 16 Edward the Third. But of all the

* See *Appendix A.*



*Garter Plate of Sir Thomas Felton.
in St. George's Chapel.*



Felton family, the most illustrious was Thomas de Felton, K.G., second son of the above-named Sir John ; and on the death of his elder brother, or, as Gage says, his father, Hamon, became lord of Litcham. Frequent mention is made of him in Froissart's *Chronicles*, and a good memoir of him is given in Beltz's *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*. "The important services," says the latter writer, "for which this eminent person was distinguished, were chiefly performed in Aquitaine, where his military talents were long and successfully employed by his illustrious patron, the Prince of Wales, and where he discharged, during 14 years, the high ministerial function of Seneschal." In 1361, he witnessed the marriage of the Black Prince. In 1364, he attended the festivities at Angoulême, in honour of the King of Cyprus ; was employed with Sir John Chandos in negotiating a treaty with the King of Navarre ; was taken prisoner in a desperate battle, in which 200 English and Gascon knights and esquires encountered 6000 French and Spanish soldiers, the same in which his kinsman, Sir William Felton, the Seneschal of Limousin, was killed. Being exchanged, he continued to be employed in affairs of great trust, till in an unfortunate encounter with the French near Bordeaux, Nov. 1, 1377, he was taken prisoner by Jean de Lignac. His ransom was fixed at 30,000 francs, and three years given him to raise it in. This large sum was only raised eventually by the aid of King Richard, who placed at his disposal a French prisoner, Guillaume de Bordes, Chevalier, just at the expiration of the term, in 1380. In January, 1381, he was made K.G. ; and his garter plate, of which a copy is annexed, from a drawing by William Courthope, Esq., Somerset, is still to be seen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the tenth stall, on the Sovereign's side. He was the sixty-eighth knight from the foundation. He died in April of the same year. Besides his manor of Litcham and others in Norfolk, Sir Thomas Felton had property in Suffolk. He was lord of the manor called Felton's in Barrow, the reversion of which he purchased for 40 marks,

30 Edward the Third, of Sir Edmund de Creting, and had free warren therein granted him in 36 Edward the Third. He seems at the same time to have acquired rights in other lands of the De Cretings, in Risby, Saxham, the three Fornhams, Higham, and Hengrave (*Gage's Thingoe*, p. 11), and to have possessed the manor of Fordham, in Cambridgeshire. His manor of Barrow at his death, was held in trust by Robert, Bishop of London, and others, for Joan, his widow, and after her decease, for Sir John Curson and Mary his wife, Sir Thomas Felton's daughter. Sir Thomas Felton left three daughters, by Joan his wife. Mary, betrothed, but apparently never married, to Sir Edmund de Hemegrave, and afterwards married to Sir John Curson, of Beke or Beek, in Norfolk; Sibyll, wife of Sir Thomas de Morley; and Eleanor, wife of Sir Thomas de Ufford. His manor of Litcham, which he inherited from Sir Robert Felton, upon whom, and Maud his wife, daughter of Sir John le Strange, it had been settled in special tail male, reverted to the family of Le Strange, upon his death without issue male (*Gage's Thingoe*, p. 11; *Beltz's Mem. of Garter*).

Another Sir Thomas Felton was Chief Justice of Chester, from 42 Edward the Third to 5 Richard the Second. His only daughter married Thomas, Lord Hoo and Hastings, K.G., in the time of Henry the Sixth. According to the pedigrees he was son of Edmund Felton, which Felton was younger brother of Sir Thomas Felton, K.G., and third son of Sir John Felton, of Litcham. But this is impossible, from what has been said of the manor of Litcham. Possibly the said Edmund may have been son of the other Sir John Felton (son of Sir William), whose daughter married Sir Edward Hastings. The locality of Chester agrees better with the northern settlement of that branch; and the double alliance of Hastings, is an additional confirmation.

A branch of the Feltons were also settled at Pentlow, from the close of the fifteenth to towards the close of the sixteenth century. They are not mentioned in the pedigrees, but I am indebted to Richard Almack, Esq., for the infor-

mation of the fact, for the extracts from the registers which will be found in *Appendix B*, and for the knowledge of a tomb in Pentlow chancel, having the arms of Felton. This branch intermarried with the Druries of Rougham, the Lucys, Danyels, Carews, &c. (*Morant's History of Essex*, vol. xi., p. 323).*

The immediate ancestor of the Feltons of Playford, who seem to have been of the same branch as those of Pentlow, were settled at Shotley early in the fifteenth century, by the marriage of John Felton, Esq., with Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Mosel, Kt. But the exact connection of the Feltons of Shotley with the elder branch, is less clear than could be wished, though there can be no reasonable doubt that they were of the same stock as those already mentioned. They bore the same arms; and from the fact of the arms of Curson and Ufford being both seen in the windows of Playford church, by Tillotson, in 1594, it is evident that they considered themselves to be the kinsmen of Sir Thomas Felton, K.G. But for the reasons above given, Edmund Felton, from whom their descent is usually deduced, could not be a younger brother of Sir Thomas, K.G. Whoever he was, he married a daughter of Robert Gerrard, of Coddendam; and his son John, married a daughter of Roger Dennys or Le Denney, who had the manor called Denneys, in Coddendam, in the time of Edward the Third (*Supplement to Suffolk Traveller*, p. 539). What, however, was the first step towards raising this branch to distinction in Suffolk, was the marriage of John Felton, surnamed Le Chapman, from his being a merchant, with Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Mosell, Kt., and his wife Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Vis-de-lou, Kt., of

* On referring to Morant, I find that William Felton or Chapman, of Sudbury, Gent., held manor and advowson of Pentlow Hall, in 1490, and ob. 1493. Edmund Felton, his grandson (son of Edmund), presented to Pentlow 1541; and in 1564, bought of Edward, Lord Windsor, his moiety of the manors of Dynes, Hosdens, and Caxton's in Great Maplestead, but sold them again in 1566. Edmund, his

grandson (son of George), ob. 1570, but had not Pentlow (*I.g.m.* 13 Elizabeth). There was also a branch of the Feltons owners of Ovington. Timothy Felton, son of John Felton, of Northumberland, ob. 1683, was the purchaser of the lordship. His son Timothy, was High Sheriff of Essex, in 1692. Timothy or Thomas, son of the High Sheriff, sold the property, and ob. 1711.

Shelfhanger, in Norfolk, and of Shotley. The Vis-de-lous were a very ancient family, Humfridus Vis-de-lou having lived in the time of the Conqueror, and held lands in Berkshire, as appears by Domesday Book. William Vis-de-lou was lord of Shelfhanger in 1170, and it continued in his descendants till early in the fourteenth century* (*Blomefield in Brisingham and Shelfhanger*). They appear to have possessed Shotley for about the same period, seven generations of Vis-de-lous having been lords of the manor.† This ancient line terminated in the above-named Sir Thomas Vis-de-lou, who left two daughters, co-heiresses, of whom the one, Isabella, married Sir John Verdun, Kt.; the other, Margaret, married Thomas Mosel or Mossels, and brought with her the manor and estate of Shotley, as well as a portion of Shelfhanger. Joan, one of the daughters of this marriage, brought Shotley, as aforesaid, to the Feltons, by her marriage with John Felton, le Chapman; together with a portion of Shelfhanger, which was sold by their descendant, Thomas Felton of Playford, in Henry the Eighth's reign, to Richard Yaxley, the heir of Margaret Mosell, Joan's sister. This John Felton doubtless resided at Shotley, since he was buried in the chancel of Shotley church. His son John increased the family possessions in the parish, by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Edmund Alcock, but died in his father's life-time, leaving Robert, his son and heir. This Robert married Margaret, daughter of George Sampson, Esq., and sister of Sir Thomas Sampson, Kt., of Playford, who died *s.p.* in 1513. Robert Felton, however, had died in 1506, and Margaret had also died before her brother. But Thomas Felton, the son and heir of Robert and Margaret, was found to be cousin and heir to Sir Thomas Sampson, his uncle, and so acquired the Playford inheritance for the Feltons, in 4 Henry the Eighth, 1513. It was he who as above-mentioned sold his share of

* Thomas de Verdun presented to Vis-de-lou's mediety of Shelfhanger in 1313. The trustees of Sir John Verdun and Isabella (Vis-de-lou), his wife, in 1349.

† The Shotley estate has thus passed by regular descent, through 23 generations, down to the present time; a period of about 750 years.

the Vis-de-lou possessions in Shelfhanger; but the union in his person of the Felbrigg, Sampson, Vis-de-lou, Mosell, and Alcock inheritances, must have made him a considerable proprietor. He was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas; and Thomas again by his son and heir Anthony, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Lord Grey, on whom the manor of Playford was settled in dower, and who held it to a great old age. Anthony Felton was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1597, and was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James the First. A MS. notice speaks of him as "unfortunate," from which I infer that his character was none of the highest. Whether or no it was in consequence of anything he did in discharge of his office of Sheriff, he gave great offence to a gentleman of the name of Withipole.* The following account of the quarrel, and the judgment to which it gave rise, is extracted from Mr. Moor's collections:—

Anthony Felton (D. E. Davy).

"A Decree by the Earle Marshall touching a Matter in question between Anthony Felton & Edmund Withepole. 13 Maij 1598.

"Anthony Felton Esqr. & Edmund Withipole Esqr. being called before the Earle Marshall for a certayne disgrace by the Bastinado offered by the s^d Withypole to the s^d Felton in the Towne of Ipswich. Upon long large and deliberate hearing of the ground of the quarrell & of the proceedings: the Earle Marshall the last day, being the day above written, having called for his assistants, Thos. Lord Howard de Walden, John L^d Lumley, Thos. L^d Darcy of Chick, Sir Wm. Knowles K^{nt} Comptroller of her Maties Household, Sir Walter Raleigh, Captaine of her Maties Garde, Sir Robert Sydney, L^d Governor of Flushing, Sir Edward Dyer, -Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, did decree the cause in this sort: That the said Edmund Withypole should acknowledge that he had done wronge to the said Felton, and to himselfe in taking a quarrell against him without ground, & in proceeding in it without reason. That the said Withipole should confess to the said Felton, he knew him to be a gentleman unfitt to be stroken, & to have any such disgrace offered him, that from hence forward he would maintayne the said Felton's reputation

* An Edward Withipole is mentioned in 3 Edward the Seventh, as interested in some lands in Huntingfield.—(See Suckling's *Suffolk*, vol. ii., p. 413.)

against any that wold by his former unadvised act seeke to impaire it, & that which he now spake, he spake from his hart, & would at all times, & in all places avowe, to which order the s^d Withipole submitted himselfe, & performed it accordingly.

“Whereupon the s^d Felton is adjudged to be cleare from all touch of disgrace, since all the tyme of the assault made upon him, he drew his sword, & as a gentleman offered to defend his reputation, and Sithence till this day, he hath been restrayned by auehtoritye from seeking any further meanes to right himself, and now doth receiue such satisfaction as the Earle Marshall & his assistants thinke to be fitt for the one party to give, and the other to receave.

“ESSEX.

“With his seale of Arms.”*

A curious confirmation of the suppositions above advanced, that it might be in the execution of his office of High Sheriff that he was assaulted, is found in the following letter, given me by the late Arthur Biddell, of exactly this date, written by one Thomas Felton to Sir John Stanhope. Whether the High Sheriff there mentioned means Sir Anthony, who might be his relative, or whether the story relates to the High Sheriff of Worcestershire, is doubtful. But anyhow, it illustrates the perils of being High Sheriff in the days of Queen Bess; and as written by a Felton, may properly find a place here:—

Copy of Letter to Sir John Stanhope from Thos. Felton.

“Sir,

“My humble duty remembered. Touchinge her Majesty’s service wherein I am eommanded I shal be able to increase her revenue according as is speeified in this inclosed note, besides very many others, which for want of time I cannot yet enquire of. But with what trouble and danger this service is performed I will leave to the report of this bearer Hugh Wallworth, yeoman of her Majestys garde, who in this service doth help me very much, in that these eountries wherein I now serve are well knowen to him. For which cause I humbly pray you to gett him leave to be with me untill these parts be finished. The High Sheriff and myself in doing of duty have been assaulted with pistolls and other forceble weapons, the truth whereof is certified upon examination of the matter to the Lo. chief Baron by Sir Henry Bromley.

* *Harl. MSS.* 6072, fo. 32 b.

“ I have been since assaulted by one Thomas Abington with other his confederates in my chamber, the circumstance whereof I leave to the description of the bearer likewise. Humbly praying you at your best leisure to have some conference with the Lord Chief Justice of England, and the Lord Chief Baron, and then to move her Majesty for proper remedies as in her gracious wisdom shall think fitt, In the mean time I will not, godwillinge, for any feare omitt any item of my dutye. And so I most humbly take leave. Worcester this 28th of September 1598.

“ To the Right Worth
Sir John Stanhope
Knight, Treasurer of
her Maj^{ty} chamber.”

“ Yours in all dutye

“ THOMAS FELTON.”

Sir Henry Felton, Kt., son and heir of Sir Anthony, was the first Baronet of his house, being so created in 18 James the First (July 20, 1620). He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Basingbourne Gawdy, Kt. A specimen of her letter-writing powers is given in the *Appendix*. Sir Basingbourne Gawdy was of West Harling, in Norfolk, and had considerable property both in Norfolk and Suffolk. By his first wife he acquired the whole estate of the Framlinghams of Debenham. His second wife was a Bacon. He was three times Sheriff of Norfolk, in 1578, 1593, and 1601; and was Member for Thetford in 1593 and 1603, as was his son, Framlingham Gawdy, Esq., repeatedly (*Blomefield's Norfolk*, vol. i., p. 306; vol. ii., p. 145).

Sir Henry Felton died September 18th, 1624,* leaving by his wife Dorothy, his son and successor Henry, second Baronet. This Sir Henry was five years old at his father's death, and was made a ward in Chancery. His grandmother, Sir Anthony's widow, having Playford for her jointure house, he appears to have resided at Shotley; so late as 1677, he was living there. For in *Clarke's History of Ipswich*, there is a story of his feigning illness at his house at Shotley, to avoid meeting Sir Phineas Pratt, who in that year came to him about the purchase of timber for the Admiralty, which it seems Sir Henry had partly agreed to. “ My lady,” who came to speak with the Commis-

* The Inq. post mortem was taken April 14th, 1625.

sioners instead of her husband, let out the secret of his illness when she said "Sir Henry thought himself not engaged to sell the timber, and could have more for it."

Sir Henry was twice Member for the county of Suffolk, in the convention parliament, and in Charles the Second's second parliament (1661—1678). In a pamphlet entitled *A seasonable argument to persuade all the Grand Juries in England to petition for a new Parliament, or A list of the principal labourers in the great design of Popery and arbitrary power, who have betrayed their country, &c.*, printed at Amsterdam, in 1677, and ascribed to Andrew Marvel, under the head of Suffolk, Sir Henry Felton is set down as "a Pensioner, and his son a Bed-chamber man." (*Cobbett's Parliam. Hist.*) He appears to have quarrelled with his cousins the Gawdys, and to have got into some trouble with parliament, in consequence of some charges he brought against Mr. Gawdy. A letter of his, relating to this business, will be found in *Appendix C*, together with one or two other letters and papers relating to his marriage and his property, which though of no great interest, are given as being original documents, throwing some light upon the manners and education of the times generally, as well as upon the Feltons and their inheritance in particular.

Sir Henry's wife was Susan, daughter of Sir Lionel Tallemache, Kt. and Bart. By her he had five sons and two daughters (see *Pedigree in Appendix*), of whom the three eldest, Adam, Thomas, and Compton, were successively the third, fourth, and fifth Baronets. Sir Henry died in 1690; and the baronetcy became extinct on the death of Sir Compton without issue male, in 1719.

The second of the above-named sons, the Right Honble. Sir Thomas Felton, Bart., Controller of the Household to Queen Anne and the Prince Consort, succeeded his brother, Sir Adam, in 1696, and died in 1708-9. By his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter, and eventually sole heir of James, Third Earl of Suffolk, he had an only daughter and sole heir, Elizabeth, second wife of John Hervey of Ickworth, First Earl of Bristol. On her heirs

and descendants devolved the whole Felton inheritance, and the moiety of the inheritance of Lord Audley, which, with the female Barony of Howard de Walden, had been derived by the Earls of Suffolk from their ancestor Lord Thomas Howard (son of Thomas, Fourth Duke of Norfolk, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Lord Audley of Walden, K.G.), who was summoned to Parliament as Lord Howard de Walden, in 1597, and made Earl of Suffolk, in 1603. The other moiety, which had devolved upon the Countess of Portsmouth (*née* Griffin), as the representative of the Lady Essex Howard, the eldest daughter and co-heir of James, Third Earl of Suffolk, and wife of the First Lord Griffin, was left by her, by will, to her sister's son, John Whitwell; and the abeyance of the Barony of Howard de Walden, was by favour of the crown determined in his favour, as great-great-grandson of the Earl of Suffolk; he was also created Lord Braybrooke. But upon his death without issue, in 1797, and the subsequent death of his sister, Mrs. Parker, in 1799, there was an entire extinction of the issue of Lady Essex Howard, and consequently the representative of her sister, Lady Elizabeth Felton, became sole heir to the Barony of Howard de Walden. This was Frederick, Fourth Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, great-grandson of Lady Elizabeth, who had already inherited from his elder brothers George and Augustus, second and third Earls of Bristol, the moiety of the Suffolk estates, to which George became joint-heir with the Countess of Portsmouth, on the death of Henry, tenth Earl of Suffolk, with whom the line of Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, terminated. Lady Portsmouth's moiety, however, passed from the first Lord Braybrooke to the family of Neville, Lord Braybrooke, though nowise related in blood to James, Earl of Suffolk. The right to the Barony of Howard de Walden passed through Frederick, Earl of Bristol, who never claimed it, and his son, John Augustus, Lord Hervey, who died before Lord Howard (in 1796), and Lord Hervey's only daughter Eliza, who married Charles Rose Ellis, Esq., afterward Lord Seaford, and died in 1803, to Charles Augustus Ellis, their eldest son, whose claim to the title was admitted

by the House of Lords, in 1806, and who is the present Lord Howard de Walden and Lord Seaforth. The Audley or Howard property passed to the heirs male of Frederick, Earl of Bristol, in whom a portion of it is still vested.

Elizabeth Felton, on her marriage with John Hervey of Ickworth, also brought a splendid pedigree with which to adorn her descendants. Besides being lineally descended from the Plantagenets, from Edward the Third and Edward the First, and consequently from William the Conqueror, and the Saxon Kings, from Philip the Third, King of France, and from Philippe le Bel, and consequently from Hugh Capet, and from Charlemagne, she counted among her direct ancestors, on both father and mother's side, the best and noblest blood of England: Bigods and Mareschalls, De Mowbrays and Fitzalans, Bohuns and Tilneys, Percies and Nevilles, Staffords and Somersets, Howards and De Veres. And yet, such are the vicissitudes of life, at the very moment when the ancient name of Felton was thus heraldically enriched, the name itself became extinct; the male line, once so widely spread, soon disappeared from among us;* and the ancient mansion, dwindled to half its size, soon ceased to be the residence of the Lords of Playford.

And yet, again, by another singular freak, shall I call it, of fortune, the old mansion has acquired in our own days a new and a greater illustration than it ever had before. Not all the De Felbriggess and Feltons, who ever grasped a sword, or hung their armorial bearings in church or hall, have cast on Playford a tithe of the true honour and fame which will for ever dignify this old place, as the residence of THOMAS CLARKSON. His name is for ever identified and bound up with the act which has conferred its brightest glory upon the present century, and has added most largely to England's dignity and fair name, the ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE. Whatever good and valiant deeds may have been done in Church or State, by any of the long line of proprietors who sleep in the churchyard of Playford, we are sure that none contributed more largely to diminish

* There is a Professor Felton in Massachusetts, but I do not know his lineage.

He is a contributor to the *Dictionary of the Bible*.

human misery, or toiled with more energy and determination to protect the weak, and redress oppression and wrong, than he did. And if we value human energy for the benefits which it confers upon the human race, and if we honour human exertion in proportion to its disinterestedness, and if the brightest memories linger around the names of those who have done least for themselves and most for others, then assuredly must our sympathies be drawn out to the utmost as we stand over the grave of Clarkson.

But, indeed, Playford has not degenerated in any respect. If we can boast of its long connection with the successful labours of the great christian philanthropist, we can also claim as one of its alumni, the philosopher who stands at the head of the science of our day, the Astronomer Royal of England. Here were passed many of his youthful days ; and here he has chosen to make his retreat, and enjoy his seasons of leisure and rest from the arduous labours of his high office. The name of Airy belongs legitimately to the roll of the worthies of Playford.

It would not be difficult to mention other titles which Playford has to honourable mention. But I shall close with one more passing reference to one who for many years occupied a conspicuous place in this parish, and was a marked man in the neighbourhood. I mean the late Arthur Biddell. For strength of mind and character, and for sterling worth, for unbending integrity and sincere piety, he was a true type of that class of Englishman who, under God's blessing, have made England what it is. Of an enquiring and active disposition, a vigorous understanding, and a tenacious memory, with a vast fund of information, and a deep interest in his own home and parish, he was also a most intelligent friend to archæology, and in his old age became himself an interesting specimen of the age and class to which he belonged. It would perhaps have been difficult to find in any village in England of the size of Playford, a triumvirate of whom in different ways their fellow-parishioners might be more justly proud, than the three I have just named—Clarkson, Airy, Biddell.

ARTHUR HERVEY.

APPENDIX A. (P. 26.)

William de Wigston, jun., in the year 1513, obtained the licence of King Henry the Eighth to found a Hospital for the maintenance of twelve poor men and twelve poor women, with two chaplains, for ever, *viz.*, the master and his confrere, in the city of Leicester, "to pray every day for the healthy estate of our Lord himself, now king, and of the Lady Katherine Queen of England, &c., and for the souls of my father & mother, my progenitors, antecessors, successors, and the rest of my friends and benefactors, &c., according to the statutes and ordinances of us the said William Wigston, Thomas Wigston, Roger Wigston, &c.; and to be called the Hospital of William Wigston, after the invocation of the most glorious Virgin Mary, Mother of our Saviour, and of Saint Katherine, and Saint Ursula, and her fellows, to the praise of Almighty God." This hospital is still in existence. The family of the founder was very eminent in Leicester, in the 15th and 16th centuries, and are said to have been freemen of Leicester as early as the reign of King John. Reginald of Wykinston or Wigston, occurs in an ancient Talliage Roll, in 1336, when his tenth paid to the King was 18*d.* William Wigston was Mayor of Leicester in 1443 and 1459, and Burgess in Parliament for the Borough, in 1455. John Wigston was Mayor in 1469 and 1480, and Burgess in Parliament in 1478. Roger Wigston was Mayor in 1465 and 1472, and Burgess in Parliament in 1488 and 1491. Richard Wigston was Steward of the Guild of St. John in 1477, and Mayor of Leicester in 1487. Robert Wigson was Burgess in Parliament in 12 Edward the Fourth (1472-3). William Wigston was Mayor in 1498, 1510, and 1519; and his son, William Wigston, jun., in 1499, 1511, and 1520. In 1504, William Wigston, jun., was chosen Burgess in Parliament; and in 1520, Roger Wigston. William Wigston, Kt., was High Sheriff of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary (1556, 1557); and Sir Francis* Wigston later. William Wigston, the founder of the Hospital, was eminent as a merchant, and was in consequence placed upon the King's roll of Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, resident in the county of Leicester, in 1501-2. He had the peculiar privilege of carrying his wool to Calais, of which staple he was four times Mayor. He was married, but had no issue by Agnes, his wife. The family, however, is not yet extinct.

* Not given in Fuller's list. Leland for Francis Wigston. and Burton are the authorities referred to

Admiral James Wigston is of the same stock ; and so is William Bacon Wigson, Esq., of Horsecroft, Horringer, whose grandfather, William Wigston, adopted late in life the orthography Wigson instead of Wigston, which he used in early life. He bore for his arms party per chevron Ermine and Ermines, chevron party per chevron Sable and Argent, on the first three estoils Or. And for his Crest, a fox's head erased Gules and Blue, per pale guttée d'Or, which is the coat of his grandson, and with a very slight difference in the crest and in the field, that of Admiral Wigston also. It is the same as the arms of the founder, set up over the portal of the Hospital. The name Wigston is derived from Wigston, in Domesday Wichingeston (Great and Little), in the county of Leicestershire.

Thomas Sampson appears to have preached at Leicester, under the influence of the puritan Earl of Huntingdon, before he was appointed Master of the Hospital, as his name appears in the borough accounts among those who were supplied with "Malmsey, Claret, Muscadine, and Gascony wine." His name appears with other signatures in a letter to the Earl of Huntingdon, dated Leicester, April 12, 1587, praying for the appointment of Mr. Travers, "a man of singular godliness and approved learning," to the preachiership at Leicester. Mr. Sacheverel, however, was appointed Preacher and Confrater of the Hospital, in August, 1588.

APPENDIX B. (P. 29.)

Extract from letter of Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A., to Lord Arthur Hervey, 1 Feb., 1860.

"They (the Feltons) appear to have been at Pentlow for about 100 years previous to 1570.....

"The diary of John Rous, Incumbent of Santon Downham, Suffolk, published by the *Camden Society* in 1856, gives a letter from 'one of the Heighams,' who says 'John Felton was a gentleman, born near to Sudbury, in Suffolk. Felton came to the Duke of Buckingham's lodgings where I had a strong guard.' He gives a particular account of what Felton said and did, and that immediately after the Duke was killed he (Heigham) had, 'in respect of his office,' the custody of Felton, and after his examination by some of the Privy Council, he took him to prison. Lord Clarendon says this John Felton was of a gentleman's family in Suffolk; and indeed all other authorities do the same. Heigham and Rous were both Suffolk men. Pentlow is within five miles of Sudbury. Although the Feltons appear to have parted with their property in that

parish about 1570, they were still in the neighbourhood. I happen to have in my possession a deed of 39 Elizabeth (1595), relating to lands at Steeple Bumpstead, conveyed to Henry Gent, son of Sir Thomas Gent (which Sir Thomas was a lawyer, and Steward for the Earls of Oxford, at Hedingham castle, the old tower of which is within sight of Pentlow rectory). The attesting witnesses to this deed are Thomas Felton* and Vere Gent. Although Felton is not a party to this deed, it is sealed with his seal—a beautiful impression of the arms of Felton, the same as on the tomb in Pentlow church, with a crescent for the distinction of a second branch of this gentleman's family. John Felton had only attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1628, and as he was angry respecting his unsuccessful application for preferment, it is probable he was born about the period at which this deed is dated (1595), and it is not improbable he was the son of this Thomas Felton."

I subjoin the extracts from the Pentlow register, which commences in the year 1539:—

CHRISTNI'GES.

- 1544. Edwarde Ffelton, the sonne of George, Esquire, was baptized the xvijth daye of Marche.
- 1547. Dorothy Ffelton, the daughter of George Felton, Esquire, was baptised the vjth daye of June.
- 1548. George Ffelton, the sonne of George Felton, Esquire, was baptized ye xxixth August.
- 1550. Frances Ffelton, the daughter of George Felton, Esquire, the fourth of July.
- 1551. Wm. Ffelton, the sonne of George Felton, Esqre. the xith Marche.
- 1553. Mary Ffelton, the daughter of George Felton, Esquire, baptised the last day of April.
- 1555. Philipp Ffelton, the sonne of George Felton, Esquire, the xiiij April.
- 1558. Margarete Ffelton, the daughter of George Felton, Esquire, the xxist of November.
- 1562. Margerie Ffelton, ye daughter of George Ffelton, Esquire, the vith of October.

BURIALS.

- 1554. Edwarde Ffelton, the sonne of George Ffelton, Esquire, was buried the xxvth of August.
- 1558. Thomas Ffelton, Gent., the sonne of George Ffelton, Esquire, the iiij daye of Maye.
- 1563. George Ffelton, the sonne of George, Esquire, xxix of December.
- 1570. William Ffelton, ye sonne of George, Esquire, ye vij of August.

MARRIAGES.

- 1557. John Ffelton, Gent. & Hellyna Goodwyn, Widdow, married the xxij daye of June.
- 1568. Wm. Howe & Ann Ffelton, Gent., were married ye 25th of July.

* Perhaps the same person as the writer of the letter given at p. 32.

With regard to the question broached by Mr. Almaek, in the preceding letter, of the parentage of John Felton, I may further remark that a story appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1845, on the authority of Mr. Davy, of his having resided in a house at Ashbocking, which was sold some years ago by Lord Bristol, to Mr. Welham. It was inferred from this that the house had been part of the Felton property; and hence, that John Felton was a discarded son of the Playford family. But the Ashbocking property, which was sold by Lord Bristol under Act of Parliament, in 1807, was not part of the Felton property at all. It came into the Hervey family by the marriage of John Hervey, of Ickworth, with Frances, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Bokkyng, of Ashbocking, Esq., in 1582. It is unfortunate that, as Mr. Duffus Hardy has kindly informed me, the examination of John Felton is not among the State Papers, nor is it forthcoming elsewhere. But the examination of his brother *Edmund* is preserved; and that of his mother Eleanor, daughter of Wm. Wright, Mayor of Durham, where she was born. (See *Collection of State Papers, Domestic*, 1628, 1629, pp. 321, 340, 349.) Morant, p. 339, asserts that John Felton was of the same branch as the Suffolk Feltons. "Thomas Felton, Esq., by his wife, daughter and sole heir of Sir Hugh Comins, had Robert, John, and Edmund. Sir Robert, the eldest son, was seated at Felton, in Suffolk (?), and by a daughter of Sir John Danby, had Henry, of Felton (in Suffolk ?), Esq., who married a daughter of Sir Anthony Wingfield, and from them descended the Feltons in Suffolk, and that John Felton who stabbed the great Duke of Buckingham." The statement of Heigham's that John Felton came from the neighbourhood of Sudbury, and the fact of the Pentlow Feltons having had the name of Chapman (merchant), as well as those of Shotley, agree with the above assertion of Morant's.

Since the above was written, I have seen the handsome altar tomb in Pentlow chancel (north side), with the arms of Felton; also two deeds, in possession of John W. Poley, Esq., of Boxted hall (which is five or six miles from Pentlow), of the date of 1542 (34th of Henry the Eighth), with the signature and arms of Edmund Poley.

APPENDIX C.

ORIGINAL PAPERS AND LETTERS.

I. *Notes taken out of the fine after the death of Sir Henry Felton.*

Sir Anthony Felton, Knight, was seised in fee of the Manor of Playford, and Playford and Miehells, and the Manor of Meer hall and Lees, and divers messuages and lands in Playford, Rushmere, Culpho, Tuddenham, and Little Bealings, and conveyed the same to the use of himself for life, and after his decease to the use of Eliz. Lady Felton, then his wife, for her life, for her jointure, and after her decease, to the use of the said Sir Anthony and his heirs for ever; and Eliz. Lady Felton, is still living.

He was also seised in fee of the Manor of Tyrell's hall and the Manor of Sproughton alias Dangervill's and Pleebus, and the advowson of Sproughton, the Manor of Lowdens, and a close ealled Staekton's Corner, in Sproughton.

Of four other closes, ealled Springhill close, Ward close, Clapper close, Allan's close, and a pistell ealled Barly pistell, in Shotley, and di (?) acres of marsh in Shotley.

Sir Anthony was seised in fee tail to him and the heirs of his body begotten, the remainder to the right heirs of Thos. Felton, his father, of the Manor of Wortham, the advowson of the moiety of the Chureh of Wortham, the Manor of Shotley, and diverse lands in Shotley, the advowson of Shotley, of a messuage and lands ealled Plorman's, in Rushmere, the Manor of Bucklesham, and diverse lands thereto belonging, the Manor of Rushmere, 80 aeres of land in Kenbrook, in Bucklesham, Kirton, and of a toft ealled Mirables pont, in Wortham, xij aeres of land in Rushmere, one toft ealled Pope's, and 80 aeres of land in Rushmere, and by his will devised all his manors and lands to Henry his son and his heirs, execept those in jointure to his Lady, and the Manor of Dangervill and Pleebus, alias Sproughton Hall, and all his lands in Sproughton, Tunstall, Hintlesham, Washbrook, and Stoke, next*

Which execepted manors and lands other than those in jointure to his Lady, he gave to his 3 daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Penelope, and their heirs, to be equally parted amongst them.

* Some name which I cannot decypher.

Provided that if Sir Henry, his son, should give unto his said 3 daughters £1000 a piece at their several ages of 21 years, or days of marriage, which should first happen after their ages of 17 years, then the devise to his daughters to be void, and his son in the mean time to take the profits.

That Mary and Penelope were alive and unmarried, and the money unpaid.

That the said Sir Henry did pay to the said Elizabeth, his sister, the £1000 according to the will.

That the £1000 a piece was unpaid to Maria and Penelope, and that they were not of age nor married.

That Sir Henry was in his life time seised in Fee of a messuage called the Bull, in Shotley, and the lands thereto belonging, and so seised did bargain and sell the same to Thos. Cutler, Esqr., and his heirs (12th July, A. 18^o R. Jacobi), proviso that if Sir Henry, his heirs, within x years then next, should assure to the said Thomas Cutler and his heirs, the advowson of Sproughton, discharged of incumber, and in the mean time permitt and suffer the said Thos. Cutler to present to the said Sproughton so often as the same should be void, that then the said bargain and sale should be void, and Mr. Cutler did covenant that Sir Henry and his heirs should during the x years possess and occupy the premises so bargained and sold, to take the rents, and so as they should committ no waste. That the said Sr. Henry Felton so being seised of the said Manor of Rushmere, by his indenture dated 7th October, Anno xix Jacobi, in consider. of £530 sterling, per Francis Crowe, did bargain and sell unto the said Francis Crowe all that capital messuage and seite of the Manor of Rushmere Hall, and divers lands devised to Edwd. Bacon, to hold for 60 years, he paying a xx^s p. corn, and covenanted to levie a fine thereupon, to the use of Francis Crowe, for the term and use of Sir Henry Felton.

That the fine was levied accordingly; that afterwards the said Fr. Crowe, per Indenture A^o xix Jacobi, did assign all his interest in the land to Sir Henry, except the last weeks, upon condition for the payment of £80 yearly to the said Francis, his heirs and assigns, during the life of Henry Crowe, son and heir apparent of Francis, at Lady and Michaelmas equally, or within 20 days after, otherwise the assignment to be void.

That Sir Henry so being seised in Fee tail of Cooke's hill court, 20 acres of land, Aldercarr's court, x acres, and of a meadow called Cooke's hill meadow, court yard in Rushmere, and so seised by his Indenture, 26 October, A^o xix Jacobi, for £300, paid per Edwd. Bacon de Rushmere, infeoffed him in fee of the last (for) 60 years, on condition that if the said Sir Henry, his heirs, should pay unto the said Edward, his heirs, £300 the 1st of September, 1628, the feoffment should be void.

The inquisition was taken the 18th April, 1^o Carol. Sir Henry Felton died the 18th Sept. 22^o Jacobi (1624), and Sir Henry Felton now Baronett, at the time of taking of the said inquisition, was of the age of five years nine months and nine days.

The Manor of Sproughton alias Dangervill's, and Plecbus, and the advowson of Sproughton, are found to be holden of the King, as of his Dutchy of Lancaster, by Knight's service, likewise the close called Stockton's corner.

The rest was found to be holden by mean tenures.

Memm. That the young Lady Felton claimeth an estate for life in the lands purchased by her husband as joint purchase.

Query, to whom the wardship of the body is granted, and to whose use, in whom it is for the lease of the ward's lands, and in whom it now is.

II. *Directions about Sir Henry Felton, his estate.*

Paid. First, to enquire whether the £1000 to Mary, sister of Sr Henry, were paid according to the will of Sir Anthony, & to see a good discharge therefore.

There was no further assurance demanded. Item, to be well informed whether Sir Henry Felton within x years next after the xiith of Julie, A^o xviii^o R. Jacobi did sufficiently assure unto Thomas Cutler, Esqre & his heires, the advowson of Sproughton discharged of incumbrance, and suffer Mr. Cutler to present so often as the said Church became void, otherwise the Bull & lands intrusted by Sir Henry in Shotley, are forfeited, & must be reconveyed to the warde.

This is not done, but Mr. Brook will give securities for this. Item, to redeem the lease for 60 years to Francis Crowe, which must be rendered up to Sir Henry Felton and his heires. And so must the re-assignment made back by Mr. Crowe to Sir Henry, for otherwise that term will be in the heir or admin. if Sir Henry Felton decease.

This was forfeited and was reconveyed to Mr. Brooke, who will reconvey it, & Mr. Bacon will sign a release. Item, to enquire whether the £300 to Edmund Bacon were paid, upon the first day of September, 1628, whether if it were paid at the day & place, then the landes mortgaged to Mr. Bacon are well redeemed for the Warde; but if the £300 were not paid at the day, then is that land forfeited, & must be reconveyed to the ward & his heires.

The deed is in the Court of Ward, in Mr. Taylor's hands. It is pretended that the Bull & land in Shotley purchased by Sir Henry Felton, were upon the purchase assured to Sir Henry & the Lady Dorothy his wife, and the heirs of Sir Henry, which if it shall so appear by the deed, the lady ought to release them to the ward, having consideration therefore.

The ward being under age cannot well make a jointure to any wife. And if he should, it must be done by fine, which fine cannot be taken without a privy seale from his Majesty, and if it should be so done, the ward may revise it during his minority, if there be any error therein.

This is agreed And if no jointure should be made then such wife of the ward shall only be intituled to her dower, which if Sir Henry should die before his grandmother, cannot be out of any of those lands which she hath in jointure, neither if Sir Henry

die before his mother, out of any of the lands which she hath allotted for her dower; nor out of the Bull and lands wherein the Lady Dorothy was joint possessor with her husband, & therefore fitt that Sir Lionell retain part of the portion.

It is the best way therefore to compound with the ladie dowager for all her estate, as well in her dower lands as in those wherein she was joint possessor, & to take her release to the ward, which cannot be done but by fine, so long as her husband live.

It is not to be done untill Sir Henry has full age.

It is fitt that the committees of the ward, and lessees of the lands holden, should by the order or license of the court of ward, assign both body and lands to Sir Lionell Tallemash, or whom he shall appoint, he giving a covenant to save them harmless of the rent, & covenants to his Majesty, and also that the ward should in full court choose Sir Lionell or some other whom he shall appoint, Guardian of the socage lands.

The Vice-chamberlain is now guardian & accountable.

And because it is true that Sir Henry may at his full age, or sooner, if he be knighted, call the committees, lessees, & guardians to account, it is fitt that an account be first taken and perfected, and then there will be no danger to give them a covenant to save them harmless against the ward from all further account. But if the said account cannot be perfected and agreed, it will be the best way and safest to have the ward knighted, and then that he take the account in court, which may be done in an amicable way.

This is otherwise agreed.

And howsoever it is the safest way to have the ward knighted before his marriage.

Item, fitt to have the ward discharged of all his father's debts.

Endorsed Sir Lionell Tallemash.

III. *The following seems to be the rough draft of Dorothy, the Dowager lady Felton and her husband Mr. Brooke's covenant, intended to carry out the arrangements for her son's marriage.*

COVENANT.

To deliver the manors of Shotley and Sprowton for maintenance during minority. Their value is to be seen in the particulars.

That £1500 at the day of marriage, £500 at the Michaelmas after be secured to me.

I will be bound in £2000 to deliver Crowe's lease, Bacon's mortgage of Cooke's hill, and all other rights or interests whatsoever, to Sir Harrie or his heirs or assigns, when he shall accomplish the age of 21 years, excepting the Bull in (Inn?), Shotley, and the lands thereunto belonging,

together with my wife's thirds of the whole estate. I also receiving my *quietus*, otherwise my bond to be void, and to stand or fall according to the justice of my accounts.

It., I will be bound with Sir Harrie for any reasonable matter, in case you cannot otherwise proceed.

The estates of Sir Henry Felton, Barronett, in possession and reversion in Suffolke, by their yearly value :—

	£	
Shotley	40	
	100	
	40	
	20	
	17	
	6	
	—	toto £323
Sprowton	110	
	50	
	22	
	—	toto £182
Rushmere	80	
	70	
	24	
	3	
	—	toto £177
Bucklesham	30	
	6	
	—	toto £ 36
Wortham	60	
	18	
	—	toto £ 78
Kirton and Terret Hall . . .	3	toto £ 3
	—	
		totalis summa £799
		—

The paper is unfortunately torn off below this, but enough remains to indicate that the manors of Playford and Merehall were at this time held in jointure by the Lady Elizabeth Felton, grandmother of Sir Henry ; that the park was ploughed up, and that the yearly value of this property was £500, besides the profits of the courts. This added to the preceding £799, makes upwards of £1300. It seems that there was a further income of £200 from some quarter, as the statement is repeated in several papers that the whole of Sir Henry Felton's property was about £1500 per annum.

IV. *Letter from Lady Felton and Sir Henry Felton to Sir
Lionell Tallemache, Bart.*

To the Honrable and my much esteemed friend Sr Lyanyll Tallmadge,
thys presentt.

London,

Sr

Mr. Brooke * returning home much deseontented, hath shewed us sum writings of Mr. Mossis, wieh he sayth war made for him to seale untoo: whearin are all things new, sum to the enjry of my husbone, the rest to the los of my sonne: wieh I thought you would have never bene perswaded too. But Sr that we may know presently what wee have to trust too, my sonne hath joyned in thys purpose with me to send you so far as I assuredly rem., the agrements made with us at first for the poreion. Fiftene honderd pownes was to be paid to my hosbon one the marrige day, and five honderd that time twellmonthe for the bying out of Crow. Thys I did conseve to be, but I se no such thing in thys, and for his giving you schuryty for the resayt of it, thear is forteene hunderd powne dew to him upon a count a lowed by Sr Robert Nauton, five year agooe, and thear is threskoor pownd to paye to Mr. Winkfeld and sum to elere wieh he is to pay out of it so as, I think, his gaynes will not be greatt, this tooe thousant being payed. The other fefteen honderd powne remaynes in your hands till my sonne comes of age. He was then to make his wife £400 a year jointer, and so no more nor less (than) you had given hir, four thousand pounds, wieh if you please to doo, I shall agre to fif hundred a year. Now Sr if you please to send me your dereckt answer what you will do for theas agrements I and my sonne will very gladly eom to London as soon as may be. But if Mr. Moss out of his wisdom makes new bysiniss to thys purpoos, it will be no end for me or my sonne to eom; for what has been sed or promysed one our parts, be Leave me Sr shall not be lesened a hair breathe, and so we shall remayne friends and sarvants to you and my Lady, and all yours.

DOLL FELTON,
HENRY FELTON.

On Lady Felton's letter, in a different hand, is the following, apparently the draft of Sir L. Tallemache's answer:—

The propositions are £500 p. annum, jointure.

The portion £3500.

Crowe's annuitie to be discharged.

As for the wrightings, they were drawn by the artieles. But if Mr. Brooke shall not assent to covenant that £500 per annum shall be assured for jointure, I shall be content to take £500 per annum for present maintenance, £400 p. annum jointure, and trust Sir Henry for the encrease as was formerly propounded. For the marriage portion I am content it shall be paid as your letter requires according to our agreement, provided that the last £1500 shall remaine in my hand untill the jointure be made.

And if anie other difference shall arise, I shall be content to refer it to indifferent friends.

* Second husband of Lady Felton.

V. *Letter from Sir Henry Felton, Bart., to Sir George Reeve, Bart.*

Playford (no date).

For Sr George Reeve, Kt. and Baronett,*
at the Parliament House doore.

Sir,

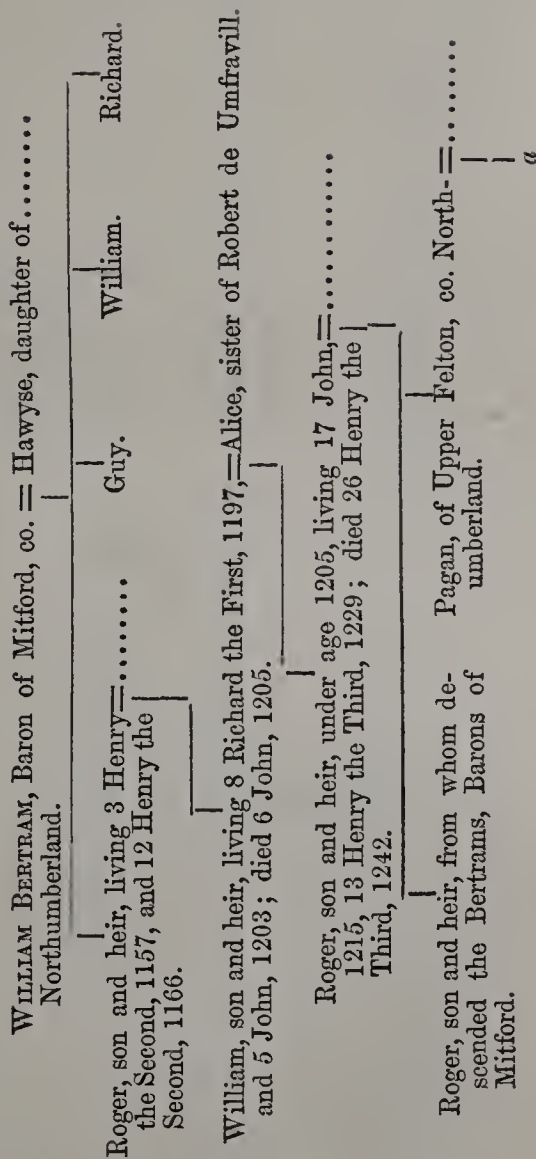
On Friday last I was informed that a Committee had sat abought examining the business between Mr. Gawdy and I, who married my Lady Barker, conserning a servant of his which was taken in custody by the sargant, for destraing some cattle of myne, and my extreame illness has hindered me from my duty to the House, but I hope by God's Blessing very sodingly to be there, and my request to you is to mouve the Chairman, that there be no report made to the House untill I have received that common justice which you a-low every man without dores, which is, to be heard. I can but admire never hering of the business till Friday that I should receive no sumons from the Chaireman, and if any report should be made, pray stop itt in the house untill I may answere for my selfe, and if I make not good all that ever I informed the house, they shall hange me at there doore; and pardon this trouble, and believe me your most faithful humble servant

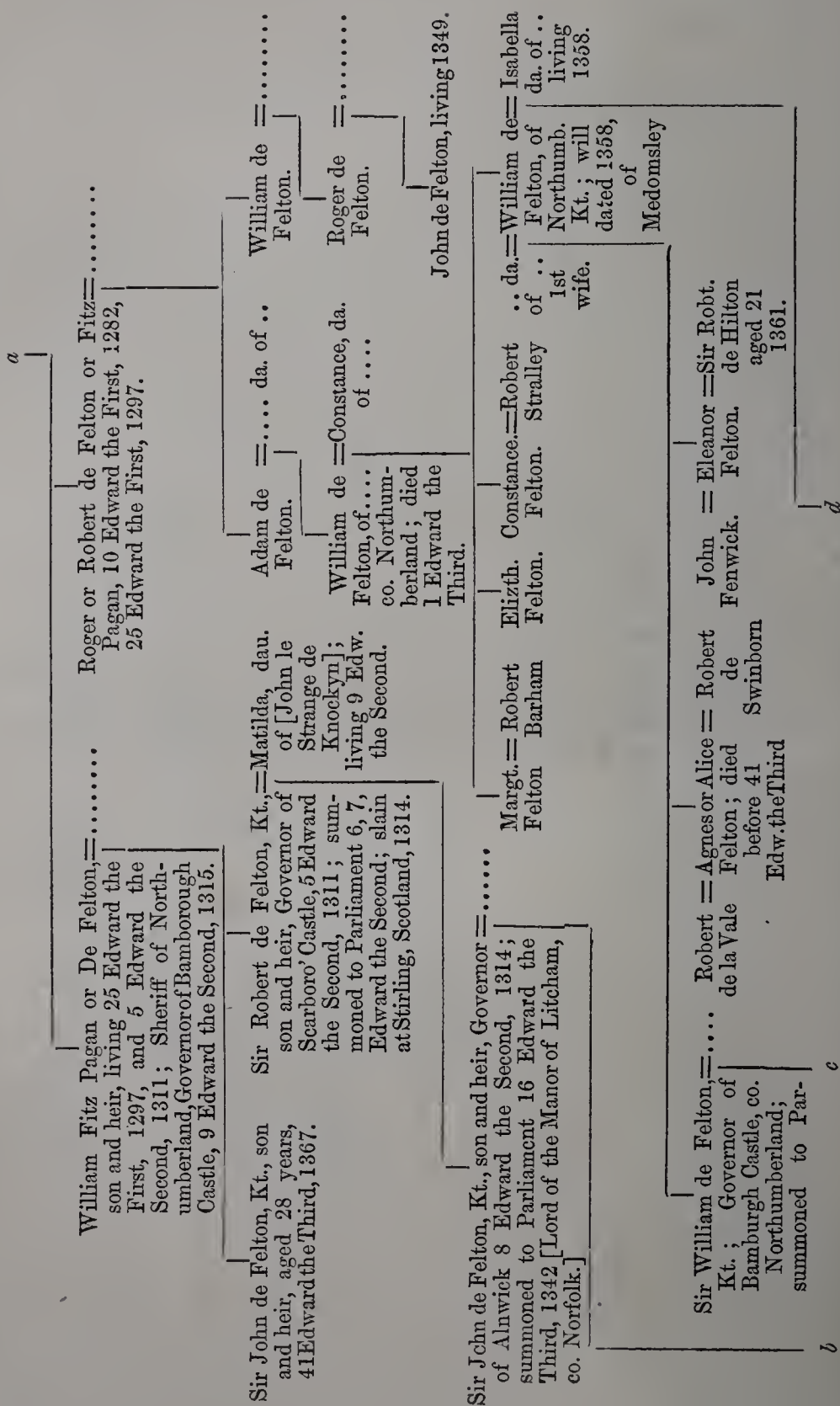
HENRY FELTON.

In the margin:—Jock Fillemer can inform you of the chairman if you be ignorant of him.

* George Reeve, Esq., of Thwaites, in Suffolk, created a Baronet in 1662-3; died about 1679. (Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*).

APPENDIX D:

Add. MSS., 19, 129, fol. 120, Davy's Suffolk Collections.



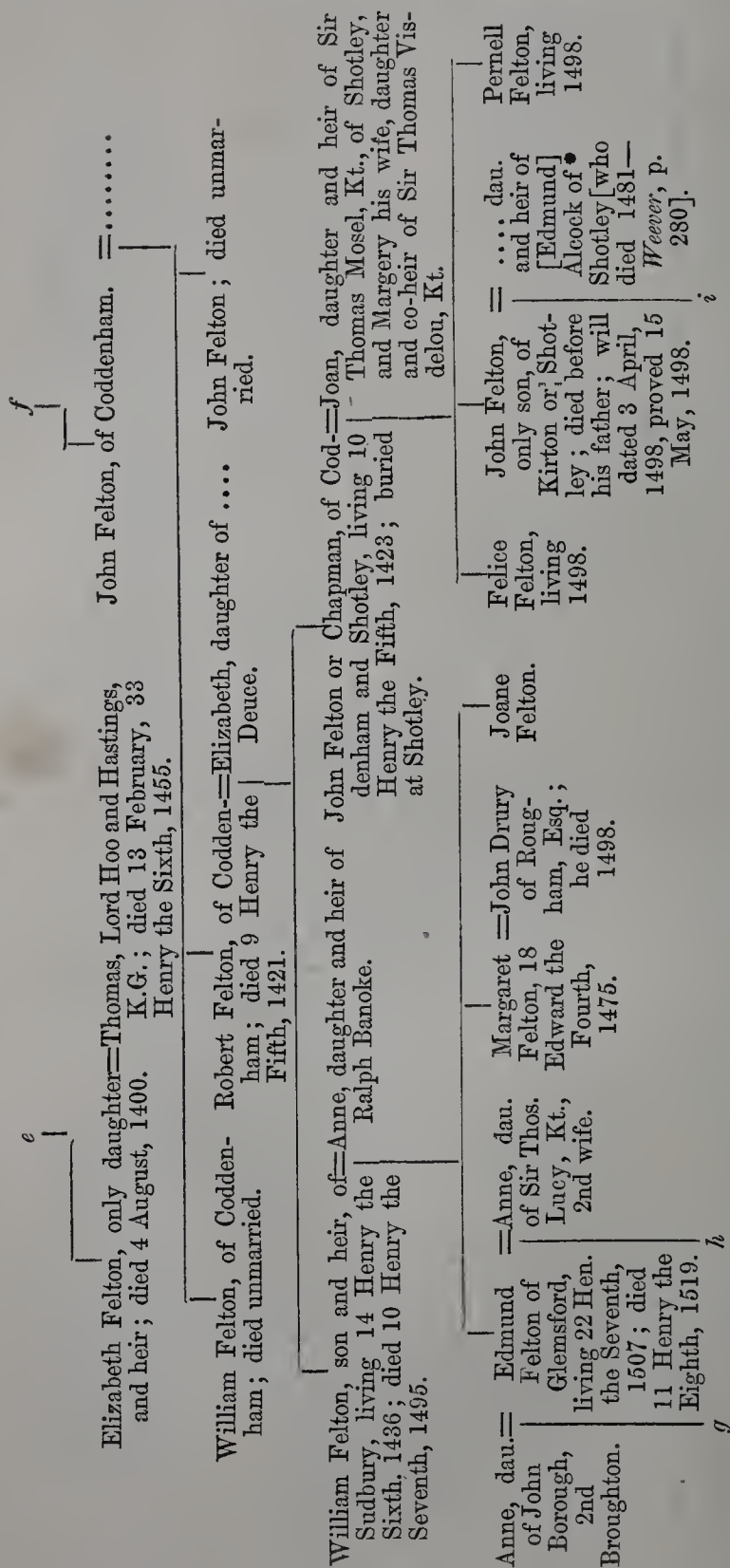
Joan, daughter of Sir John Fitz=Sir John de Felton, Kt., heir to=Elizabeth, daughter of John William, Kt. his brother, aged 26 42 Edw. Fenwick, died 10 Henry the Third; died 19 Richard the Second, 1395. Henry Boynton; 1st husband died 7 Henry the Fourth, 1406.

Joan Felton, Elizabeth Felton,=Sir Edmund Sir John Felton, Joan Felton,=Walter died *s.p.* aged 15 in 1396. Hastings, Kt. aged 8 in 1395; aged 13, 1396. Fauconberg. the Fourth, 1403.

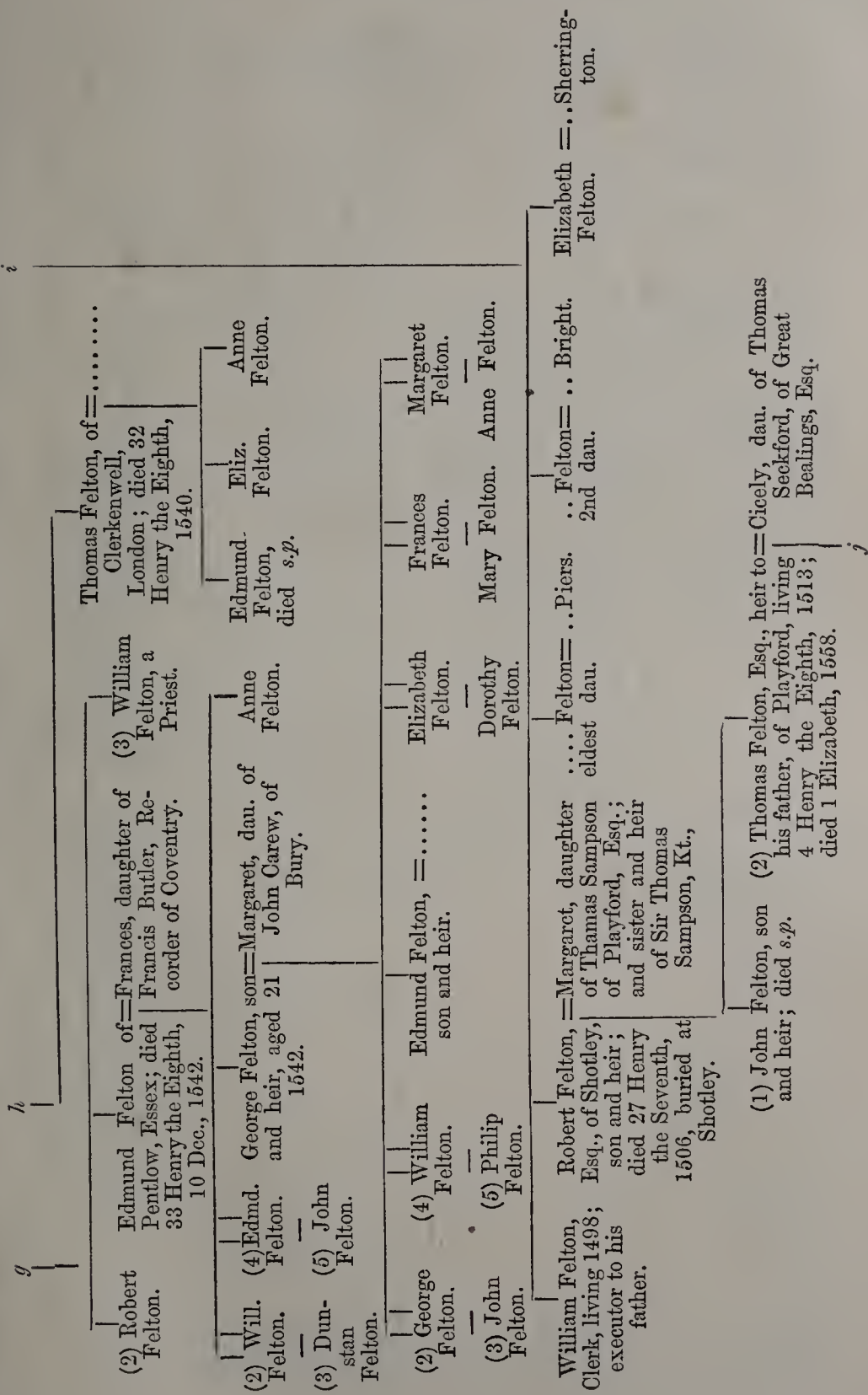
Hamond de Felton, eldest son,=Margarett, da. Sir Thomas de Felton, Kt.,=Joan, daughter Sir Edmund de Felton,=.... daughter of; died living 30 Edward the Third, of .. Walkfare Kt., living 1364. of Robert Ger- Norfolk, 51 Edward the Third, living 8 Ric. rard, of Codd- 1377, and 1 Richard the Second, the Second, ham. 1379; will dated 13 April, 1384. Richard the Second; [Lord of Litcham on the death of Hamond.]

Mary Felton,=John Mary Felton,=Sir Edmund Sibil Felton,=.. Hartley Alianor = Robert dau. and heir. Breton, of daughter of daughter and or Morley; Felton, dau. Ufford, Kt. Wiching- co-heir, aged 25, 1381. Mutford, Kt.; co-heir, aged Robert, 2nd and co-heir. ham, died 1374. 23, 1381. Ld. Morley, K.G. Norfolk.

Sir Thomas de Felton, son=..... Richard Felton, a Priest John Felton or Le Chap=Agnes, daughter of Roger and heir; Chief Justice of living 39 Edward the man, living 39 Edward Deneys. Second, Sir Chester, 42 Edward the Third, 1365. the Third, 1365. Roger Deneys, of Hem- ington, living 39 Edw. the Third, 1365.

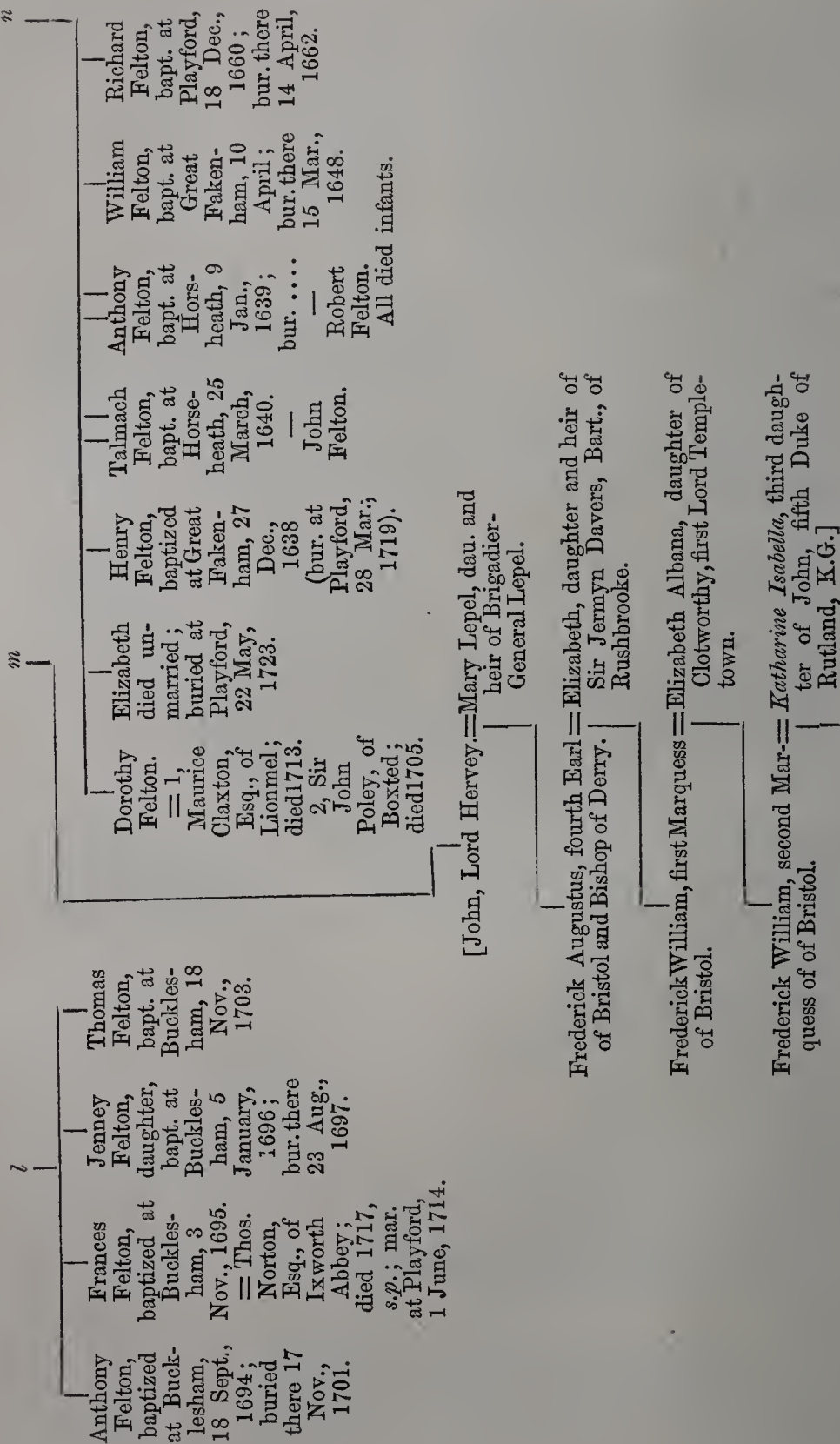


* "This family was ancient, and for many years seated at Shotley, in Samford Hundred, till the sole daughter and heir married to John Felton of the same town. Besides their lands in Shotley, they were possessed of the manor of Bradley Hall, with lands in Needham and Combs."—Sir Richard Gipps, *Herald. Insignia of Suffolk Families*. Arms:—a chevron between three cocks' heads erased Sable, crested Gules, beaked and jalloped Or.



<p>Eliz. = Wm. Felton Beer.</p> <p>(2) Robert = Anne, da. of . . . Sample, widow of Wm. Collett.</p>	<p>Anne = Wm. Felton Sands.</p> <p>(1) Cicely = John Felton Stratton, Esq., of Levington.</p>	<p>(1) Thomas = Mary, dau. of Sir Richard Cavendish, Kt., of Trimley.</p> <p>(2) Katherine, Margt. = John Felton Dameron.</p> <p>(3) Francis, Mary = Hugh Brinkley.</p>
<p>(1) Thos. = Beatrix Felton.</p> <p>(2) William Grimston, Esq.</p>	<p>George Cotton, Esq., of Panfield, Essex; he died 1592.</p> <p>Frances = Felton.</p>	<p>Sir Anthony Felton = Elizabeth, dau. of Henry, Lord Grey of Groby, living 13 James the First, 1615 [and 1637; ob. before 1657, and buried in Playford Church.].</p> <p>Cicely = Richard Freston Esq. of Mendham.</p>
<p>(1) Anne = Sir Anthony Felton, died s.p.; [buried in Playford Church 1672, July 5.]</p>	<p>Sir Henry Felton, son and heir, of Playford, created a Baronet 20 July, 1620 died about 1659 [before 1637.]</p> <p>Thomas Aldrich, of Norwich and Swardeston, Gent. 2nd husb. buried at Swardeston.</p>	<p>(3) Mary = Felton, died 1685, aged 78; [buried in Norwich Cathedral.]</p> <p>John Hobart, of Weybread, Norfolk, Esq.; he died 1683, buried at Weybread.</p> <p>Anthony Felton, died s.p.; buried at Playford, 15 Dec., 1661.</p> <p>Penelope Felton, died unmarried.</p>
<p>Sir Henry Felton, second Baronet, son and heir, Knight of the Shire for Suffolk, 1660; married at Gt. Fakenham, 19 Dec., 1637; buried at Playford, 20 October, 1690.</p>	<p>Susan, daughter of Sir Lionel Talmach, Bart., of Helmingham; baptized 16 Sept., 1621; buried at Playford 18 June, 1678.</p>	<p>Anthony Felton, died s.p.</p>

[illegible]

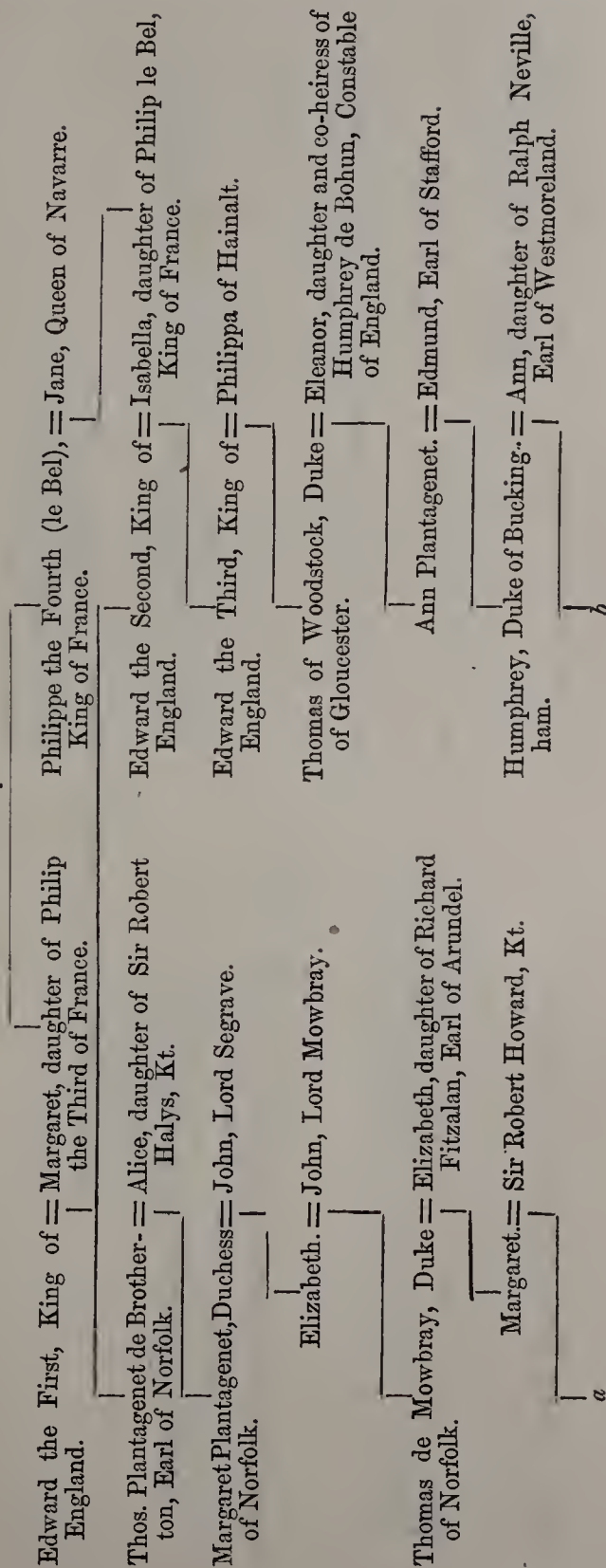


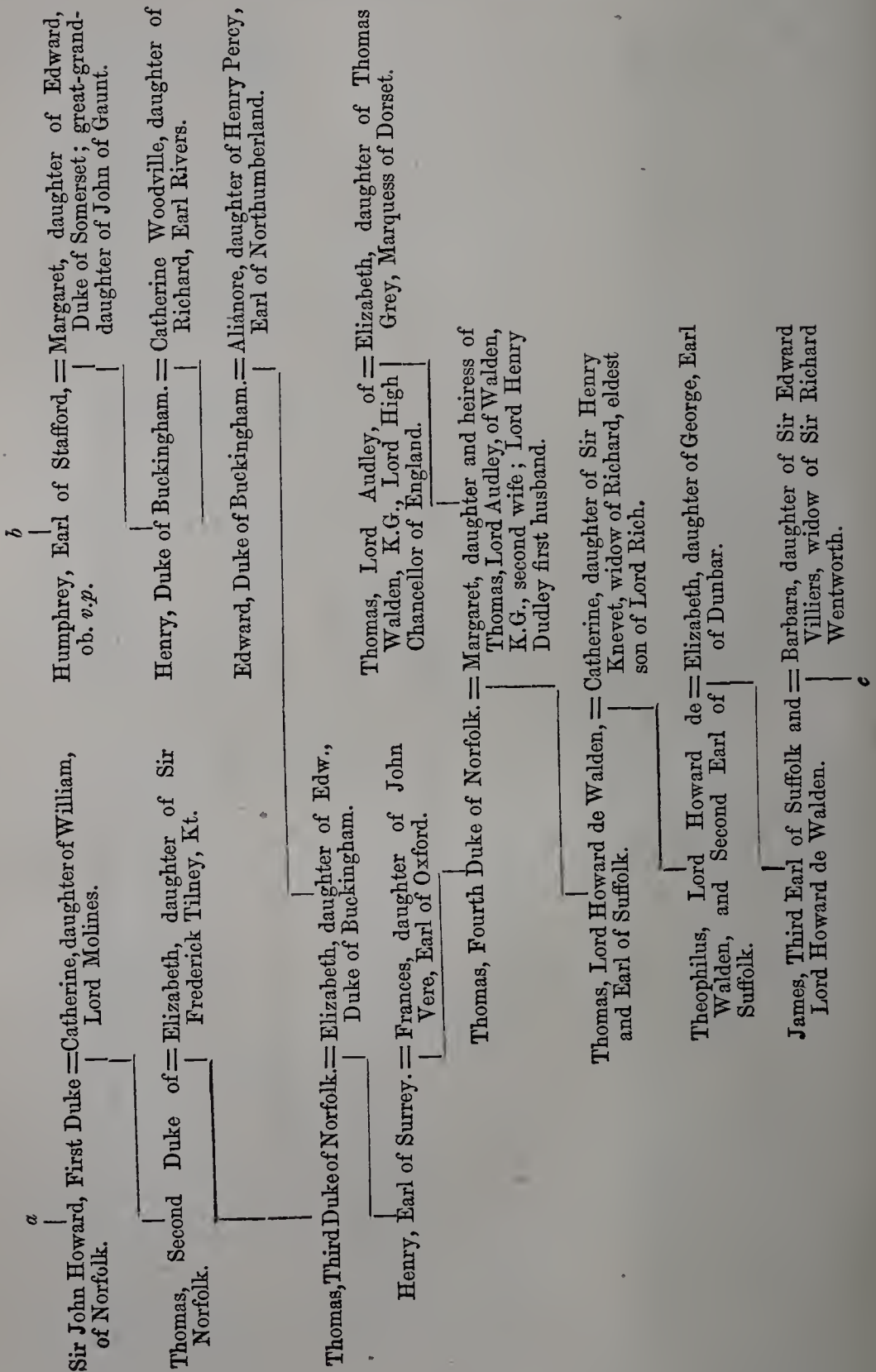
II. PEDIGREE OF THE LADY ELIZABETH HOWARD, WIFE OF SIR THOMAS FELTON, BART.

HUGH CAPET, A.D. 989.

:

:





Elizabeth, ob. Dec., 1681; buried = Sir Thomas Felton, Bart., of Playford,
at Saffron Walden Church; æt. 25.

Elizabeth, daughter and heir of = John, Lord Hervey of Ickworth,
Sir Thomas Felton, and co-heir |
of James, Earl of Suffolk, Lord |
Howard de Walden.

John, Lord Hervey. = Mary Lepel.

Frederick, Earl of Bristol and = Elizabeth, daughter and heir of
Bishop of Derry, Lord Howard |
de Walden. |
Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart., of
Rushbrooke.

(1) John Augustus, Lord = Elizabeth, daughter of Colin |
Hervey, ob. *v.p.* | Drummond, Esq. |
(2) Frederick William, First = Elizabeth, daughter of Clotworthy,
Marquess of Bristol. | First Lord Templetown.

Elizabeth, only daughter and = Charles Rose Ellis, Esq.,
heirss. | created Lord Seaford ob.
1845. |
Frederick William, Second = Katherine Isabella, daughter
Marquess of Bristol. | John, Fifth Duke of Rutland.

Charles Augustus Lord Howard = Lucy, third dau. of William
de Walden, G.C.B., Lord | Henry, Fifth Duke of Port-
Seaford. | land.

III. BIGOD OR FELBRIGG.

Roger le Bigot, had 6 Lordships = The Lady Adeliza.
 in Essex, and 117 in Suffolk and
 in Norfolk; had lands in Felbrigg.
 —*Domesday*, vol. ii., 173.

William, ob. *s.p.* Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk 1140, =
 6 Stephen.

Roger, Earl of Norfolk, 5 Henry =
 the Third.

Hugh, Earl of Norfolk. = Maud, daughter of Wm. Mareschal,
 | Earl of Pembroke.

(1) Roger, Earl of Norfolk. (2) Hugh. (3) Sir Simon le Bigod, third son. = Maud, daughter and heiress of Richard
 | de Felbrigg.

Sir Roger le Bigod, 3 Edward the = Cecilia.
 First.

Sir Simon de Felbrigg, 28 Edward = Alice, daughter of Sir George de (2) John Bigod. = Lucia.
 the First. | Thorp.

Daughter. = John Wymondham. Roger le Bigod, Esq. =
 | a

Amy, daughter of Sir Roger de = Sir George Felbrigg; will dated = Margery, daughter and co-heir of
Hales, first wife. 1400. Sir John de Aspale, 3 Richard
the Second.

(1) Sir John Felbrigg = Margaret de Waldegrave. (Arms (2) Richard.
on Playford church window :—
Felbrigg impaling Waldegrave.)

Margery, sole daughter and heiress. = Thomas Sampson, Esq., ob. 1439.

Thomas (alias George) Sampson, Esq., son and heir =
buried in Great Bealings church, ob. 1509.—
Weaver's *Fun. Monuments*.

Sir Thomas Sampson, Kt., ob. *s.p.* Margaret = Robert Felton of Shotley, Esq.
4 Henry the Eighth, 1513.

Thomas Felton, Esq., found cousin and heir to Sir Thomas Sampson, Kt., and so Lord of
the Manor of Playford, 4 Henry the Eighth.

For successors see Pedigree of Felton.

APPENDIX E.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

(*From Magna Britannia*, p. 291.)

Playford, a Benedictine Abbey, dissolved by Pope Clement's Bull, granted to Cardinal Wolsey, in order to the building of his Colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. Sir Anthony Playford, Kt. (read Felton), made it his seat, and was unfortunate.

References to *Dallaway's Heraldry* and to *Monthly Review*, Oct., 1795, p. 139, for the cause tried in the Earl Marshall's Court, 23rd May, 1598, between Anthony Felton and Edmund Withepole; and to *Blomfield's Norfolk*, vol. iv., p. 305, fol., for the Felbrigge family.

(*From Dowsing's Journal*, 1643.)

Playford, Janry 30. We brake down 17 Popish pictures, one of God the Father; and took up 2 superstitious inscriptions in brass; and one *Ora pro nobis*, and *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*, and a second *Pray for the soul*.

Mr. Tilletson found in Playford Church, 1594:—

St. George's cross A., a cross Gu. (twice.)

Elmham.—Arg., a fess between 2 displayed eagletts Gu.

Thorp.—B. iii crescents Argent.

„ Gu., iii maunches Or, parted per pale Gu. and Arg.

Felbrigge.—Or, a lion salient Gu.

Scales.—Gu., 6 escallops Arg., iii. ii. i.

Tiptoft.—Arg., a saltire engrailed Gu.

Ufford.—Sa., a cross engrailed Or; and

Beke (Curzon).—Gu., a cross moline Arg.

Mr. Tilletson observed on the coach of Felton these coats quartered:—

1. *Felton*.—Gu., ii lions passant Erm., crowned Or.

2. *Alcock*.—Arg., a chevron between iii cocks' heads erased, combes and jowlappet, all Sable.
3. *Sampson*.—Gu., a plain cross Arg., billets Sa.
4. *Felbrigge*.—Or, a lion rampant, stouping Gu.
5. *Bures* [Waldegrave of ?].—Ermine, on a chief indented Sa., ii lions rampant Or.
6. *Aspall*.—B., iii chevronells Or.
7. *Mosswell*.—Arg., a chevron between iii bears' heads coupéd Sa., muzzled Vert.
8. *Vis-de-lieu* (*loup*).—Arg., iii wolves' heads coupéd Gu.
9. *Peach*.—A fess between ii chevrons Gu.

Upon the same coach was another escutcheon, lozenge :—

1. *Gerne* (qu. *Gernon*).—Gu., iii piles wavy Arg.
2. *Candish* (*Cavendish*).—Sa., a chevron Or between iii cups without covers Arg.
3. ————Ermine, 3 barres Or.
4. ————Arg., iii barres Gu., over all a lion rampant Or, crowned p. pale Gu. and Arg.

(*From Bentham's Hist. Ely Cathedral*, 2nd edit., p. 199,
and *Suppl. to Ditto*, p. 109.)

Dr. Nicholas Felton, Lord Bishop of Ely, was the third son of Mr. John Felton, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, Alderman. He was born August 3, 1563, and admitted of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which college he was chosen Fellow, Nov. 27, 1583; and became Master in 1616. In the following year, being then also Rector of Easton Magna, Essex, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, he was promoted to the See of Bristol, but was translated to Ely, in March, 1618-19. He died at Chingford, Essex, on the 5th day of October, 1626, aged 63, and was buried under the communion table in St. Antholin's church, London, where he had been Rector for twenty-four years, and where his wife had been buried. He was one of the translators of the Bible; was "a most reverend, grave, learned, and religious good man; and lived a most godly, christian, and charitable life, beloved of God, and of all good men."

He married Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, widow of the Rev. Robert Norgate, D.D., in 1588: and by her, who died Jan. 6, 1605, had three children—Nicholas, Robert, and John—who died young.

There is no monument or inscription to his memory in St. Antholin's church, but there is a portrait of him at the Bishop's palace, Ely; and I am informed by the present Bishop of Ely, that he used the Felton arms :—Gules, two lions passant.

Bishop Andrews was his immediate predecessor in the See of Ely, having, like Bishop Felton, been also Master of Pembroke College.

In the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Car. I., 1628-29, pp. 321, 340, are the "Directions from the King for the examination of Felton," and "Interrogatories whereon John Felton (vide p. 41), is to be examined;" and at p. 349, is the examination of Eleanor, the mother of John Felton, who says that she was the daughter of William Wright, the mayor of Durham, where she was born; that her mother was next of kin to the Andersons of Newcastle; that her father had five sons, among whom was Hugh, who had been divers times mayor of Durham, and that she had three sisters, one married to Pattison, who served Lord Stanhope.

(From Suckling's History of Suffolk, vol. i., p. 110.)

In Worlingham churchyard, adjoining to the south wall of the nave, is an altar tomb of white marble, bearing the arms of *Playters* impaling *Felton*:—Gules, two lioncels passant guardant in pale Ermine, crowned Or, with a mullet for difference; and an inscription to the memory of Dame Elizabeth Playters, of Sotterley, daughter and sole heiress of John Felton, Esq., of Playford, who died Nov. 14, 1748, aged 58; and also to John Felton, her father, who died in 1703, aged 41. On a hatchment in the church, *Felton* impales Argent, two chevronels between three chaplets Vert.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS OF BUNGAY.

THERE is little doubt, I think, that the town of Bungay owes to St. Felix the Burgundian the establishment of christianity, if not its introduction. The earthworks of Bungay, with its light and easily-cleared soil, and excellent water, would always keep up its population, which must have rendered it too important a place to be neglected by the Apostle of the East Angles, and its nearness to Flixton, and St. Margaret's South Elmham, connected by tradition, the one with the name, the other with the church of Felix, together with its position, almost in a straight line between Dunwich and North Elmham, would afford him great facility in pursuing his missionary work.

In the time of Edward the Confessor there were divers churches here. The tower of Trinity church is thought by some to belong to this period, and the evidence will shortly be put before you.

As to the church of St. Thomas, Kirby, writing in 1764, says "it hath been so long down, that no man now knows where it stood." The parish book of St. Mary's contains an entry for the presentment of St. Thomas' church, about 1530, which shows that the church must have been in a ruinous state at that time. The patron saint was St. Thomas of Canterbury, not St. Thomas the Apostle, if we may judge from the prominence of the former saint's name in St. Mary's book.

1539. It'm in p'mis payd to Sr Rycharde charnell for correkyn ye servyce of thom's bekytt	ij <i>s</i> .
It. to John Pack for Racen the Wyndows of bekyt & transposyn of staynyd clothes yt thom's beket was on	ii <i>j</i> <i>s</i> . iii <i>j</i> <i>d</i> .

It is conjectured to have stood between the churches now existing, but I am not aware of any better foun-

dation for the conjecture than the legend of "three churches in one churchyard."

Proceeding to TRINITY CHURCH we find a round tower, with a battlement of the debased Perpendicular character, bearing the arms of 1, *Montacute*, Erm., three fusils in fess Gu.; 2, *Brotherton*, Gu., three lions passant regardant under a label of five points; 3, *Spencer*, Bishop of Norwich; 4, the letter M, crowned; 5, —; 6, initials of John Meen and William Pell, with date 1692 (?); 7, Az., a cross flory, between five martlets, *Edward Confessor*; 8, *See of Ely*, Gu., three crowns Or.

On the parapet of the staircase leading to the roof of the south aisle, is a small shield, apparently of later date, bearing what may be meant for the arms of *Bardolph*, Az., three cinquefoils Or. That this tower is old *for a round tower*, I think will not be doubted by those who examine the interior. The original design appears to have consisted of four circular windows, about six feet below the present belfry window, and directly under each of these except that towards the east, a semicircular-headed window. The window which supplies the place of these latter towards the east, has gained for the church the reputation of being of a date prior to the Conquest. It has a gable arch, which some people think to be as infallible a mark of Saxon architecture as the semicircular arch was thought to be in the last century.* Underneath it there are yet to be seen the rudiments of a semicircular arch, whether of door or window I cannot imagine. A close inspection of the material of these arches will assist in determining their date. Amongst the rough flints we find bricks of a shape not at all unlike the Roman; but my speculations have reached their utmost bound. I dare not sit in judgment upon the bricks in question, and must leave them to more mature critics. The south aisle was known as the "Chappel or Ele of St. Mary, in Bungay Trinity." Here lie Margaret Dalinger, Prioress

* Trinity Church, however, can claim high antiquity. At the Archæological Meeting the Rev. C. R. Manning pointed

out in the north wall a small blocked-up window, with Saxon long-and-short-work.

of the convent from 1465 to 1497, and Lionel Throckmorton, of whom more anon.

The bell is from the Norwich foundry (the place of which is now occupied by a triangular block of houses near the Lamb Inn), and was probably cast by Richard Brasyer the younger, in the 15th century. It only became a tenant of the tower in 1759, after the parish had sold the grand old bell, weighing some 24 cwt., which had hung there since 1566. The inscription on the present bell is—

† Fac Margareta Nobis Hec Munera Leta.

On the shoulder are three foundry shields—on a field sprigged three bells, and a ducal coronet, which is the mark of the mediæval Norwich foundry. The parish book contains some curious items relative to the casting, as—

Itm payd to the Bell-fownder for iiij hundr. one q'ter and viijlb of his owne mettall Redy shott in the bell, at xls. the hundr. according to the account vj^l. xvjs. iiij^d.

Itm paid for wast of or mettall, weh did amount to one hundr. and half and xxxlb after xxxs. the hundred. That ys to saye for xvj hundr. Bell metall & pewter [this latter was collected from door to door in the parish], after viijlb the hundryd, one hundr. & xvjlb, xxxiijs. ix^d., and fyve hundr. Brasse, after xiiijlb the hundrd, halfe a hundr. & xiiijlb, xviijs. iij^d. So the totall of our waste of bothe mettalls amountyth to j hundr. Dd.* xxxlb as ys aforesaid. And the some of monye Allowed & paid for bothe waste Amountyth so as ys p'ticularly afore notyd. liis.

Itm paid to the said Bellfownder for certayne pownds of mettall and wast that was not Bokyd nor Allowyd unto hym vs.

Itm gyven to his wife in Rewarde xij^d.

Itm gyven then to his men s'vants & unto his mayde in rewarde xij^d.

It'm paid for the dyner of me John underwood, his brother, hynde cocker, wards wife, the Bell-fownder and his wife, at iij^d. heade, when the Bell was sett (? sent) home ijs.

There are also Items for "drink at Brook," and in the churchyard at the setting up of the bell. The parish reckonings in the second item are very inaccurate.

* Dd. = dimidium.

Now besides the bell founder's metal, and the pewter, &c., gathered from house to house, and most likely a small old bell in the tower, the parishioners borrowed of "gyllyngh'm parish, in norff., iij C. & half of Bell mettall" (*i.e.* a bell, I suppose), the return of which, after a lapse of five years, is noted in the parish book, with two memoranda.

M^e the p'ishioners bowght the same mettall of John mannock, of Dechyngh'm, after o'r bell was made, and y^t cost the p'ishioners of mannock £iij. xij^s. iij^d.

From this we can determine the cost of casting and the cost of "mettall," the latter being £1. 6s. 8^d. per cwt., and the former 13s. 4^d., *viz.* the difference between that and xls. per cwt., the price of "mettall Redy shott in the bell."

The second memorandum is that—

We had of Mr. Everard iijlb of mettall more wch he forgave to the p'ishioners, and this iij C. Dd. mettall was delyv'd to the said Mr. Everard, the xij day of Dece'br, in An^o 1571, by vs John Edwards, willm alleyn, & john yronson al. P'fret [Pomfret] smythe, at the house of the said John Edwards, in Bungaye.

In 1755, this fine bell was sold for £82. 7s. 6^d., by faculty, in order that the architecture of the east end might be *improved*.

There is nothing particular in the poor Perpendicular architecture of the church, to call for special notice. A payment was made for erecting a screen in the chancel, in 1558. As to the conjecture that the chancel perished in the fire of 1688, the only remark to be made is, *There is* the chancel, mutilated indeed by the "improvements," in 1754, when the present tasteful east window was erected, but nevertheless, the chancel. That it was erected *c.* 1300, I think is suggested by one of the stones in a heap in the churchyard, which seems to have been the centre piece of a three-light or five-light window, of flowing tracery. Mr. Scott has recently improved the porch, and substituted a good second-Pointed window, for a very mean late Perpendicular specimen at the west end of the aisle.

The pulpit is a fine instance of Elizabethan wood work,

costing undoubtedly more than the 5s. paid in 1558, for "making the pulpit."

A branch of the Bardolph family was settled at Scothorne, Lincolnshire, and by the year 1215, the advowson of that living had been given by Robert Bardolph to the Premonstratensian Abbey at Barlings, in the same county. Shortly afterwards Hamon Bardolph of Ilketshall followed the example of his Lincolnshire relative; and the rectorial tithes of Trinity, Bungay, passed to Barlings, with the less substantial right of presenting the Bishop's nominee to the vicarage, a privilege which seems to have involved Norwich and Barlings in occasional disputes. During this period we find no Lincolnshire names among the Vicars, but several East Anglian ones: Robert *Haustede*, Robert *Somerton*, William de *Lopham*, John son of Thomas de *Walpole*, &c. At the dissolution, the rectory and vicarage passed to the crown; but in 1600, Queen Elizabeth granted the impropriation, with the advowson of the vicarage, to the see of Ely, from which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently transferred the latter to the see of Norwich.

We now go to the CONVENTUAL CHURCH of St. Mary.

The Convent, dedicated to God and the Holy Cross, was founded in 1160, by Roger de Glanville, and Gundreda, his wife, relict of Roger Bigot, as it seems, with a very small amount of self denial.

Behold, then, the Convent beginning to sow the wind in impoverishing the "pious, humble, useful, seculars" of the neighbourhood. Six rectories in Suffolk and one in Norfolk became vicarages at once: *viz.*, Bungay St. Mary, Bungay St. Thomas, Ilketshall St. Andrew, Ilketshall St. Laurence, Ilketshall St. Margaret, Mettingham and Roughton.

Behold these ladies who were withdrawn from the consideration of things earthly, acting the part of a Jew money-lender to a needy knight, Sir James de Ilketshall, who in the year 1268, mortgaged certain lands to the Lady Sarah, Prioress, for 27½ marks of silver, and failing to pay the money, forfeited an acre of land, and the advowson of the church of St. John the Baptist, Ilketshall. A similar

transaction is pathetically recorded in the “Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode,” where, as Little John was in Barnsdale, we are told

Then came there a knyght rydyng
 Full sone they gan hym mete,
 All decry then was his semblaunte,
 And lytell was his pride,
 Hys one fote iu the sterope stode,
 That other waved besyde.
 Hys hode hangyng over hys eyen two:
 He rode in simple a ray;
 A soryer man than he was one
 Rode never in somers day.

He is bid by Robin Hood to dinner, but has only half a pound to offer his host. Robin asks him the cause of his poverty, and he says he has lost all by ransoming his son, who had committed murder:—

My londes beth set to wedde (mortgage) Robyn,
 Untyll a certayn daye,
 To a ryche abbot here besyde,
 Of Saynt Mary abbay.

The rectory of St. John's Ilketshall, shared the fate of its neighbours, and became a vicarage in 1309; but these ill-gotten gains did not prosper, and before another century, the convent was in debt, and had to be set straight by further grants.

The great question which now comes before us is concerning the apostate Katherine de Montacute, whether the apostate of 1376, is or is not the Prioress of 1380.

This lady was probably a daughter of Edward Montacute, who died in 1362, and a sister of Joan Montacute, who carried the castle by marriage to William de Ufford. Why she fled from the convent does not appear; but Edward the Third's warrant for her apprehension is still in existence in the Tower of London:—

Touching the taking of an apostate.

The King to his well-beloved and trusty John Trailly, Knight, Andrew Cavendish, Knight, Walter Amyas, Clerk, Hugh Fastolf, Edmund Gourney, John Caltoft, and Edmund Spicer, Health: Whereas Katherine de Montacute, a nun in the convent of Bungeye,

of the order of St. Benedict, within the diocese of Norwiche, having rightly and lawfully taken vows, is wandering and fleeing about from parish to parish, in divers parts of our kingdom of England, in secular dress, to the contempt of the dress of her order, in peril of her soul, and to the manifest scandal of her said order, as the Ven'able Father in Christ, Henry Bishop of Norwiche, hath by his letters patent signified to us: We have appointed you and every man to take and arrest the same Katherine wherever she may be found, whether within or without the liberties, and to cause her to be delivered to the Prioress of the said Convent of Bungeye, or to her attorneys in this matter, to be punished according to the rule of the aforesaid order.

And so we command you and every man, strietly enjoining that with all diligence ye endeavour according to the above, and perform and execute those things in the aforesaid form. And we enjoin upon all and singular deputy-lieutenants, mayors, bailiffs, constables, and others our faithful subjects, as well within as without the liberties, by the tenor of these present injunetions, that they aid, counsel, and abet you and any man in performing and executing the above, so often and so much as they may be called forth by you or by any man in this matter, on our behalf.

In witness whereof, &c.

. At Westminster, the 7th day of March, 1376.

It seems to me that there is no necessity for a rigid literal interpretation of this warrant, especially when we bear in mind that it is only lately that such forms have passed away. The terms of the warrant would have been just the same if the Lady Katherine had been with the Lady de Ufford all the time. All that we can conclude is that she and the Prioress had a quarrel, and that something more than persuasion was required to bring her back. For my own part, I am inclined to believe her to be the same Katherina de Monte Acuto who became Prioress in 1386, and whose hatchment stood in the church many years after her death. We find in 1536, a payment of *iiij* *l*. "for frynge & buckram to the Armys of ye Lady Kateryn," noted in the parish book.

Among the last privileges conferred upon the nunnery was an extension of sanctuary right, towards a most undesirable class of malefactors. This was at the beginning

of that reign in which "the flood came and destroyed them all." Two hundred years before the dissolution there had been a Prioress and fifteen nuns. At the dissolution, there were but eleven; or, as Dr. Tanner states, seven, besides the Prioress. As to the report made by the King's Commissioners, probably "ignorance is bliss."

The boundaries appear to be:—North, the present church and ruins, continued as far as the railings, where the wall ran northward for a while. South, a wall through the garden of the house now occupied by Mr. French, and Mr. Cuddon's timber-yard, the latter being the present parish boundary. East, the river partly, partly the present wall. West, the present wall.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the beauty of the tower, or the superior character of the north aisle; but it is right to draw your attention to the disadvantages under which both labour, the one from the loss of the tracery of the belfry windows, the other from the destroying hand that has removed nearly half the small finials in the battlement.* The north side of the church was evidently intended to be looked at; and, indeed, when the open market place extended, as I most fully believe it did, from the present churchyard to the head of Bridge Street, or perhaps to the ground now occupied by Mr. S. Smith's residence, the church and convent must have appeared as a noble object to the traveller entering Bungay from the west or the north.

The part of the priory building joining to the east end of the church is not a ruined chancel. The older drawings of the church represent these walls as running up to a gable. Judging from the slender piers of the north window and south side, the architecture is Early Decorated—antecedent to 1300.

Pausing at the porch, we notice the two corbels, the one a knight in armour, with a shield bearing the letter M; the other apparently a representation of the fable of the

* The exterior of the north aisle has now been thoroughly restored. The battlement displays its ancient beauty, and the

Burwell clunch that formed the tracery of the windows has been replaced by Bath stone.
J. J. R., Jan., 1865.

mouse and the lion. We may also observe the shield bearing the emblems of the Crucifixion, forming the centre boss of the groined roof of the porch. The woodwork of the aisles, though late, is not to be despised.

The Church of our Lady was rich in obits, or masses for the dead, having no less than thirteen annual celebrations. The item, in 1526, for one of them contains a singular instance of heathenism:—

Payd for ye obyte of Austen leny, to ye prest & to
ye Clerk, & ye paysse pe'ny

vij*℥*.

Can this be Charon's obolus? Possibly so. In 1551, all the obit lands became crown property, and in the place of payments "to ye supp'oresse for ye lyghts of ij obytts," we find one "more of metyngham" collecting the rents not only for Protestant Edward, but for Romanist Philip and Mary.

The north aisle of this church, which is itself dedicated to the Holy Cross, is the chapel of St. Mary; and the south aisle the chapel of St. Eligius, the patron of blacksmiths. In the former it seems there was an organ or rather "orgons," for the "makeyng of which there was paid in 1535 viiijs. v*℥*℥." In the same year there was a payment of xij*℥*. for "mendyng the orgons in the quire."

In 1539 the parson of St. Peter's received ij*℥*. when he came "to set orgons," and eleven years afterwards he received ijs. for the same service. These occupations seem to have been the most useful that the clergy of that day entered into. Here Sir Ellis, of Mundham, receives a consideration for writing the parish accounts, and at Mildenhall Sir somebody trudges over from Ely to keep the clock in order.

The parish book is unusually rich in events of the time of the Reformation.

In 1547, Ann^o. Edward VI, 1^o. there is a receipt of xiiij*℥*s. "for certayn images that were sold."

"Itm. paid to sempson for skrapyng ye Xpofer xvj*℥*℥." Some "tabernacles" are taken down, others whitewashed, and English Psalters, &c., are bought, but nevertheless the sexton continues to watch the Easter sepulchre, and is paid xvj*℥*. for that service.

But I must not multiply extracts from this book, which would form the subject for a long essay. Our good friend Mr. Scott had purposed giving us a paper on the subject, had his health permitted him. In treating of the Ecclesiastical Remains of Bungay, I can do little more than glance at the book.

And now we are on the spot I would crave the opinion of those amongst us who have practical knowledge of masonry, whether these massive walls might not easily form the walls of a restored chancel. In that case we need little but the east wall, a roof, and a chancel-arch. Let us observe too, before passing on, the number of pieces of *hewn stone* employed in the construction of this chancel. Here is a cylindrical shaft, there a mullion, &c., &c. Now whence are these? Is it not likely that they were portions of the castle destroyed in 1174—that Rogerus le Bigot, although he received a license in 1281 “*kernellare mansum suum de Bungay*,” might never have availed himself of the license, or at any rate might have given over some of the doubtless vast heaps of masonry for the site of the then rising Convent?

Turning to the east, we find ourselves in one of the Priory buildings, but what?—here is an original doorway—there stands another not designed for its present position. Above us is an almaryl, or some kind of closet. But there is nothing to identify this with the chapel of the Blessed Mary of not *in* the Priory of Bungay, as the words quoted in Suckling’s *Suffolk* testify.

Having now discussed briefly the churches now existing, the priory and the church of St. Thomas, there remain three other matters of interest:—

- (1.) The Chapel on the bridge,
- (2.) The Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, and
- (3.) The Grammar school.

As to the first of these, it has utterly disappeared, and the only entry that I have been able to obtain respecting it is from Bishop Turner’s MS. “to the bylding the chapel of our lady on the brygge in Bungay, 1532.” I know of only

two other instances. Those who know Wakefield will remember at once the beautiful little Perpendicular chapel on a buttress of the bridge over the Calder. Then again, at some town in Shropshire (?) was a chapel on a bridge, which in post-reformation times had a pulpit on one side of it, seats for the congregation on the other, and the high road between the two.

It must be borne in mind that the old Bungay bridge, which stood rather higher up the stream, was a much larger structure than the present "Falcon bridge."

The chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, perhaps a lazaret-house, is at present the residence of Mr. Watson, blacksmith; and a number of human bones have lately been turned up in his garden. All that remains now is a portion of the western wall, with a Perpendicular doorway, nearly perfect.

The chapel in the churchyard was saved from the general wreck of the priory, and turned into a grammar school; an arrangement which, if I remember rightly, was also adopted at Wymondham. The parish book of St. Mary's contains the following entries respecting the alterations:—

1565. It. paid for ij lods Rede and my charge makyng
the chappell in ye churchyard for a gramer
skole

xxxs. x*d*.

It. p*d* for di. a Coke borde for ye skole wyndows

iijs.

It seems from such instances that the words of the good and wise "prosper in the thing whereto they are sent," though not perhaps precisely according to the intention of the speaker. Latimer's spirited intercession to Henry VIII, to save a few of the monasteries in each diocese for theological training colleges failed of its exact intent; but doubtless such sentiments did not go forth into vacuum. Surely we may see their fruits in the sparing of this chapel of St. Mary. Endowment indeed was their none—yet there was a room, a *πρου στω*, from which, however, there has been at present no sensible shaking of the earth. But the room seems to have been unbearable, and the school was removed to a position near the Bungay toll-gate, just opposite the

north-west churchyard gate. There is an entry in St. Mary's parish book, which may refer either to this change or to further improvement in the chapels in the churchyard.

1568. Itm. paid for half a hundred poplyng borde for
the skool house ijs. iiijd.

In 1580 or thereabouts, Lionel Throckmorton gave the present school premises, and "there was lent to the Town Revys of Bungaie, towards the byldyng of the newe Schole, by th' assent of the Parishioners, £8. 6s. 8d." The subsequent history of the school may be read in the interesting pamphlet published three years ago by our highly respected fellow-townsmen, John B. Scott, Esq., but it is impossible to dismiss without noticing Mr. Popson's school constitutions, throwing, as they do, so clear a light on the state of education in the days of Queen Elizabeth. One specimen must suffice—the boys are only to play on Thursdays, and then sparingly, except it be by requisition of *some honest householder*. This is an excellent illustration of a scene in the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Mrs. Page—How now, Sir Hugh, no school to-day?

Evans—No; Master Slender is let the boys leave to play.

The school-house still stands on the site given by Lionel Throckmorton. It was much injured, probably gutted, in the fire of 1688, but the Elizabethan E. still marks the period of its erection. A stone over the door bears the following distich:—

"Exurgit lætum tumulo subtriste cadaver,
Sic Schola nostra redit clarior usta rogo.
1690."

The convent with all its endowments, tithes, and advowsons, has utterly perished. Tradition and documents, and remains together, give but a doubtful light as to the position of cloisters and chapel and refectory. Its rights and privileges are absorbed in the great ducal vortex—the manor of Bungay Priory. It sowed the wind and reaped a whirlwind, so unsparing that it has left but £60 a year to the Incumbent of the church of the Holy Cross, better known as St. Mary's.

Its bones lie scattered throughout the parish, even unto Stowe Park, but we live in hope the days are in store which shall reinstate our grand old church to her pristine beauty—that the “building up of old waste places” will be seen by our eyes; and our town, which in a smaller degree, may be called the “Bury St. Edmund’s of East Suffolk,” will have no reason to be ashamed of the interior of St. Mary’s as compared with the exterior.

J. J. RAVEN.

METTINGHAM CASTLE AND COLLEGE.*

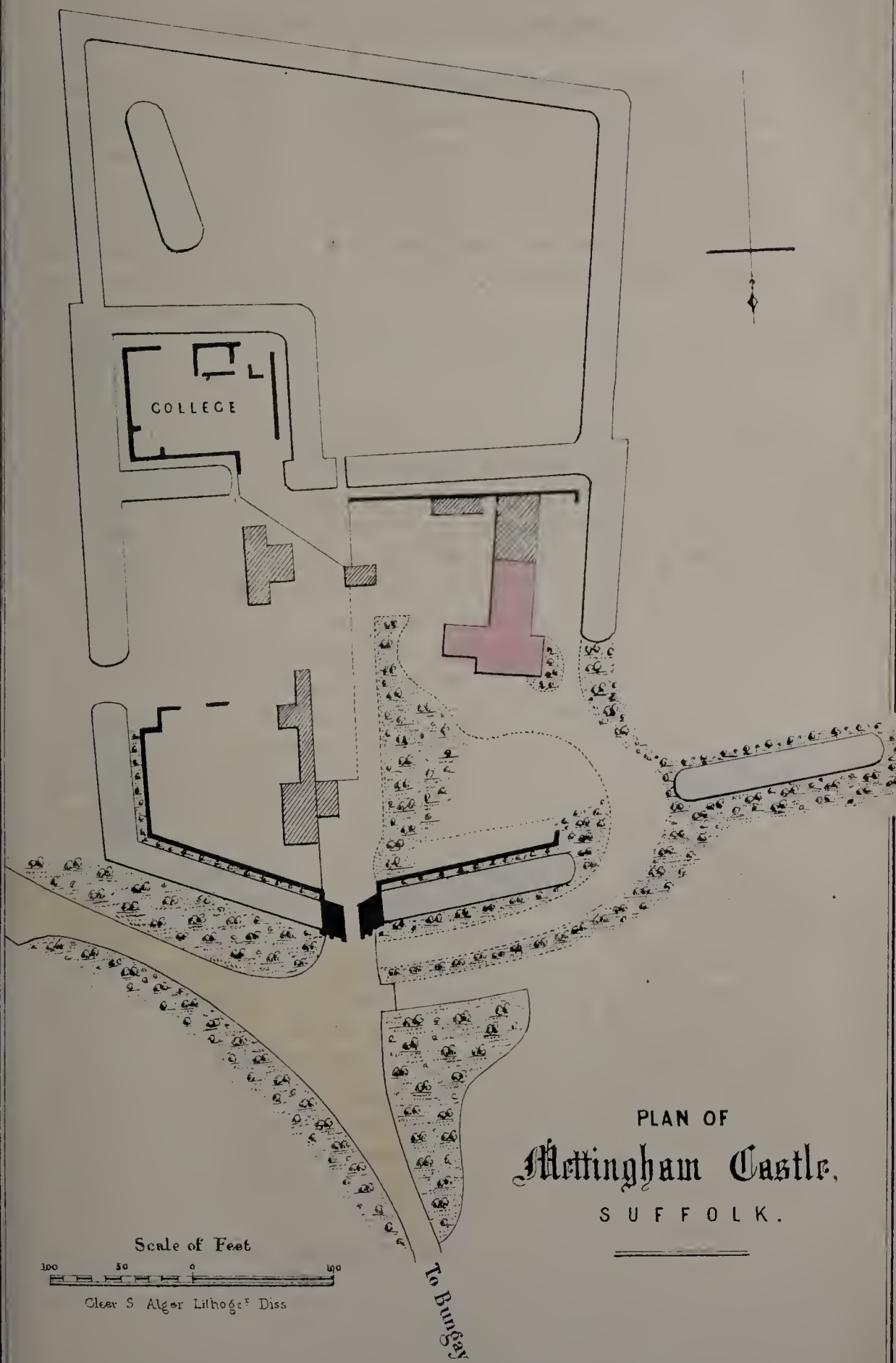
THE Castle of Mettingham is one of those erections of which our Societies visited another example a year or two ago at Wingfield, of a fortified manor house rather than a regular military fortress such as we have just seen upon its lofty artificial mound, at Bungay. It has been, however, a place of very considerable strength. It owes its origin to Sir John de Norwich, who obtained license from Edward the Third, 21st August, 1342, to castellate his residence here in reward for his services in the French wars. The deed is printed by Suckling in his *History of Suffolk*, vol. i, p. 173. He was the son of Sir Walter de Norwich, of a family believed to be descended from the Bigots, Earls of Norfolk, a branch of whom may have adopted the name of de Norwich from birth or residence there, and who appear to have slightly changed their arms accordingly. He was an Admiral under Edward the Third, “versus partes orientales,” and was summoned to parliament as a Baron, 25th Feb., 1342. He was Governor of Angoulême, in France, where he saved his

* Read at a joint meeting of the Norfolk and Suffolk Archaeological Societies, October 9th, 1861.

garrison by a stratagem which Froissart relates. His services appear to have been considerable, and the King rewarded him with two allowances out of his Exchequer, granted him a license for a market on Fridays weekly, and a fair for three days annually, at his manor of Great Massingham, in Norfolk, and permission to make castles of his manor houses at Blickworth and Ling, in Norfolk, as well as here. "The form adopted by Sir John de Norwich, for his castle," as Suckling describes it, "was a parallelogram, of which the east and west sides were rather the greatest; and its area, taking in the site of the college of priests, afterwards attached to it, included nine acres and a half." The more accurate survey, here published, shows the area, including all the moats except the out-lying one on the west side, to be only 5a. 0r. 16p. A moat surrounds the whole castle, and the parallelogram is divided into two, by a cross moat running east to west, each portion measuring about 88 yards from north to south, by 110 from east to west. In the southernmost of the two enclosures is another inner moat surrounding the ruins of the college. Here is also a fish pond running nearly parallel to the eastern moat, south of the college. The northern parallelogram formed the castle itself, and was completely surrounded by walls, much of which remain on the north side or front, and some on the south side.

Sir John de Norwich, the founder, being compelled to return to the French wars, the completion of the castle was intrusted to Dame Margaret, his wife, who built the keep, "which she placed on the west side of the first court." This information is obtained from Leland, who, however, says she constructed "*antiquiorem castelli partem*," "*in interiori parte domus*," the older part of the castle, in the interior part of the residence: that is to say, it was older than the college which was founded afterwards. It was the *keep* in its proper sense, not the most fortified part, but the keeping-place of the family, the inhabited portion of the castle.

As the castle was conveyed, as I shall mention hereafter,



PLAN OF
Nettingham Castle,
SUFFOLK.

Geo. Baker, Surveyor Bungay.

to the college in 1382, it existed as a residence of the founder's family only for forty years, and was for 160 years in the hands of ecclesiastics. The keep appears to have been converted into the residence of the Master of the college, as the arms of Richard Shelton, one of the last Masters, with several matches of his family, ornamented the walls of its apartments. The arms of Ufford, quartering Beke, and of Brewes were also upon them.*

The late Mr. Safford pulled down the old farm house, which occupied the interior of the castle in the last century, and erected a new house on its site. Mr. Suckling was curate of the parish at that time, and says that he saw much of the work of Dame Margaret de Norwich laid open. Several of the interior decorations, long hid, were found in excellent preservation—the colours and gilding of the arms being fresh and brilliant. The discovery of these embellishments was the more interesting, as they are recorded in Ayscough's Catalogue, in the British Museum, which says, "the arms of Ufford, quartering Beke, are said to be in a parlour in the chapel or college of Mettingham."

The principal portion remaining, besides the ruins of the college, is the fine gateway, forming the original entrance. It is a massive square building, with corner turrets extending down to the ground, and had a chamber over the archway, and another in the higher story. The mouldings of the arch show its date to correspond with that of the rest of the building, in the reign of Edward the Third. The entrance was guarded by a projecting barbican, the walls of which partly remain, abutting against the jambs of the archway. There are considerable remains of the outer walls of the castle, running east and west from this gateway, and there was formerly a massive square tower at each angle. In the upper part of this north wall, west of the gateway, are four windows, which are said to have lighted the hall. They seem too small for this purpose, even if this were the proper position for the hall, and were more probably the windows of a dormitory.

* Suckling, vol. i., p. 174.

A small portion of the interior building remains at the west end of the present house. There is still an arched doorway, and a stone was found there carved with the arms of Ufford.

The *Manor* of Mettingham Castle, at the time of the Norman survey, was returned among the possessions of Earl Hugh. In the reign of Edward the First, Sir John de Norwich was Lord; in the 9th of Edward the Second, Walter de Norwich held it, from whom it descended to his son, Sir John, the same who built the castle in 1342. He died in 1361, when it devolved to his grandson (son of another Sir Walter, who died before his father, and was buried at Raveningham), also named Sir John, who died here in 1373, and appointed his body to be buried at Raveningham, by the side of his father, Sir Walter, "there to rest, till it could be removed to the new church of Norton soupe-cors," to the building of which he gives £450. Leaving no issue, his cousin, Catharine de Brews, widow of — de Brews, being daughter and heiress of Thomas de Norwich, brother to the founder of the castle, inherited as next heir. She being, in the reign of Richard the Second, a nun at Dartford, in Kent, conveyed this manor to the College in Mettingham Castle, removed here from Raveningham, of which I shall speak presently. It continued in the hands of the College until the Dissolution, when Henry the Eighth granted it in 1541 to Sir Anthony Denny. In the 5th of Elizabeth, Henry Denny held the castle and manor with license of alienation to Nicholas Bacon; and in the 8th of Elizabeth, this Nicholas occurs as lord and patron of the church, with license of alienation to Sir Robert Catlin. The Bacons however retained possession till 1675.

The Lord Keeper, Nicholas Bacon, appears to have visited or resided at Mettingham, for in a letter, which Suckling quotes, in the possession of Sir Thomas Gage, of Hengrave, Sir Thos. Kitson, writing to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, relates several circumstances which took place "with my Lord Keeper, when I awaited on him with my

father-in-law, on Easter Wednesday, in the morning, at which time we found him newly entered on his journey from his house at Redgrave towards Mettingham, and accompanied him about five or six miles on the way."

In 1675 the manor and castle were transferred to John Hunt, Esq., whose grandson Tobias Hunt, dying without issue, the estates fell to Mary and Grace Hunt, his co-heiressess. The castle had evidently fallen to ruin long before this, as in the view of it published by Buck in 1738, dedicated to Tobias Hunt, Esq., the remains were then not much more extensive than at present. The younger co-heiress, Grace Hunt, married James Safford, Esq., of Ipswich, the great grandfather of the present proprietor, who is sole lord, being also the representative of the elder co-heiress, Mary Hunt, the wife of Burham Cutting, Esq.

It is believed that John de Mettingham, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Edward the First, derived his name from the parish. He is honourably mentioned by the historians of the time as being the only judge, except Elias de Beckingham, who was not included in the number of those fined and disgraced by Edward the First for their corruption. "As Caleb and Joshua," says Fuller, "amongst the jury of twelve spies, so these two amongst the twelve judges, retained their integrity." He is one of the benefactors commemorated by the University of Cambridge.

THE COLLEGE.

WITHIN the moats which enclose the ruins of Mettingham Castle, is a separate portion on the south east side, of quadrangular form, consisting now only of the external walls and a ruined tower, and open to the sky. This was once a small *College* of secular canons. To explain its existence here, we must go back to its original foundation on a different site. In the year 1342, Sir John de Norwich, Knight, Vice-Admiral of England, eldest son of Sir Walter de Norwich and Catharine his wife, founded a college for a master

and eight canons at Raveningham, Norfolk. Blomefield, in his account of that parish (vol. viii, p. 52), erroneously places the date of foundation in the year 1350. He quotes a deed which he calls the foundation deed, and says it is dated at Thorp, by Norwich, July 25, 1350. I myself possess the original deeds and charters relating to the college, and the one Blomefield refers to, with that date, is not Sir John de Norwich's foundation deed, but the appropriation by William, Bishop of Norwich, of the church of Norton Subcourse to the college. An earlier deed, of the 14th August, 1343, is a confirmation of Anthony, Bishop of Norwich, to Sir John de Norwich, of the college of Raveningham, for eight Priests; and another of the 28th of June, 1345, is the licence from Edward the Third for the same purpose. These canons were to officiate in the church of Raveningham, and were to pray for the souls of the founder, and of Margaret his wife, for the honour of God, and the Blessed Virgin, St. Andrew the Apostle, and all the saints.* This college was munificently endowed by the founder with seven manors, the advowson and appropriation of the church of Raveningham, and many lands and tenements in twelve parishes.

He died in 1362, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John de Norwich, son of Sir Walter. He also died in 1373, and was the last heir male of his family. His next of kin was his cousin, Catharine de Brewes, widow, who confirmed the grants of her predecessors, and being a nun of Dartford Priory, released her interests to trustees.

In the year 1381, Sir John de Plays, Sir Richard de Boys, and Sir Robert Howard, executors of Sir John de Norwich, and trustees of the Lady Catherine de Brewes, obtained a licence from King Richard the Second to remove the master and chaplain from Raveningham to the adjoining village of Norton Subcourse, which alteration was effected in 1387, when the college was established in the rectory-house there: a new chapel was then built for the canons, and their number was increased to twelve with a master.

* Taylor, Ind. Mon. p. 49.

The advowson of the church of St. Margaret there, had been given to the college of Raveningham by the founder; to the building of the new church, his grandson, Sir John, in 1373, gave the sum of £450.*

Again, in the year 1382, Sir John Plays, Sir Robert Howard, Sir Roger Boys, knights; John Wolterton and Elias Byntre, clerks, executors under the will of Sir John de Norwich, knight, obtained the king's licence, which I possess, dated 5th July, 6 Richard the Second, to translate the college to the castle of Mettingham, in Suffolk, and to endow it with the said castle, and with several manors in Suffolk. The translation being retarded, principally by the opposition of the nuns of Bungay, who were impropiators of the parish church of Mettingham, was not fully effected till the year 1393. The endowment was very ample, embracing 13 manors, with moieties of others; four advowsons; besides 86 acres of land, and 25 more of moor, alder, and reed.

The College consisted of thirteen chaplains at the time of the foundation here; of a master and eleven chaplains or fellows, in 1535. Richard Shelton the master, and nine fellows, subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1534. Upon the foundation of this College, according to the *Liber Valorum*, were also 14 boys, who served God, and were educated and supported here at the annual charge of £28.

The College was surrendered to the King, April 8th, 1542; and on the 14th of the same month, the whole was granted to Sir Anthony Denny, with the rectories of Raveningham and Norton. The estates were then returned as producing an annual income of £238. 3s. 10½*d.*; and a clear rental of £202. 7s. 5½*d.*

Its subsequent history I have already shown under the manor.

A list of the masters of the College is given by Suckling. The patronage was at first with Sir John Plays, the trustee of Catherine de Brewes. After him, the Lords Willoughby de Eresby presented from 1392 to 1452; Cicely Ufford,

* *Taylor. Blomefield.*

daughter of Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, by Margaret de Norwich, daughter of the founder, having married John, third Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The presentation descended by inheritance from them to Sir Richard Hastings, and thence to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who in 1539, presented the last master, Thomas Manning, who was also Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich and Prior of Butley.

Colleges of this kind were very numerous throughout the kingdom previous to the Reformation. They were not generally instituted for the purposes of instruction to the young, as we restrict the term college now, or the pursuit of learned studies, but only for the daily celebration of mass, according to the injunctions of the founders.* There were twenty-two such colleges in the diocese of Norwich.

From its present ruined state, not much can be now accurately ascertained as to the plan of its apartments. A very picturesque tower, which formed the most attractive feature in these ruins, fell down in the night, about twenty years ago.† Its lower stages still remain, in the centre of the south side of the College, with a portion of a staircase leading to the upper floor. It was called Kate's Tower, from Katherine de Brewes, who probably contributed out of her inheritance from Sir John de Norwich, towards its construction. A tradition that she concealed herself there for three weeks to avoid exposure of her misconduct, is doubtless a scandal, as she was a nun at Dartford in 1374. several years before the College was built. There appears to have been another tower at the north-east angle. The square enclosure of the College was no doubt once occupied by the apartments of the fellows, the chapel, the dormitory, and the kitchen, but it is impossible now to distinguish the position of each. There are some large openings in the upper part of the west wall, and possibly the chapel may have had its west end there. There are believed to be cellars underground, below the level of the moats.

Some years ago, the present proprietor, in causing the ruins to be dug for building materials, discovered a large

* *Taylor*, xii.

† *Suckling*, p. 176.

quantity of broken sculptured stones, and portions of window-tracery. They were found at the bottom of a crypt, still partly vaulted over, which was about eight feet deep. It is also said that six bells belonging to the chapel, were found at the end of the last century, in cleansing the moat. Two daggers, about sixteen inches long, are in the possession of Mr. Safford, discovered in a similar manner.

Although the ruins afford us but little information as to the arrangement of the buildings, and the uses to which the several parts were applied, we are fortunately able to ascertain, in greater measure than usual, much of the domestic economy of the establishment, and the progress of affairs under the management of the Fellows, from the existence of six folio volumes of manuscript *Accounts* of their receipts and expenditure, from the reign of Henry IV, to the dissolution. These volumes are in my own possession, and were formerly the property of Peter le Neve, and afterwards of Thomas Martin, the well-known antiquaries. They are full of curious and interesting matters relating to this college, especially during the time of its first establishment on this spot. Some of the most remarkable entries are collected together in a paper which I contributed to the sixth volume of the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, (p. 62) and are accompanied by some very able notes by Mr. Albert Way. Each year's account is headed "the compotus of the master of the college of the blessed Mary of Mettingham, from the feast of St. Michael" in such a year, to the same feast in the following year; and the various heads of receipt and expenditure follow in much the same order throughout the volumes. For instance, to take the first year of the mastership of John Wilbey, 1403-1404. The receipts from the different manors, with which the college was endowed, are first given. Bramfield, £28. 6s. 8d.; Mellis, £13. 5s.; Ilketshall, 100s. 8d.; Mettingham, 50s. 6d.; Howe, £9. 16s. 4d.; Haddeston, £21. 13s.; Lyng, £22. 15s.; Raveningham and Norton, 18s. 4d. Then follow some separate items of smaller sums received, chiefly for wool and hides sold; the total of receipts being for that

year £137. 2s. 7*d.* In following years, the amount seems generally to have been larger. The expenses in the same year commence with the heading of "Dona," a large number of small items, such as gifts to messengers and servants bringing articles of consumption for the household; for one riding to Cley for salt fish; to the servants of the College and others, as gifts at Christmas and Easter; to one Henry March, for writing a charter and a release, 20*d.*; payments to bailiffs and clerks, &c., amounting altogether to £7. 18s. Then follow the wages of the servants, as John Buteler, Richard Baker, Wm. Smith, Robert de Stable, Joan Lavender, in all £8. 17s. 6½*d.* Then, the pensions of the master and fellows, the master £10, and the fellows £2. Then the "custos domorum," work done by carpenters and others, on the premises, both here and at Raveningham, in all 110s. 8½*d.* Then, two or three pages of small expenses, among which in this year, are the following: to Richard the armourer, for cleaning armour, 12*d.*; cloth bought for the tables in the hall, 3s. 9½*d.*; for cups, dishes, salts, plates, and potladys, 4s.; to the school master of Beccles, for the schooling of two clerks, 16*d.*; frequent payments for the making of blankets and linen, and for leather cushions, and to one Hugh Dunston for writing, and numerous other items, amounting to £35. 4s. 5½*d.* Next follows the cost of cartage, coals, &c., £2. 0s. 4*d.* Next, the expenses of the master, for riding to various places on the business of the College; to Bungay, to consult the Duchess of Norfolk and Sir John de Norwich; to Yarmouth, to speak with Sir Miles Stapleton; to Framlingham, to speak with the Earl Marshal; to Norwich, &c., amounting to £3. 12s. 9*d.* Then, expenses for cattle and horses, £15. 2s. 5*d.* Then for payments to the bailiffs of Raveningham and Mettingham, £7. 4s. 3*d.*; small rents, 6s. 1½*d.*; expenses of the chapel, which in some years contain much curious information, but in this year are only for wine and wax, 3s. 10*d.* Then autumn expenses, 5s. 10*d.*; fees, ecclesiastical dues, and other payments from their estates, £16. 12s. 7½*d.*; and lastly, delivered to the keeper of the hospitium, £21. 1s. 7½*d.* The total of expenses

being in that year £136. 9s. 0d., leaving a balance in the master's hands of 13s. 7d.

This will be sufficient to show the arrangement of these accounts, which throw light on many parts of the ordinary life of a household in the 15th century, particularly in an ecclesiastical establishment, and are almost worthy of being printed entire. In the accounts of the years succeeding that I have given the foregoing summary of, there are so many interesting entries, that a few relating to the works undertaken in the College after its removal hither, and the decorations of the chapel, may perhaps be acceptable. The fabric expenses run over several years of the reign of Henry the Fourth. The roof of the choir at Norton was taken down in 1467, at a cost of 26s. 8d., and removed to Mettingham. It does not, however, appear to have served the same purpose in the College Chapel here, as by the receipts of the years 1410-11, it appears that the men of Ditchingham paid by instalments for it, the sum of £6. 13s. A gilt cup and cross, vestments, "and other ornaments," were purchased for the chapel in 1407, at a cost of £25, a considerable sum in those days. At the same time a painted cloth, "*panna picta*," was bought for the high altar, for 8s. John Mason and his men were at work at the chapel for ninety-nine days in 1408-9, and John Lokere and his men for ninety-five days. Free stone came from Yarmouth to Beccles by water, and from thence by land carriage to Mettingham. Black stone (perhaps marble), came from Norwich. New stalls were constructed, for which one of the chaplains went over to Lynn and Castleacre to find a good model, "ad videndum stalla ibidem," in 1414. In the same year we find twelve "edificia" made (housings or niches) for images of the twelve Apostles, at a cost of £6. 3s. 4d. John Holgate made the images; and Thomas of Yarmouth, or Thomas Barsham of Yarmouth, was a carver and painter who made images with tabernacles, and a "tabula" for the high altar, for not less than £37. 4s. 8d. These entries are the more interesting, as Mr. A. Way has observed, because they lead us to attribute the screen

paintings and wood carving which so abounded formerly in the churches of these counties, to local artists, and not to Flemings, as is sometimes conjectured. If so, the Mettingham accounts may have rescued the name of Thomas of Yarmouth from oblivion, as a not unworthy representative of an early school of art in England. In 1415, an organ was brought from Boston to Lynn, and from Lynn to Mettingham, the carriage of which cost 9s. 1½*d.*

It was not till 1415-16, that bishop Wakering of Norwich came and dedicated the church, for which he received 40*s.*, and his three attendants 4*s.* 4*d.* Probably the works only advanced as the funds were available. In 1418-19, the suffragan of the bishop came and dedicated two altars, for which he received 6*s.* 2*d.* A cloister was also in course of erection.

Of articles of church furniture and vestments the notices are very numerous; crosses, chalices, tabulæ for the high altar, a thurible, &c. Illumination was carried on in the college, and frequent payments are recorded to William Lominowr, or the illuminator, for writing and painting books, in gold and colours.* Vestments of “baudekyn,” a doublet of gold, copes of cherry red with “raygs” of gold, are among the entries relating to vestments; and 13 oblong black hats for the master and fellows occur. A payment occurs of “panno steynynd,” stained cloth for the *lectern*. This piece of church furniture, it appears, was removed, at the surrender in 1542, to St. Mary’s church, Bungay, for there is an entry in the books of that parish, under that year, quoted by Suckling (vol. i., p. 150), “P^d for ffettyn the brassen lecterne from Mettingham, 4*d.*” Unfortunately it has since been lost from Bungay also.

The word “Nolloths” which frequently occurs, is the name of a piece of land left to the college to find a wax light for ever, to be burnt before the image of the blessed Virgin, in the choir. I have not met with any mention of St. Wandered, or his shrine, which Suckling says attracted

* Suckling mentions that some of the music formerly used in the chapel, was

in the possession of a person living near Harleston.



SEAL OF METTINGHAM COLLEGE, SUFFOLK.

an annual peregrination here. One other item may be mentioned as interesting, as it gives the exact date of the *seal* of the college, of which an impression remains, appended to a deed in my possession, and which was engraved with the paper already mentioned in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. vi., p. 68).^{*} Among the expenses of the year 1405-6, is "paid for making the common seal of the college of Mettingham, 20s." The device is the Virgin and child in a triple canopied niche, in the centre; on the dexter side the arms of de Norwich, the founder, viz., party per pale, Az. and Gules, a lion rampant Ermine; and on the sinister side, a cross engrailed for *Ufford*, quartering a cross moline, for *Beke*, being the arms of the lords Willoughby de Eresby, the patrons of the college.

The extracts I have given are all from the first volume of these accounts. Many curious particulars no doubt remain to be gathered from the other five, although of course the works carried on consisted more of repairs to what had been already erected; and at a future time, I should wish to compile another paper on them.

C. R. MANNING.

* The wood block has been kindly lent by the "Archæological Institute of Great

Britain," for the illustration of this paper, and is published on the opposite page.

ON THE ETYMOLOGY OF BECCLES.

AGREEABLY to your request, I send you a few notes on the etymology of "Beccles." I am, however, inclined to think, that without first arriving at an earlier orthography of the name than has yet been arrived at, or the probable period at which the place was named (which would suggest the language from which the name was derived), that all must be considered as guess-work. Suckling derives the name from *Beata Ecclesia*. His words are :—

"The christian temple—the *Beata Ecclesia*—which has since given name to the spot, was then unbuilt, but a rude and lofty watch tower occupied the site, which, commanding a seaward view of the turbulent estuary, blazed forth the fearful notice of invasion to a beacon placed on the peninsula of Bungay."

Two other etymologies have, I am informed, been given ; the one from *Bella Clivis*, the other from *Bec Clivis* ; from the Danish *bec*, a point ; and it has been remarked that there is an abbey of *Bec*, in Normandy. This, of course, refers to the ancient bourg and great and wealthy abbey of *Le Bec* (*Bec Crespin* was also the name of a bourg and baronial title in Normandy), which was named from its situation upon a *bec* or tongue of land at the confluence of two rivers ; and, I would here note, that the word *bec* in old French, also denoted a cape or point of land advancing into the sea ; as the *Bec du Ras*, in Bretagne ; and that the term was likewise applied to the confluence of a river ; at least, so says *Lamartiniere* (*Dict. Géog. et Crit.*) I will now attempt a few other etymologies, first premising that the name is found written *Bekeles* (3rd Richard II), and *Beckelys*, in a memorial found in the archives of the Corporation (Cf. Suckling). If the name is of Celtic origin, I would suggest the British *bych-eglwys*, the little church ; *bych-llhys*, the

little court, hall, or palace; *bych-klais*, the little rivulet, ditch, or trench; *bel-eglwys*, the fine church; and *bek-llas*, the blue or green brook. Supposing the name to be derived from the Norman, it might come from *beal-egglise*, the fair, handsome, or good church; if from the Danish, from *bæck-lys*, the shining, bright, or fair rivulet; if from the Saxon, from *becc-læs*, the lesser rivulet; or *bece-læs*, the beech pasture. I may also add, that there is sometimes a tendency to pluralize local names: as Lyons for *Lyon*; Orleans for *Orlean*. An earlier orthography of the name may have therefore been *Beccle*; and a still earlier one, that of *Beccene*; from the Saxon *beacen*, *beacn*, *becen*, *becn*, signum, a beacon; and it may have been so called in allusion to the lofty watch tower referred to by Suckling. My own impression is, that the most probable etymology is either that from the Norman *beal-egglise*, or that of Suckling, from *Beata Ecclesia*. The latter is indeed, to some extent, confirmed by the name *Eccles*, which is found simply, and in composition of many local names in England. Instance, *Eccles*, the appellation of two parishes in Norfolk; the one in Happing—the other in Shropham—hundred, which are clearly corrupted from the Gr. *ecclesia*. *Eccles*, in Shropham, is often called in French deeds, about the time of Edward III, *L'Eglise*, the church par eminence; and the name is found otherwise written *Eccles Episcopi*, or *Bishop's Eccles*, to distinguish it from *Eccles*, in Happing hundred, on the north sea (Cf. Blomefield). With regard to the first part of the name, "*Beata*," I would remark that hundreds of instances might be adduced in which only one radical (the first or last) of the original word now exists. For example: the surname *Pott*, which some have gone out of the way to connect with an old German *Poto*, from *bote*, a messenger, is evidently merely an abbreviation of *Philpot*, a French or quasi-French diminutive of *Philip*, by contraction *Philp*. The name *Beccles* might even be derived from *Eccles* simply, with *B* prefixed, almost equivalent to the Æolic digamma.

RICHD. S. CHARNOCK.

I do not find the Dan. *bec*, a point. Thre renders the Su-Goth. *backe*, collis, margo, terra, quæcunque; *bak*, tergum; *bæck*, rivus; and *lös*, solutus, liber, *ljus* (anc. *lys*), lucidus.

[The following extract from a MS. of the late Rev. W. T. Spurdens, once a resident in Beccles, and well known in the locality as a learned archæologist, was read by the Rev. James Bulwer, as helping to explain the subject under discussion.]

The name of this place has been subjected, I think, to much misapprehension. In Domesday Book it is written as we write it to the present day, "Beccles." This word is usually regarded as having reference to the magnificent church, "Ecclesia;" and as the name has been Latinized "Becclesia," most etymologists have thought that all they sought was found; and therefore sought no further. Others have varied the matter a little, and fancied the name might be from "Beata Ecclesia," though why this church should be "beata" beyond others they tell not. Others have sought it in Norman French, as if it were "La Belle Eglise": and even "Bella Ecclesia." Now there does really appear, at first view, some considerable plausibility in this; notwithstanding the unusual circumstance of a town deriving its name from its church. It is reasonable to suppose that the town preceded the church, and consequently must have had a name before it had a church. The original *may* have been suffered to fall into disuse, and a new one may have been invented; but although we do certainly find one or two instances of this kind, yet they are too rare to have much stress laid on the fact. Besides, we have good proof here that the word is older than the "fine church," if not than any church. There was, indeed, a church here at the Conqueror's survey, but that it was distinguished in any way from the older churches of the period, we have no evidence at all. I am mistaken if it was even a large church, for the remains of that which occupied the western side of the Old Market, shew it to have been an early Norman, if

not Anglo-Saxon structure; and as mention is made in Domesday Book of “i eccl’ia”—*one* church, this must have been *that one*. And existing remains shew that this was probably a *small* church—too small perhaps—which induced the wealthy society, who were Lords of the town, to provide a larger, when the population had increased.

There was, as usual, an ancient family, who had possessions here at the time when surnames began to be derived from possessions, and who assumed from their possessions the name of *de Beccles*. When this family wrote their names in Latin, they called themselves *de Bello clivo*. Of these, Alanus de Beccles, whose name is conspicuous in the controversy between the Pope and Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln, is as commonly called by one of these names as by the other. It is plain then that this family regarded their name, taken from the town, as derived from the situation of the town on the “Fair Cliff,” overhanging the Waveney. In their time this was the traditionary interpretation of the “Beccles” in Domesday Book: and their time preceded the erection of the present fine ecclesiastical edifice. The word “Beccles” seems to be itself, in spite of its antiquity, a corruption of some more ancient word. What that word was, it may seem fruitless now to enquire: but whatever it was, it was very early regarded as descriptive of the position of the town on the high and steep bank of the river. I will hazard an etymological conjecture, but merely as a conjecture, that the word may have been derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Bæc*, tergum, and *Clif*, littus; quasi “tergum littoris,” or, more properly “tergum ripæ”; referring to the site of the town at the back of the steep shore or cliff of the Waveney. *Valeat quantum.*

ROSE HALL, BECCLES.

THE Lordship or Manor of Roos Hall, appears to have taken its name from a family of de Roos, who were Lords of Roos Hall in the reign of Henry III, or in the beginning of the 13th century. "They were not only very ancient," says Sir Richard Gipps, "but also very great, as appears "from their several inter-marriages with the best families "in the county." William de Roos was at the siege of Karlaverock, in Scotland, in 1300, and gained his spurs by his great valour there.

In 1321, Sir Robert de Roos, who probably resided at Roos Hall, was one of the founders of the Carmelite Friary at Blakeney, in Norfolk. By the marriage of Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir William de Roos, to Sir Roger de Willington, Roos Hall passed, says Suckling, in 1427, to the Willingtons, a family long seated in the neighbouring parish of Barsham. From the Willingtons, who do not seem to have lived at the Hall, the manor passed by sale to the Garneys, of Redisham. The exact date of this transaction is not known; but it must have been soon after the purchase by the Willingtons, for in the Close Rolls, at the Tower of London, is preserved a letter from Piers or Peter Garneys, to one of his "Feoffees in Trust," dated in the 27th year of Henry VI, *i.e.* within twenty years of the alleged passage of the manor from the Roos family to the Willingtons. Of this letter I have been favoured with a copy, transcribed from the Davy MSS. in the British Museum,* by Mr. S. Wilton Rix, editor of the *Diary and Autobiography of Edmund Bohun*. It gives us an insight into the turbulent and contentious spirit of those unsettled times, and the piteous state of mind of the writer, and has never been published.

* Add. MS. 19,112, Wangford Hundred, Vol. ii, No. 98, p. 20.

Syr—It is meritory to reforme that wrong is into right, in all that might grow to wrongful disheritauns or other. Wherefore be it p'fytely knowe and goodly considered, alle rev'ens and hono' of God, to alle that these l'res shal here or se, that where as I, Piers Garneys, of Beeelis, Esquier, and late S'rvitor of oure Sov'aigne Lord Kyng Henry the V^{te} that ded is, whom God of his m'ey assoyle, was pesibeley sesed, and my fader before me, of a maner eleped Jeraldys, in Becelis, other wyse called Rose's maner, with an hyl lyeing by eleped Jeraldys hyll, and a litel pasture annexed thereto, adjoyning and app'tent to the seide maner, of which hil and pasture, I, the seide Piers, my father, and alle other whos estat I have in the seide maner, have be pesibely sesed of the foreseide hyl and pasture as p'cel of the forseide man'r wythoute the tyme of mynde, and all the p'fite thereoffe be all the seide tyme wyth oute disturbaunee have take. In which seide man' I enfeoffed my rev'end lord of Suff., Sir John Hevenyng-ham, and other, on trust to p'forme my wyl. And now of late tyme, sethe the seide feffement made, certain p'sonys of Becelis not my welwyllers, of malice confered mee of the same town to hem, and in myn absenee, in riottous wyse, cam to the seide hil, and certain brom and brakes there grouying have and kyt up, and bare it away, seyeng there opynly, wyth gret cry and elamor, this is oure eomown: Whereupon I toke an oyer & det'myner agenst them, as my lerned counsel gaf me. And whanne thei eoude not justifie this here dede and ryot, thanne thei voysted that it was the p'per and sev'al ground to the hous of Bury, as app'tenant to here lordship of Becelis, and to fortifye this thei informed dann William Dalyngh-ton, monk of the seide hous of Bury, late Chaumberer of the seide hous, and now abbot of the same hous, to which office of chaumberer the seide town and lordship of Beeelis is assigned, that this seide hyl ealled Jeraldys hyl, with the seide pasture annex'd, and lying betwix the same hyl and the gate of my seide maner was app'tenant to his saide maner and lordship of Beeelis, which were unlike to any resonable mannes discrecyon, and to this thei required & lab'ed to hym to sue for it as fo' the seide hous right, and to here discharge, and exeuse of here seide ryot and wrong, be whose lab' informacon and mesne the seide Dann William Dalyngh-ton, wyth the supportacon of myghti lordship, toke an anssire agenst me, and had a panel and the contre redy for the seide hous, er I had wetyng theroffe, so that I sey at the day of thasseres that I was like to have be disherited, and myn heires, I thanne stondyng in gret age and febilnesse of spyryt, takyng gret hevynesse, sorowe, and no counsel eoude get there ayenst the seid hous, at that tyme semyng to me better to trete thanne to se that puerie* passe. And so I offered tretees in such wyse that oure titles myght be examined be oure colkers † counceel lerned, and therupon suerte made to abyde the awarde of the Abbot of Bury. So that I shulde have be warned to have had my lerned counceel to have declared my titel and right to the seide abbot. And therupon I eam to Bury to have had a day assigned to have had my lerned counsel to have enformed the seide abbot

* ? Perjurie.

† (*Sic.*) Can this be *Colloquers* (see

Nares and Halliwell v. *Colloque*), in the sense of arbitrators.

of my titel and right, of which I coude gete of him no longer day, but at that same tyme. And so, I havynge no counceyl there, but such as were toward the hous, thei theted me pleyndly that thei shulde doo me lose a *Cli.* in damag and expens. Wherupon, I, stondynge as desconsolat in such gret sorowe and hevynesse, that I was there ruled to take this hil and pasture of him to ferme undyr my seal, agenst right and consciens, as I mot answer before God, as far as ev' I coude knowe, and as it appereth be all reson. Wherfore I beceche my seid feffees that thus were enfeffed of trust in this seide maner long before this disturbaunce moved, and alle other goode and trewe lordys, maysteres, and frendes, that it wull please you to helpe and remedie this disturbaunce of my right and disinhertauns, which I nev' in other wyse but be this duress, coher'con, & febelnesse of wyt and spirit, consented, and thus wyth outen advisement in such wyse fro my wyll, vexed, enseled, that thei made and bad me, but I never yet attorned, ne possessed hem of no ferme for that hil ne pasture, ne nought wul. Which mater above wreten is trewe, as I wul answer to God. In wytnesse of which thyng to these l'res I have set my seal, wreten the ix day of March, the year of the reyne of Kyng Henry VI^{te} after the conquest xxvij.

Gerald's Hill, to which allusion is made in this letter, is doubtless that on which the Ashmans mansion has been built; the pasture now between Rose Hall and the road was, Mr. Rix informs me, between the hill and the gate of the Hall; the road having been diverted within the last century.

The result of the dispute is unknown, but several documents remain in the British Museum (Add. MS., 14,848, f. 1), bearing on the question. One of them is a charter of the Abbot of Bury St. Edmund's, to Peter Garneys, armiger, "*super quibusdā monte et pasture in Beckles,*" fol. 140. Another document relates to the custody of the lands and tenements of William Garneys, on the marriage of Peter Garneys (fol. 29). Another is a Breve *districcōis obtentup' Abb'em de Bury con^a Petrū Garneys* (fol. 29). And a fourth is the final agreement between the Abbot and the Executors of the will of William Garneys (fol. 30). This William Garneys married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Bigot, Knight, of Stockton, and died in 1428. His only son Ralph dying in 1450, without issue, all his manors passed to his uncle Peter Garneys, Esq., of Beccles. Robert Garneys, of Heveningham, the father of William and Peter, died, according to the pedigree, in 1411. He bought the manor of Little Redisham Hall; and probably, also that of Roos Hall, for the letter of Peter Garneys refers to his father's

peaceable possession of that manor before him. We are thus able, by this letter, to correct the statement in Suckling that the manor of Roos Hall passed from the Roos family to that of Willington, in 1427. Peter Garneys, the writer of the letter, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Ralph Ramsey, Esq., of Kenton.

The Lordship continued in the Garneys family till 1566, when Thomas Garneys, of Roos Hall and Kenton, Esq., bequeathed it, with other lands, for the term of twenty years, for certain uses specified in his will. From the *Inquisitio post mortem*, taken on the 6th of May, 1566, the manor seems to have been then held, but by what service is not stated, by Garneys of Thomas Playters, as of his manor of Sotterley; but, on the 6th of February, 1575, it was determined by a jury, to be held of the manor of Beccles.

In the following year, Thomas Colby, Esq., son and heir of John Colby, Esq., of Brundish, in Norfolk, by Alice, daughter and heiress of John Brewse, Esq., of Hardwick, occurs as Lord of Roos Hall, in the Beccles *Taske Book* for 1576.*

Suckling says that Thomas Colby married *first*, Beatrice, daughter of Thomas Felton, Esq., of Playford; his second wife being Ursula Rede, relict of Sir John Brand, Knight; but this appears to be inaccurate. Beatrice Felton must have been his second or last wife, for Mr. Rix informs me, she was married again as "Beatrice Colby, widow," to William Grimston, Esq., at Beccles, about two years after the death of Thomas Colby. In 1593, Grimston was assessed to the "taske" of Beccles for Rose Hall, in right of his wife.† Colby was the builder of the Hall, in the remains of which we are now assembled.

The tenure of the Colbys was very short, for soon after 1600, the manor of Roos Hall was purchased by Sir John Suckling, Knight, Secretary of State and Comptroller of the Household to King James the first and Charles the first, and Member for Dunwich. He married Martha Cranfield, sister to Lionel,

* "Thomas Colby, Esquier, for the manr of Rosehall, sometyne Mr. Garnyshe's Esquier, v s."—*Beccles Taske Booke*, 1576.

† "William Grymston, Esq., ux' p' man'u

Rosehall, late Thomas Coleby, Esquire, before M. Barneies [*sic.* q. Garneys?]
—*Beccles Taske Booke*, 1593.

Earl of Middlesex, and occasionally resided at Roos Hall. At his death in 1627, he bequeathed it to his widow for her life, with remainder to his eldest son Sir John Suckling, the cavalier poet. Lady Suckling afterwards married Sir Edwin Rich, and, according to Suckling, "by a transfer not very clear, carried Roos Hall into that family." Sir Edwin Rich, by his will dated April 24th, 1675, charged the manor for the term of 500 years with an annual payment of £20, in favour of the poor of his native town of Thetford. Sir Robert Rich, of Rosehall, one of the Lords of the Admiralty and Member of Parliament for Dunwich, from 1689 to his death, which occurred 1st October, 1699, was created a Baronet. The "picture of Cromwell," which was in the possession of Sir Robert Rich, at Rosehall, is now in the British Museum. It is said to have been painted by Walker, and to be the best likeness of the Protector extant; but being placed over the mammalia cases, in the Natural History department, it is extremely difficult to be seen.

The estate was sold by Sir Charles Rich, in 1805, to Thomas Rede, Esq., of Beccles, where his family had been settled for several centuries; and that gentleman left it by will to his nephew, the Rev. Robert Rede Cooper (nephew of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., the eminent surgeon), and who assumed the surname of Rede by royal license.*

The Hall is a small, but well built edifice, of red brick, of two stories in the Elizabethan style, situated in low grounds, and encompassed by a moat, which in part remains. The staircase is wide and of rude character, each step being formed of a solid block of oak. One of the lower rooms retains its heavy pedimented mantelpiece; and some of the chambers are panelled with wainscot. Its turrets and chimneys are distinguished by richly moulded brickwork, and the initials of Thomas Colby, the builder, and Beatrice Felton his wife, with the date of its erection, 1583, may still be seen on the water pipes of the roof.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

* His representatives have since (1865) sold the estate to Frederick Darby Robin-son, Esq., of Barsham.

HAVERHILL.

OBJECTS of antiquity are somewhat rare in Haverhill, and the historical records existing respecting what have been, are few, and scattered over a long period of time. The geographical position of the locality, however, undeniably proves that this town was formerly of much greater importance than at present, being placed on the boundary line between the two heptarchical kingdoms of East Anglia (including Suffolk, Norfolk, Ely, and Cambridgeshire); and the East Saxons (including Essex, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, &c.). This fact may probably account for the high ground near the town, called Haverhill Castle, the opposing fortress at that time being in all likelihood somewhere about Sturmer. These fortified positions being little more than raised earthen mounds, surrounded by a foss of a circular or oval form, like some now to be found in the north of England, in a good state of preservation, as Bucton and Melandra Castles. Grave doubts, however, may be reasonably entertained whether Haverhill Castle existed as such earlier than the Roman era in Britain. It is well known that many lines of Roman road have hitherto been but imperfectly traced, although the position of some known and important stations at a considerable distance from each other, fully warrant the supposition of nearly direct lines or roads from the one to the other. In many cases when the line has failed to show itself, occasional discoveries are made on, or near the line indicated, which when carefully compared with each other, leave little doubt as to the fact of the main line itself. Thus, for instance, in the excellent map published in 1848, by the government. Of the Roman roads proved and others supposed from the situation of stations and occasional discoveries, many places now of little importance, and where no remains have been found, must at one time have exhibited proofs of Roman energy and determination.

Confining myself then to this particular locality, a Roman line of road extended from Camboricum (Cambridge) to Camulodunum (Colchester), and then in an easterly direction to Harwich. A small portion only of this line has been exposed in the direction from Cambridge to Colchester, by the river Stour, but occasional discoveries have been made on the route that fully confirm the views as to the main line. Thus we have remains found at Great Wratting, amphoræ, patera, urns, coins, and pottery, showing in all probability the site of a Roman villa, not quite on, but very near the line of road indicated. Then in the year 1758 was found a large hermetically sealed glass urn, containing a considerable number of bones, with a lachrymatory at Osterfield, now called Nosterfield End, a short distance from Haverhill, still not on, but a little distance from the main line, and probably a Roman burial place, said to be the resting place of the remains of Scapula Ostorius, at one time the Roman governor of Britain, who died A.D. 55. As far as I can learn, in neither of these places was there found any warlike instruments.

Then, on coming to Haverhill, near the town, in a supposed burial ground, are found urns, pateræ, and *spear heads*, in the year 1757. Again, on land belonging to Haverhill Place, 4 rods from "Pentlow Hock," was discovered in 1788, four large gold pieces, and imbedded in clay forty to fifty more, all Roman, the least of which weighed about one hundred grains, which were sold to an individual in this town for forty-three guineas. Some of the coins were dished, that is concave on one side, and convex on the other, like the Boadicean coins. We have then the fortified high ground called the Castle, now merely a farm, but on the exact position of the supposed line of Roman road, and shewing no proofs of the almost indestructible buildings of the Normans of later days; but indistinct earthen mounds of an oval or circular form with a foss. I may here remark that the usual form of Roman encampment was angular,

and mostly quadrangular, but I imagine in crossing our country in various directions, if a British or Saxon fortification came in contact with their line, and the place was suitable for a station, they had no hesitation in adapting the form of the previous fortification. Thus in some instances the Roman encampments are oval or round.

But to proceed south east, at Sturmer, Roman tiles are found in and about the church, and at a short distance from it, a raised mound, evidently a place of defence, though its other warlike characteristics, foss, &c., are obliterated. Proceeding onward in the same direction, we arrive at Watsoe Bridge, crossing the Stour, and where the best authorized map places a castle occupying the position of the great road. From thence to Ridgwell, where numerous proofs of Roman occupation have been discovered; from this to Camulodunum (or Colchester) is a direct line. Thus I believe we have advanced enough to enable us to form a conclusive opinion of the great line of road from Camboricum to Camulodunum and to prove that Haverhill Castle was evidently a Roman station or fortification of some magnitude, and in all probability was a place of defence at even an earlier period by the British or Saxons, and might be adopted by the Romans from the convenience of its position, and coming in contact with the line of their operations. It is also equally probable near so important a station that a Roman Commander's villa might be at Great Wratting, and a cemetery or burial place at Nosterfield, at a little greater distance from the station for sanitary reasons, of which the Romans were far from ignorant. Haverhill Castle might have been long disused when the Romans began their occupation of it, as the East Angles and East Saxons for some time before that had been merged in the one kingdom, and of course rendering the fortification useless.

Another proof of the former importance of this town is founded on the fact that two if not three churches were here at one time. When they were destroyed, or how, there is no record to show; but in 1665 a very extensive fire destroyed part of the present church, and

a large portion of the town,* and to this lamentable catastrophe we may date our inability at this time to show this meeting many of the antient features of the town, and it may have also helped to obliterate one of the churches of which we can only point out their position.† There is also a farm on the common called Chapel farm, and a place near it called the Mount, where, I believe, proofs have been shown that it was a burial place. Then again, it has been asserted, but I know not on what authority, that Haverhill was a part only of Sturmer parish (when the division took place, it is difficult to say), but, referring back to 1392, we find that the church revenues of Haverhill were given by Osbert de Baliol to Castle Acre Priory, in Norfolk, and as there is no mention made of Sturmer in that gift, we may reasonably suppose that the division took place at that period. One of the churches was called *Le Nether Kirke*—the present church. Placing all these points within our contemplation, I think it very evident that Haverhill at one time must have been of considerable importance, if not greater than at present, although most of our topographical writers, Camden, Leland, Hearne, Sams, &c., help us to no decisive information on the subject.

* In 1857, in digging the foundation of the Court-room, at a depth of about twelve feet, were found two small brick ovens, connected by a brick flue or drain. The ovens were eighteen inches in diameter, and six or seven feet apart; they were much burnt. Mr. Boreham, the proprietor, left these in their places, under the wall which divides the office from the Corn Exchange.

† In November, 1854, when digging a gateway in "Boye Town," or "Button End" Church Yard, next the cottage, many bones were found; one skeleton, of a man, was carefully uncovered. There were no remains of a coffin, but large flint stones were near the skull. In 1855, Mr. W. W. Boreham excavated the foundations of the old church, which were of the ordinary flint rubble work, about four and a half feet thick. The north wall was thirty-eight feet long: the east end, twenty feet inside, was circular. He had the whole

of the interior of this end carefully examined. Several skeletons were found, with their heads west, and in some cases bodies had been placed one above the other. Two of the top ones only, showed indications of coffins. In one instance the bottom of the grave had been plastered. On the south side, just where the circle ended, the foundation appeared thicker than usual, and in the middle of this wall, was found a skeleton in a sitting position, face looking east. The bottom of this grave was well plastered. Part of the south was and is still undisturbed. A Roman bronze summer ring was found, with some Roman and Monkish tiles, and fragments of coloured glass. This chapel existed as early as 15 Richard the Second, and belonged to Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk. Mention is also made in old rolls of "Alderton Chapel," which held lands. The chapel of Alderton is called "*Lucrabilis*." "Alderton street" is also spoken of.

I would now venture a few brief remarks in reference to the church, which is in the Early English, or rather Decorated style,* and appears to be the remains of a once very handsome structure. And on turning to the Visitation of William Dowsing, in 1643, under warrant of the Earl of Manchester, to destroy all the superstitious ornaments of churches; the extent to which it was carried out in this church leaves no doubt whatever, that it was very richly embellished within and without. The report is as follows:—*“Haverhill, Jan. 6, 1643. We brake down about 100 superstitious pictures, and seven fryars hugging a Nunn; and a picture of God and Christ; and diverse others very superstitious: and 200 had been broke down before I came. We took away two popish inscriptions with Ora pro nobis, and we beat down a great stoneing (?) cross on the top of the Church.”* There is now but little left to prove its former grandeur. On the top of the steeple are three figures that are worth observing. Something similar is to be found on Magdalen College, Oxford, and which are supposed by Mr. Reeks to refer to the moral lessons taught by the instructors and observances required by the good student within its walls. But I doubt if the figures here have any such explanation. I believe there were originally four,† and have reference to some passage in the Apocalypse, or the emblems of the

* The church of Haverhill, dedicated to St. Mary, according to Mr. Rickman, consists of “chancel, with south aisle; nave, with aisles; south porch and west tower. The lower part of tower, the piers of two western bays, and the eastern responds of the nave, are D., but the upper part of the tower and the rest of the building is P.; the arches and piers of this latter part have the mouldings (which are very plain) continuous, without capitals; the south porch is good; the windows have flowing tracery, under four-centred arches; the south aisle has a battlemented parapet and pinnacles; on south side is an octagonal projection for the rood-stairs; in the vestry, which is modern, is an old chest, with the linen pattern on the panels. The font is P., much mutilated and modernized; the windows have good tracery, and con-

tain portions of stained glass.”—*Parker’s Churches of Suffolk*, No. 406.

The church is now [1867] being restored. One of the partly blocked up windows was found to have been filled up with sculptured stone, apparently taken from some former building. There were several heads, niches, &c., in good preservation. On the east of the porch, and also on that side of the north door, were found niches and basins for holy water. These had been carefully built up and concealed.

† The fourth, the lion, was probably removed when the stair turret was built. This turret was taken down and re-built in 1851. Some of the materials of the old turret had been used before; remains of sculptured stones being found, some of them coloured.

four Evangelists,—1, a Lion; 2, Calf; 3, having a Man's face; 4, flying Eagle. The steeple contains five bells. Tenor G, c. 13 cwt.

1, 2, 3. John Darbie made me 1669, 1683, 1662.

4. Joseph Eayre, St. Neots fecit 1765. John Godfrey and Abel Bull, Churchwardens.

5. Thomas Newman, of Norwich, made me 1729. W. Wilshire and S. Bridge, Churchwardens.

The interior of the church presents little worth notice, except the quaint tablet in the chancel to the memory of John Warde. On this tablet is the following inscription:—

Quo	siquis	scivit	scitius
Aut	siquis	docuit	doctius
At	rarus	vixit	sanctius
Et	nullus	tonuit	fortius*

Son of thunder, son of the Dove,
Full of hot zeal, full of true love,
In preaching truth, in living right,
A burning lamp, a shining light.

John Warde, after he with great evidence and power of the Spirit, and with much fruit preached the gospel at Haverhill, and Bury, in Suffolk, 25 years, was here gathered to his fathers. Susan, his widow, married Richard Rogers, that worthy pastor of Wethersfield; he left 3 sons,† Samuel, Nathan^l John, preachers, who for them and theirs wish no greater blessing than that they may continue in believing and preaching the same gospel, till the coming of Christ. Come Lord Jesus, come quickly.

Death is our entrance into life.

Watch

Warde.

There is also on a scutcheon in the chancel:—

Deo gloria.

Near this place are the remains of Mr. Thomas Hungate, son of

* Which has been thus translated by Mr. Brainsford:—

“What matters it if anyone has more knowledge,
Or if anyone has taught more learnedly,
He a man seldom found however lived more holily,
And no one thundered more courageously.”

† Of these three sons, Samuel, the eldest, was born at Haverhill, and became town preacher of Ipswich, in 1604; but was silenced by an order from the Star Chamber. He has a place among Fuller's “Worthies.” Nathaniel, who will be long

remembered as “the Simple Cobler of Agawam,” was also born at Haverhill, and bred a lawyer, but became a preacher of the gospel, and died at Shenfield, near Brentwood, in 1653, in his 83rd year.

William, son of Ralphe, son of William, son of Robert, son of William and Alice, daughter of Sir Thos. Gower, of Stitenham, in the county of York, Kt. : he died May, 21, 1729, aged 33, and left issue by Mary his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Webb, William, Thomas, and John, all living ; she died February 6th, 1722, and now liveth in hope of the resurrection of the just.

The font is a very poor specimen of the Decorated style. And I may here remark that I have a collection of about 600 sketches and descriptions of early church fonts, from almost every county in England, and it has struck me as remarkable, that whilst the adjoining county of Norfolk is rich in numerous specimens of Early Norman fonts, in a very excellent state of preservation, yet, in this county, I know only of Palgrave and Ipswich, unless the mutilated specimen found at the mouth of the Orwell, may be considered as one, which is probable. The next style in point of time, the Early English, is still scarcer, as I cannot refer to one. Of the Decorated style there are a few good examples, as Sudbury, Wortham, &c. Of the latest historical style, or Perpendicular, there are many, as Blythborough, Clare, Snape, Letheringham, Melton, Otford, Worlingworth, Stoke by Nayland, Wiston, &c. The stained glass is very much mutilated.

I will now, if not trespassing too much on your time, devote a few moments to the families of distinction connected with this place. One of the earliest on record, is that of William de Haverhyll, who was Treasurer to King Henry III, and whose arms are in the west oriel of Lincoln's Inn. In 1281, Henry de Helin, or Helion, held this manor. Perhaps this fact connects itself with the Helions of Bumstead. In 1399, Osbert de Baliol bestowed the church revenues on the Priory of Castle Acre, in Norfolk. In 1403, Lord Stafford held the manor. In 1450, Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, held it. In 1464, Henry Turnor and his two wives, Margt. and Joan, are noticed as buried here. From this family sprung Sir Christopher Turnor, one of the Barons of Exchequer, and his son Sir Edward Turnor, equally eminent in law. In 1483, Henry Lord Grey held this manor with Hersham, or Horsham Hall.

In 1538, Thomas Lord Cromwell, the companion and confidante of Cardinal Wolsey, was Rector, or held the advowson of Haverhill. In 1734, the advowson was the property of George Coldham, Esq., who married into the family of the Howlands, and the daughter of these married the sixth Baronet, Sir George W. Beaumont, whose family hold the patronage at the present time. There are, also, a few individuals of note in other respects. For instance, Thomas Cobbe, butcher, a native of this town, suffered martyrdom by fire, at Thetford, in 1555, for his religious opinions. In 1577, Samuel Ward was born, one of Fuller's Worthies, of whom we have already spoken, in reference to the tablet in the church. In 1594, Samuel Fairclough was born at Haverhill, became A.M. Queen's College, Cambridge; was lecturer at Lynn, Norfolk; Rector of Barnardiston and Kedington, Suffolk; ejected for Nonconformity in 1662, and died in 1678, æt. 84. His portrait is in Clark's *Lives of Sundry Eminent Persons*. In 1706, Stephen Scandaret, a native of Haverhill, died. He was one of the silenced ministers, and of considerable celebrity.

I may add, that local tokens were issued at Haverhill in 1658, by Jno. Boram and others, and in 1794, by John Fincham. On the latter, the motto *pro bono publico*, with a seal, with crest and initials of Fincham, and on the other, a weaving loom and "Haverhill manufactory, 1794."

CHARLES CLAY, M.D.

WITHERSFIELD CHURCH.

THERE are as many as thirty churches in the Deanery of Clare ; twelve of these are dedicated to the Virgin Mary. All of them retain interesting details either in fabric or furniture ; and as is almost universally the case in Suffolk, the wood work of the roofs, screens, and seats, is excellent.

The church of Withersfield is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. In plan it consists of a chancel, nave with north aisle, chapel on south side, south porch, and square west tower.

The chancel is Early English, but has Decorated and Perpendicular insertions, with some fragments of old glass. A low-side window has been stopped up. The chancel arch and wood screen are good Perpendicular. The screen towards the west has been repainted and gilded ; but the carved work is very much fuller and richer in detail on the eastern face. Over this screen was the rood, to which the following entry in Dowsing probably refers :—" Withersfield, Jan. 6, 1643. We brake down a crucifix and 60 superstitious pictures, and gave orders for the levelling the steps in the chancel."

The south chapel is good early Decorated, but much altered. It was in so ruinous a condition, says Cole, vol. v, MSS. Brit. Mus., 5806, that it was pulled down and contracted about ten feet, but the old dimensions may easily be perceived by the different colour of the grass. Part of the carved parclose remains.

The north aisle appears to have been built by one Robert Wyburgh, or Whybrow. A small brass set in a wooden frame, and inserted in the wall near the east end, bears this inscription :—" Orate p' n'abus Rob'ti Wyburgh & h'nfactor' suar' q' ista ylam fieri fecer't." From the repetition

of the mullet on the roof of this aisle, Cole suspected that the Veres, Earls of Oxford, had to do in this parish.

The rest of the church is Perpendicular work. The nave roof is good, as are also a number of seats. The latter have some fine poppy heads; one of them represents St. Michael weighing souls; another St. George and the Dragon. The pulpit is Jacobean.

The tower is square and plain; it has a peal of five bells—1, 3, and 5, are modern, being made by Robert Taylor, of St. Neots, 1804; No. 2, the oldest bell, has on it, Richard Bowler made me, 1603; and No. 4 has the maker's name, John Thornton, Sudbury, fecit, 1718.

The porch is very good. The iron ring handle to the door, leading from the porch into the church, is deserving of notice and of careful preservation.

The font is octagonal, having three of its panels enriched by geometrical tracery, and the five others charged with shields, bearing—1, a pall. 2, a chevron between three trefoils slipped. 3, a mullet of six points within a border, charged with eight (?) pateræ. 4, quarterly—1, a patera (Davy calls it a lozenge in a square); 2, a rose; 3 and 4, a chessrook or mill-rind. 5, quarterly—1, a mullet; 2, a rose; 3 and 4, checky. The delineations of these coats in Cole's MS. differ considerably from the shields as they now appear.

The Parish Registers begin as early as 1558, that is within twenty years of the time when they were first enjoined to be kept by Cromwell, the King's vicegerent in spiritual affairs (just upon the dissolution of religious houses), and within three years after they were ordered by the national synod; they are tolerably perfect.

Among the rectors of Withersfield was Vincent Peirse, Prebendary of Norwich, and Chaplain to Charles the Second, and James the First, who died in 1673, and was buried in the choir of Norwich cathedral. He was sequestered, and his case may be seen in *Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*, part 2, p. 334.

Another rector was Bardsey Fisher, Master of Sydney

College, Cambridge, 1703-4, and Vice-Chancellor. He died rector, and was buried in his own College chapel, though without any memorial: neither (says Cole) is his interment entered in the parish register as usual on such occasions. On his death the living was presented to Dr. Oakes.

Another of the rectors was the Rev. Thomas Barnard, Master of the Grammar School, at Leeds, and a King's Chaplain. He died in 1782, and was interred in the churchyard of Withersfield, on the north side. He was a man of great learning, but greater modesty. Having forbidden any epitaph to be placed over his remains, an affectionate friend and parishioner, who desired to be interred near him, directed an inscription to be added to a memorial of himself (see *Nichols's Ill. Lit. History*, i, 763.) The inscription, written by Dr. James Nasmith, the learned editor of Tanner's *Notit. Monas.* may still be seen on the east face of the base of a stone pyramid in the north west corner of the churchyard. It is as follows:—

Oppositos intra Cancellōs
Reconduntur Reliquiæ
THOMÆ BARNARD, A.M.,
Hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris ;
Doctrina, Pietate, Modestia
Insignis.

Ne talem premat Oblivio Virum,
Quòd nullà, ita enim ipse jussit,
Decoretur Tumulus Επιγραφή
Justo amicum ornari Encomio
Atque illius juxta Cineres
Suos deponi voluit
Antonius Oldfield.

There was formerly another inscription on the slab, which formed the south front of the pyramid, but the stone has been for some years broken to pieces.

The rectory house, at the west end of the church, was built by Sir John Jacob, Baronet, of West Wrating, for his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Abraham Oakes, L.L.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, who held this rectory jointly with that of Long Melford; and was the author of many

valuable religious tracts. Sir John Jacob, whose mother was daughter to William Lord Alington, of Horseheath, was executor to Hildebrand, the last Lord Alington, by whose death he got, it is said, near forty thousand pounds; and although, as the epitaph on his own monument records, "he buried him according to his own order in the chapel of this church, belonging to his family," he did not (which Cole says "*is a little odd*") put up any memorial to him more than what is on his own tomb. But then, it is added, Sir John "was a humourist and very covetous." The monument of Sir John Jacob is a large black marble slab, within the altar rails. Underneath a large coat of arms is the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the Body of S^r John Jacob, of West Wrating, Baronet, son of S^r John Jacob, of Gamlingay, both of y^e County of Cambridge, & of Catherine, Daughter of William Lord Alington, of Horseheath, in the same County, and Grandson of S^r John Jacob, of Bromley, near Bow, in Middlesex; where y^e interr'd was born, & being Executor to Hildebrand, y^e Last Lord Alington, he buried him* according to his own order, in y^e Chappel of this Church belonging to his family. Sir John Died March 31st, 1740, † in y^e 74 year of his age."

There is an account of some Roman antiquities found at Withersfield in Davy's Collections, 19,103, copied from Cole's MSS. xxxi, p. 91, 92, where are drawings of nine articles found in 1759.

SAMUEL TYMMS.

* "1722. The R^t Hon. Hildebrand Lord Alington, Baron of Killard, in the Kingdom of Ireland, was buried Feby

25th."—*Parish Register*.

† "1740. Sir John Jacob, buried April 4th."—*Parish Register*.

HORSEHEATH AND THE ALINGTONS.

THE chief interest of the parish of Horseheath arises from its having been for between two and three centuries the residence of the knightly family of the Alingtons. "Among the woods (wrote Camden, when this family was culminating to its zenith) lies Horseheath, long time the property of the ancient and famous families of the Argentines and Alingtons, and still the residence of the latter." *Britann.* p. 213. They beautified the place with their stately mansion, and well-timbered park; they filled the parish church with the monuments of their dead, and made its pavement and its windows rich with memorials, in brass and in glass, of the virtues and heraldic glories of their house; and they threw around the very street and lanes of the parish those associations of interest and reverence which attach themselves, whether we will or not, to the spot where a long line of ancestry have discharged from generation to generation those neighbourly and patriotic functions which are distinctive of an English gentleman. The mansion, the park, the gardens, the name, are all gone now; the monuments, the brasses, the stained glass in the church, are falling into decay; but that is the very reason why the conservative hand of archæology should be stretched out to arrest as it were time's work of demolition, and to preserve what can be preserved of the history of an ancient house. I propose, therefore, with your permission, to tell you as briefly as I can, what I have been able to discover of the family of the Alingtons, of Horseheath.

On referring to Vincent's *Visitation of Cambridgeshire*, at the Herald's college, I find the first seven names in the Alington pedigree destitute of any of those accompaniments of date, reference to deeds, or other details, which stamp

such documents with authenticity. But the eighth on the list, Thomas, "called Allington, from the place of his birth, in the county of Devon" (according to Mr. Shirley, Allington, in Cambridgeshire), seems to be a real personage, and the first known ancestor of the family. He must have lived about 1350. His son, William Alington, was settled at Bottisham, co. Cambridge, and was the father of another William Alington, of Bottisham, who was Treasurer of Ireland, temp. Henry the Fourth, and of Normandy, temp. Henry the Fifth, and died A.D. 1448, and is thought (*Sir Egerton Brydges' Topogr.*) to have been buried at Horseheath, probably because styled "of Horseeth," in the list of Sheriffs, temp. Henry the Fifth. Evidently the family was beginning to rise into consideration, and these Treasurerships were likely to help it on.

But it was in the next generation that the great step was taken by which the house of Alington became so notable amongst the landed gentry of England. The baronial and knightly family of ARGENTINE had flourished with considerable splendour from the time of David de Argenton, one of the Conqueror's bravest knights. In the reign of Stephen, the inheritance of the Fitz Teeks had fallen to them by marriage, and among other possessions the manor of Gt. Wymondely, co. Hertfordshire, which was held by the tenure of grand serjeantry, and gave the holder the right of presenting to the king the first cup at his coronation; an honour said to be alluded to in the Argentine bearing of three cups in their coat of arms. The Argentines were also lords of Horseheath; and they were as distinguished for their valour and conduct in war, as they were for the extent of their possessions. But at the close of the reign of Henry the Fifth the male line failed, and the two daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Argentine became the sole heirs of the house. They married two brothers, Alingtons; but eventually Elizabeth, the wife of the elder brother William Alington, knight, became sole heir, and brought the whole Argentine inheritance to the Alingtons. It was probably in consequence of this great accession that this William

Alington (son of William the Treasurer) was knighted, and became Sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon 16th and 19th Henry the Sixth, and Knight of the Shire 7th or 12th Henry the Sixth (*Gough*). He fixed his residence at Horseheath, and dying in the 28th (38th *Clutterbuck*) Henry the Sixth, was buried at Hayndal.

His son was Sir John Alington, knight, Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon, 1st Edward the Fourth, who married Maria, daughter of Laurence Cheyny, of Long Stanton, co. Cambridge. Cole mentions a brass in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Barker, Rector of Horseheath in his time, which had been removed from the church on occasion of some restoration or improvement, and which contained an inscription to the memory of this Maria. As this is the earliest sepulchral inscription extant belonging to an Alington, of Horseheath, perhaps I may be excused if I read it, though it is in Latin.

Nobilis ecce pia jacet hic formosa Maria,
Quæ Laurence Cheyne presiluit è genere,
Uxor et Alington quondam fuit illa Johannis,
Armigeri, superest marmoris ecce lapis.
Post mundi tenebras concede Deus bone lucem,
Quâ vivat tecum qui sine fine manes.

This John would seem from the above not to have been knighted till after his wife's death. He was Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon 1st Edward the Fourth, and died in the same reign, and is said to be buried at Horseheath.

His son, Sir William Alington, fell at the battle of Bosworth, fighting on King Richard's side, and was succeeded by his son Sir Giles, a name derived from the Argentines, and henceforth of very frequent occurrence in the family. His stately monument is in the church, and records his marriage with Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Gardiner, knight, and his death April, 1522. He, too, was twice Sheriff of the counties, 3rd and 11th Henry the Eighth.

His son and heir was another Sir Giles, who was three

times Sheriff, 22nd and 37th Henry the Eighth, and 6th Edward the Fourth. His first wife was Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Drury, of Hawstead, knight. A very singular circumstance connected with this Sir Giles is that he survived both his son Robert, and his grandson Sir Giles (husband of Margaret, daughter of Sir John Spencer Calthorpe, knight), and was succeeded by his great grandson, Sir Giles Alington, knight. Clutterbuck, in his valuable *History of Hertfordshire*, vol. ii, p. 540, thus alludes to the circumstances. "Sir Giles, having survived both his son and grandson, died in the eighty-sixth year of his age, August 22nd, 1586, and was succeeded by his great grandson; a circumstance so extraordinary that I do not recollect to have met with any other parallel but that of the succession of Louis XVth of France, to Louis XIVth." The same monument serves for him as that above-named to his father.

His great-grandson Sir Giles, who was born 1572, and died 1638, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, and Dorothy, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Neville Lord Latimer, a marriage which brought the blood of John of Gaunt, and of Thomas of Woodstock, and consequently of Edward the Third, to the succeeding generations of Alingtons. "A very noble and expensive monument," to use Cole's words, which was already falling into decay from the sinking of the ground, when he wrote, was erected by Sir Giles to her memory, in which he records that she "made him a joyful father of ten children." "To whose dear memory her sorrowful husband mindful of his own mortality erected this monument." She died in 1613. It must have been of this Sir Giles that Camden wrote as follows, under the head of Wymondeley in Hertfordshire: "The male issue (of Argentine) failing in Henry the Sixth's time (Henry the Fifth), Elizabeth Argentine, who increased the large estate, brought it in marriage to Sir William Alington, from whom GILES ALINGTON, heir of this family, is the seventh in descent, a youth of most amiable and generous disposition, who I trust will add new splendour to this

eminent family.” If Camden penned this sentiment as early as 1600,* Giles would have been about twenty-eight, and therefore might well be called *juvenis*, though the English word *a youth*, implies something younger; anyhow as this Sir Giles was in possession of Horseheath from 1586 till 1638, he must have been the person pointed at by Camden, and the application of the passage in vol. ii, p. 378, of our *Proceedings*, to that Giles Alington, who married Mary, daughter of John Hervey, of Ickworth, and Frances Bocking, and sister of Sir William Hervey, is clearly a mistake. Nor is it easy to say who the Giles Alington, of Horseheath, who married Mary Hervey, was; he could not be that son of the above Sir Giles, who was born in 1601, since his wife, Mary Alington, became the mother of Frances Alington in 1613 (*Nowton Parish Register*). From their residence at Nowton, I should conjecture that he was descended from Sir Giles Alington, and Ursula Drury, through some younger son. But this by the way. I may also correct another probable error in the same page, viz. the conjecture that the William Alington there mentioned, is the same person as William Lord Alington. He was more probably a descendant of Sir Giles Alington, by his second wife, Alicia Middleton, since William Alington of that line, settled at Westley, followed the profession of the law, and had descendants.

But to return to the main line—Sir Giles was succeeded by his second son, also Sir Giles. In his days trouble came upon his house, partly by his own fault, partly by the detestable tyranny of that odious court, the Star Chamber. It seems that Sir Giles married a lady who was legally his niece, though the exact relationship is very obscure. In a note in the Alington pedigree (*Vincent's Cambridgeshire*) she is called “the daughter of — Dalton, and sister to Mr. Gibbs, and so Sir Giles’s own niece,” for which incestuous marriage he was grievously censured and fined in the High Commission Court, A.D. 1631. “Ambo subierunt sententiam

* The first edition of *Britannia* was published in 1586; the fifth edition in 1600. I have not the means of ascertain-

ing in which edition this notice first appeared.

archiepiscopi." But Clutterbuck gives some further details which make the sentence more like a persecution than a judicial process. "The prospects of this gentleman," says the author of the *Life of Sir Julius Cæsar*, "were clouded, and his revenues embarrassed by an unfortunate marriage, or rather by a most unjust persecution, for which it furnished the pretext. April, 14th, 1631, to use the words of Mr. Charles Cæsar's *Common Place Book*, Sir Giles Alington was censured and fined in the Star Chamber thirty-two thousand pounds, only for marrying the daughter of his sister by the half blood. He paid the fine to Sir Thomas Hutton (qy. Hatton) a young courtier." In Vincent's pedigrees a daughter by this marriage was the wife of Sir Thomas Hatton; another daughter, Ann, married Thomas, afterward Viscount Fanshawe.* But there is some grievous error either in the dates or the persons which I have not had time or opportunity to unravel. Another account states that the fine was divided between the Queen Dowager, *i.e.* Henrietta Maria, then Queen Consort, and another person.

William, brother of this Sir Giles, fourth son and ninth child of his father, was the first of the family who was ennobled, being created by Charles the First, in 1642, Baron Alington, of Killard, co. Cork. He was succeeded in this Irish honour by his son William, who was by Charles the Second (1682) further advanced to an English peerage, by the title of Baron Alington, of Wymondley, and who "carried the King (Charles the Second) his first draught of drink in a silver gilt cup" at his coronation (*Blount's Ancient Tenures*, p. 78), on account of his tenure of the lordship of Wymondley by grand serjeantry. He was Constable of the Tower, and Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and died in 1684.

By his first wife Juliana, daughter of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, William Lord Alington had a son who died an infant, and a daughter Juliana, who married Curzon Vis-

* An error in Clutterbuck, followed by Burke (*Extinct Baronetcies*), makes the successors to the title children of this marriage. They were descended from

Elizabeth Cockayne, his second wife, to whom he was married in 1629. He had one daughter, Anne, by his first wife, baptized at Ware, July 29th, 1628.

count Howe, and carried the third part of the Wymondley inheritance to the Curzons. By his second wife, Diana, daughter of William first Duke of Bedford (ob. 1705), he had Hildebrand and Argentine, who died infants, and Giles, who succeeded him in his titles and possessions, but died *s.p.* a minor, in the year 1693 (when the English barony became extinct), and two daughters, Catharine, wife of Sir Nathaniel Napier, and Diana, wife of Sir George Warburton, who inherited each a third part of the Wymondley property. Diana Warburton's third passed through her daughter Diana (who married Sir Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton, co. Chester, Knight), to the Grosvenor family, and Sir Richard purchased the other two thirds from Lady Howe and Lady Napier respectively. At the coronation of George the Third, Richard Lord Grosvenor presented the cup to the King as Lord of Wymondley, but in 1767, sold the estate to Colonel Crache-rode. At the coronation of George the Fourth, William Wilshere, Esq., being the owner of the manor, performed the same office.

But to return to the Alingtons. On the death of the youthful Lord Giles (who, by the way, presented the cup to King James the Second at his coronation by proxy, his uncle Hildebrand officiating for him), he was succeeded as Lord Alington, of Killard, by his uncle Hildebrand, with whom the peerage, and the male line came to an end. This lord was buried at his own desire at Withersfield, in Suffolk, anno 1722, Horseheath having been sold by him to the Honourable John Bromley, Esq., grandfather of the first Lord Montfort.

As regards the mansion at Horseheath, and the sale of the property to the Bromley family, Cole gives us the following account in different parts of his MSS., not without some slight contradiction however. "My Lord Montford's grandfather (ob. 1707) Honourable John Bromley, purchased this estate of the last Lord Alington." "John Bromley, ob. 1758, M.P. for co. Cambridge, of whom William Whiston speaks (*Memorandum of Life*, p. 347) as 'the greatest benefactor he ever had,' was my lord's father." "The

present noble seat of my Lord Montford in this parish was built in 1665, by Webb, an élève of Inigo Jones, for my Lord Alington (*i.e.* William, second Lord and first English Peer), whom it cost seventy thousand pounds, and Lord Montford's father (qu. grandfather) bought the house and estate along with it for forty-two thousand pounds. After he bought it, there were thirty thousand pounds more laid out on the house to make it what it is at present, so that it cost in the whole, one hundred thousand pounds. The present owner has laid out, and still continues to lay out annually, both within and without, and in the park, very large sums, and indeed it may vie with any nobleman's house in England for stateliness and nobleness, both of the building and situation. The aforesaid particulars I had from my Lord Montford himself, who also told me the Heralds had sixty pounds of him for altering his coat of arms at his being created a peer. The Park contains eight hundred and eighty acres." Cole was at Horseheath in August (12-16) 1742, and again in October, 1745, on a visit to Lord Montfort. On both occasions he visited the church, and made copious notes on the monuments, painted windows, &c., and made extracts from the registers. These, however, belong to my neighbour's manor,* on which I must not poach further than I have already done.

It only remains therefore for me to add with regard to Horseheath, that, just thirty years after Cole's second visit, all this "stateliness and nobleness," not unaccompanied, I fear, from some hints Cole drops, with profligacy, came to an end. Gough, in his additions to Camden, after mentioning the purchase of the estate by John Bromley, and the raising of his only son to the peerage, by the title of Lord Montfort, Baron of Horseheath, in 1741, adds, "everything here was sold in 1775, the Park let to farm, the dwelling-house to be pulled down."

As regards the Alingtons, the blood and name still survive. In Mr. Shirley's *Noble and Gentle Men of England*, we are told that the present representative is

* Paper on Horseheath church.

George Marmaduke Alington, Esq., of Swinhope, co. Lincoln, descended from a younger son of Sir Giles Alington, meaning, I presume, the first Sir Giles temp. Henry the Eighth; for, he adds, that this branch were seated at Swinhope in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.* He gives as the coat of arms, Sable, a bend engrailed between six billets Argent, which is the same as that in Vincent's Pedigree of Alington, and which was borne by all the later generations. But Cole tells us that the shield of Robert Alington who married Margaret Coningsbie (in the church), was charged with twelve billets, and that on another coat in the chancel there were ten billets.

I have now only to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me, and to express my regret that circumstances made it impossible for me to prepare anything more worthy of your attention.

ARTHUR HERVEY.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from Cole's MSS., vol. vii.

Being at the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Montford's y^e begining of October, 1745, I walked down to the church, and made the following remarks:—

The south side is exactly the same as the north, save that there is a small door in the chancel, and a porch opposite where vestry stands.

There are two brasses in the chancel also, which I sketched out at this time. The first lies in the rails of the monument, just before the rails of the altar, in the middle, between the two monuments, on each side of the wall, and is of a person in armour, having a dog at his feet. Above his head was a canopy in brass, supported by two angels, whereof only one remains. On a piece of the label that surrounds the figure is only this part of an old French inscripⁿ.

De Novembre l'an del Incarnacion.

There were two shields above the canopy, but the brass work is reaved. In all probability it belonged to the Argentine family. See vol. i, p. 7;

* The head of the family at the present time (1867) is the Rev. R. T. Allington, Rector of Swinhope. This branch sprung

from George, second son of Sir Giles Alington, who died 13th Henry the Eighth.

vi, p. 65; v, p. 130. The other brass lies at y^e foot of an old stone as you enter the chancel, and has the Figure complete, except the head, which is gone, of a person in a gown, & was designed for Robt Alington, Esq, son of St Giles Alington, Knt., who married Margaret, da. of Judge Coningsby, & who died May 22, 1552. The inscription at his feet is gone, but 2 shields by him have these arms:—1, *Alington*, bend engrail^d int. 12 billets & a label of 3 points for a difference of an eldest son. On other side, 4 quarterings of *Alington* (i, p. 7) with label of 3 points, impaling 3 conies sejant & a crescent for difference, & border engrailed for Coniesby. The family has since born only 6 billets, and in the chancel lies another with 2 Coats, but the figures are despoiled. On the first coat are the arms of Alington with 10 Billets.

In chancel hang 2 old atchievements. First, for (Wm. 2^d) Lord Alington, 6 quarterings (1) *Alingt.* (6 billets.) 2? Gules bend Sable (Arg?) 3, *Argentine.* 4? 5, *Gardner.* 6, *Middleton*, impaling *Russell.* The other for Lady Alington, Lozenge. Another, quite fresh, has A. on bend G. 3 eaglets displayed O. impaling *Alington.*

Vol. i, p. 5. Aug. 12-16, 1742.

“A pretty chancel in which are several monuments, & some of them of great antiquity. This is divided from the body of the church by a sort of wooden screen, & over it are the Royal arms. On each side of the wall, without the rails of the altar, are 2 very noble monuments for the ancient family of the Alingtons, formerly Lords of the Manor. That on the south side is the more ancient. It is entirely of stone, handsomely painted and gilt.

Middle rim.

Here under lyeth buried Sir Giles Allington, K^t, who died Aprilis A. 1522 [1552?] He married Mary, only da. & h of Sir Rich. Gardener, K^t, &c.

Lower rim.

Sir Giles Alington, K^t sonne & heir of Sir Giles Al., Kt. died Aug. 22, 1586, & in the y^r of his age 86. He first married Ursula, da. of Sir Rob. Drury, K^t, & by her had issue Robert. Secondly, he married Alice, da. & h. of John Middleton, Esq. (wid. of Erlington (Thomas), and had issue Thomas, Richard, William, Philip, Anne, Frances, Elizabeth, Jane, & Margaret. He married 3, Margaret, da. of John Tallakarne, Esq., before wife of Thos. Argall, Esq., & had no issue.

“Giles Alington, Esq., sonne and heir of Robt. Alington, Esq., and heir apparent to Sir Giles Alington, K^t, died Nov. 25, 1573. He married Margaret, da. of Sir John Spencer, Kt., & by her had issue Giles, John & Margaret, which Giles last named being Great Grandchild unto the said Sir Giles, was at his decease his next heir.”

In a window. 1, *Alington* (12 billets). 2, *Argentine* impaling Barry of 6 or 8 Ermine & Gules, & others.

Aug. 23, 1586.	Gyles Allington Miles.
Feb. 17, 1613.	Mr. Gyles Allington, son of Sir Gyles A.
Dec. 23, 1638.	Sir Giles Allington, K ^t .
Aug. 26, 1647.	Mr. John Allington.
Oct. 25, 1648.	William Lord Allington.
March 5, 1653.	Charles, son of Sir Henry & Lady Susan Felton, bapt.
18, do.	do. buried.
March 20, 1659.	Giles Lord Alington.
Dec. 4, 1662.	Catherine Lady Alington.
March 24, 1666.	Mrs. Diana Alington.
April 14, 1673.	Elizabeth Lady Alington.
March 25, 1682.	Hildebrand, son of W ^m & Diana L ^d & L ^{dy} Al ⁿ .
Feb. 20, 1683.	Argentine, son of L ^d Al ⁿ .
Feb. 17, 1684.	W ^m L ^d Al ⁿ Const. of Tower of L ⁿ , L ^d L ^t of co. Cambridge.
Sept. 22, 1693.	Giles L ^d Al ⁿ .
Oct. 29, 1705.	Mrs. Alington.
Dec. 24, 1705.	R ^t Hon. Lady Diana Alington, ob. Dec. 13.

Whereas the 2 last years have been wet, and occasioned a great rot among the Hares, & prevented the Partridges from breeding such numbers as usual in the manor of Horsheath, West Wickham, Gt. & Little Linton & Niguellots, L^d Montfort, the owner of those several manors, desires all Gentlemen & others not to sport there this season.—*Cambridge Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1769.

Horseheath, Advowson in Allingtons, 20 Edw. IV & 6 Hen. VI.

(Furnished by the kindness of the Rev. John B. McClellan.)

(1.) "Here lieth Margaret, the Daughter of Wm. Conningsbye, of King's Lynn, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, at Westminster, who married with Roberte Allington, Esq., son and heir of Sir Gyles Allington, of Horseheth, Knight, by whom she had five sons and six daughters, that is to say, William, John, Gyles, James, and George, Alice, Ann, Margaret, Elizabeth, Frances, and Beatrice, and after she m[arried with] Thomas Pledger, [Esq., of _____ with] whom she lived, he [_____]ie an[d _____] years, and died 16th day of May, A.D. 1598, An. ætat. 7 [8], and the said Thomas Pledger died the 13th day of March, A.D. 1599, and in the 70th year of his age, who lieth here buried &c., &c." (The remainder referring to Pledger's Will.)

(2.) To two infant Allingtons.

“Stay, passenger, and wonder whom these Stones
Have learned to speake—two infant Alingtons;
These the world’s strangers came not here to dwell,
They tasted, liked it not, and bade farewell.
Nature hath granted what they begged with tears,
As soon as they began, to end their years.”

Jacemus hic Leonellus et Dorothea Eximiorum Gulielmi et Elizabethæ
Alingtonum, Filius Filiaque, Fato Succubuimus An. Sal. 1638.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH OF WESTLEY WATERLESS.

1. Here lyeth Giles Alington, the sonne of Richard Alington, Esquier, which Giles died the 26th day of April, A° 1592. “Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.”

2. Here lyeth Susan Alington, late the wife of Giles Alington, the son’e of Richard Alington, Esquier, which Susan died the 14th day of June, A° Dni, 1594.

3. Here lieth the body of Thomas Alington, the sixth son of Giles Alington, late of St. Edmund’s Bury, Esquier. He departed this life the 6th day of November, A° Do’ni, 1669.

NOTE.

In the preceding pages I have supposed from the circumstance that the Giles Allington who married Mary Hervey, resided in Nowton, that he was probably descended from the Sir Giles Alington, who married Ursula Drury, and may probably have acquired some property in Nowton by this marriage. This is in some degree confirmed by the fact that Henry Payne, lord of the manor of Nowton, by his will, dated June 14, 1568, made that Sir Giles Alington, supervisor of his will, and also left him “his best gelding, and his Chaucer written in vellum, and illumined in gold.” (See *Visitation of Suffolke*, vol. ii, p. 70.) This looks as if Sir Giles was connected with Nowton. It also appears by the will that the Drurys had sold some land in Nowton to Payne.



KEDINGTON *alias* KETTON, AND THE BARNARDISTON FAMILY.

THIS parish, in the Hundred of Risbridge, in Suffolk, is called in Domesday Book "Kiditunam," in the list of the great possessions of Ralph Baignard.*

The possessions of Ralph Baignard, in this parish, at the time of the general survey, did not remain long in his family. His grandson having joined in a rebellion against Henry I, his estates were forfeited to the crown, and this was granted to Robert, younger son of Richard Fitz Gilbert, ancestor to the ancient Earls of Clare.

In the reign of Richard I, the Manor of Ketton was vested in Adam de Novo Mercato, or Newmarch, and from that period it may be considered as connected with the history of the Barnardiston family, as it undoubtedly passed to them through the Newmarch and Willoughby families.

The Barnardistons are stated to have been settled in the adjoining parish of Barnardiston prior to the Norman Conquest: Kedington manor and advowson, which Amicia, who had been wife of John de Novo Mercato, held for her life, were granted by Roger de Newmarch to John Sandale, clerk, 5th Edward II,† and he immediately regranted them to Margery Wyleghby and John her son, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the right heirs of said Margery, she being the widow of Thomas de Barnardiston (whose mother appears to have been a Newmarche); therefore it is probable that although Margery Wyleghby brought the Manor of Great Cotes, and large possessions to the Barnardiston family, she was the owner of the Kedington Manor only under an arrangement or settlement by the Newmarch family, for the benefit of her sons, who were, probably, in-

* See the fac-simile of Suffolk Domesday, page CCLVI.

† Fines, Suffolk, No. 20, Record Office.

fants. John, the son of Margery, is the first person of thirty-eight assessed in the Lincolnshire Subsidy Roll, for the parish of Great Cotes, 1st Edward III, as "*Johē de Ked-
yngton,* xiiis. ivd.*"

It is singular that for Kedington parish, in Suffolk, they are named "*De Barnardiston.*" His brother Thomas is assessed, 10th and 15th Edward III, for Lincolnshire, in the division of Lindesay, as "*Thoma de Bernardeston, viiis. iiid.*" Great Cotes is in the Hundred of Bradley Haversto, in that division.

In sixth Edward II,† a fine was levied whereby Alexander de Walpole, son and heir of Walter de Barnardiston, granted the Manor of Barnardiston, with the advowson of the church, to said Margery Wileghby and *Thomas* her son, &c. It would appear that John her son died without issue, so that Thomas his brother became the heir. In the Subsidy Roll, 1st Edward III (Record Office,) the first name for Ketton is "*Amicia de Newmarch,*" and the following items are on this Roll—the two first being at the head of each parish:—

"Suffolk."

"*Villa de Kedytone, Amicia de Novo Mercato, xiiis. viiid.*"

"*Villa de Bernardistone, Simon de Be'nardest'e, xis.*"

"*Villa de Wrattyngne Magna, Simon de Benardistre, viiis.*"

Amicia de Newmarche presented to the Rectory of Ketton, 1315. Between this presentation, 1315, and by Sir Thomas de Barnardiston, 1343, there were two presentations, 1331 and 1333, by Simon le Merke, and Simon le Merke also presented to the Rectory of Barnardiston, 1332, and in 1349, Sir Thomas de Barnardiston presented to Barnardiston. In 8th Edward III (1334), Simon le Merke acknowledged before Richard de Kele, then Mayor of Lincoln,‡ satisfaction for 200 marks, due to said Simon and Margery his wife, on a recognizance acknowledged at Lincoln, 6th Edward III. It is not easy at this period to shew, with certainty, the affinity between the family of Willugby, le

* The designation of individuals, even in public documents, was rather vague at this period. In this Subsidy Roll for "*Little Cotes,*" one is "*Thoma Nepote Parsone.*"

† Fines, Suffolk, No. 74, Record Office.

‡ Beautiful Original Charter, Brit. Museum, with a perfect seal of arms, a lion rampant.

Merk, Newmarche, and Barnardiston, but it is most probable that they were linked by marriage. That Simon le Merk should, within about three years, present three times to both livings just when the two hundred marks were owing to him and his wife, which he never did to either after Sir Thomas de Barnardiston paid the two hundred marks, is very much like a charge or incumbrance on the estate which Sir Simon had in right of his wife.

In the British Museum is a large collection of history, and many original documents relating to the Barnardiston family, quoted or referred to in Davy's *Suffolk Collections*, and also respecting "Ketton" parish.* The large collections of Sir Simonds D'Ewes contain much relating to the family of his first wife, who was the daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Clopton, and her mother was a Barnardiston. The pedigrees somewhat differ in the early part as to marriages and descent of the immediate ancestor, but not in any material point.

It is stated in Collyer's *Baronetage*, that the Barnardistons had flourished for twenty-seven generations in a direct line. There is a pedigree by Le Neve, Norroy, and George Owen, York Herald, and Henry Lilly, Rouge Rose; also a MS. pedigree by Rev. Mark Noble (author of the *Memoirs of the House of Cromwell*), now in the possession of the present head of the Barnardiston family, and to which Mr. Davy had access. These authorities do not always agree, and when they were arranged, the present facility for searching public records was not available. The pedigree as set out in this paper, will agree with the record by Davy in the British Museum, except where reasons are given for alteration or doubt. The most modern and very accurate genealogical authority, E. P. Shirley, M.P., includes the present Barnardistons in his *Noble and Gentle Men of England* as remote, but the only remaining branch of "what was in former ages the most important family in Suffolk."

A de Barnardiston, in the reign of Richard I, had two sons, William and Simon. The latter was the father of Walter

* Risbridge Hundred, vol. i, p. 291. Additional MSS. 19,116, p. 537.

de Barnardiston, who left two sons, one is called "Alexander de Walpole, son and heir of Walter de Barnardiston," and the other "Roger."

William, son and heir of the first mentioned, was contemporary to King Henry III, and left a son named Geoffrey, who lived in the reign of Edward I, and appears to have married the heiress of the family of Novo Mercato or Newmarch, probably the daughter of *Roger* de Novo Mercato, but for a considerable time, Amicia, the widow of John de Novo Mercato, his brother, continued to be tenant for life of the Ketton Manor estate and advowson.

Peter de Barnardiston, who was Knight of the Shire for Suffolk, 28th Edward I and 5th and 6th Edward II, was apparently a younger brother of this Geoffery, and his wife Margaret, heiress of the family of Hodeboville, as we find Margaret, wife of Peter de Barnardiston, stated to have held lands in Aketon (Acton), county Suffolk,* 4th Edward III, which "had belonged to Walter, son and heir of John de Hodeboville," probably her brother.

Geoffery had a daughter Amicia de Barnardiston, and a son and heir, Thomas de Barnardiston, who married Margery, daughter of (Robert?) Willughby,† with whom he had the Manor of Great Cotes, and a large estate in Lincolnshire, which descended in the Barnardiston family for several centuries. This Margery appears to have been left a widow, when her sons by Thomas de Barnardiston (John and Thomas) were minors. She as an heiress retained the name of Willughby, and long survived her husband. Whether she married more than once is doubtful, and a marriage with her may have connected Simon le Merke with this estate, and it is probable that she was closely allied by blood with the family of Novo Mercato. Her son John (De Keditone) probably died in her lifetime, or the lifetime of Amicia de Newmarch, widow, who had it for life, as before explained.

* Suffolk Fines, Lansd. MSS., No. 930, p. 169 b.

† In the register of lands holden of the Honor of Clare, in this county, "Thomas

Barn'eston and Robert Willowby held half a Knight's Fee sometime Adam de Novo Mercato." See Davy's *Suffolk Collections*, Risbridge Hundred, vol. i, p. 291.

Her son, Sir Thomas de Barnardiston, succeeded to the estates at Ketton and Barnardiston, in Suffolk, and Great Cotes, in Lincolnshire. Thomas de Barnardiston had a grant of free warren for Kediton and Barnardiston, 21st Edward III, and was one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Lincoln,* 1357.

He appears to have been engaged in the wars of Edward III. By writ dated at Roxburgh, 1st February, 9th Edward III, he was summoned, with ninety-one others named, to attend the King, with horses and arms, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to aid him against his enemies the Scots. The King complains that they had not attended him at Roxburgh as he expected, that he had dismissed others, and that he was almost alone. The other gentlemen are generally described as "Monsr. John Vavasour," "Monsr. Thomas de Wilughby." Thomas Barnardiston is the only one described as Lord of any place. "Thomas Barneston Du's de Cotes."† He had Letters of Protection, 30th Edward III, as "Thomas de Barnardiston, Cheval'," in the company of Edward Prince of Wales, serving the King in Gascony. "Johannes de Havering, miles" is also named in the letters.‡ Thomas Barnardiston married Lucy, daughter and heir of Robert Havering, Esq., of Norfolk, and his portrait was formerly in a window in Ketton church, in a kneeling posture in armour, with arms on his surcoat, viz., *Barnardiston* (Az. a fesse dancetté Erm., between six cross-crosets Arg.); *Havering* (Argent, a lion rampant, tail forked, Gu.); *Peynell* (Argent, two bars Az. between six martlets Gules.); and *Hanchett* (Sable, three right hands Argent.)

He had four sons, Walter, Thomas, John, and Francis.

* The following names in the list of Sheriffs, &c., for Lincolnshire, will shew several connected with this pedigree:—
Sheriffs of Lincolnshire.

1327 }
1329 } Thomas de Novo Mercato.
1331 }
1515 } George Fitz William, of Mable-
1534 } thorpe,

M.P. for co. Lincoln.

1325 Thomas de Willughby.
1327 }
1328 } Thomas de Novo Mercato.
1330 }
1357 Thomas de Barnardiston.

† Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, Record Office.

‡ Rymer's *Fœd.*, vol. v, p. 384.

John appears to have been Rector of Great Cotes, and died 1406.*

Walter Barnardiston the eldest, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Kingsman, and had a son John, who married Margerie, sister of Sir John Bussey, Knight. Sir John Bussey and John de Leek, Knights, appointed by letters of attorney, Thomas Alger, Clerk, and Sir Thomas Godall, Parson of the church of Barnardiston, to deliver seizin to John de Barnardiston and Margerie his wife of the Manors of Barnardiston and Kedyngton, according to the form and effect of a Charter† made by them. This is dated at "Cotes," 20th Richard II, sealed with arms, three bars for *Bussey*, and on a saltier engrailed nine annulets, for *Leek*. John de Barnardiston appears to have died without issue, and his widow married William Ingham. She had a life interest in some of the Barnardiston property, as William Ingham presented to the rectory of Barnardiston, 1401. In 4th Henry IV, is a record of fine between Sir Thomas Hawley, Knight, William Kelke, of *Barnetby*, Robert Tirwhyte, and John Turnay, and Roger de Barnardiston, of the manors of Kedington and Barnardiston, and advowsons of the churches of the same manors, in Suffolk; one messuage, two hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, and five marks rent in Dagenham and Barking, in Essex; one messuage, three hundred acres of land, twenty of meadow, twenty of pasture, and ten marks rent in Whittle, Danecastre, and Balderton, in county of York; William Ingham and Margery his wife holding the manor of Kedington for life of Margery. The previous presentation to Barnardiston, 1386, had been by Sir Edmund Pierpoint, Knight (*hac vice*), and 1376, 1383, and 1388, Sir Edmund presented also to Ketton, which was probably during minority, or as trustee.

Sir Thomas, son of Sir Thomas and Lucy Havering, married Joanna, daughter and coheir of Sir Will. Frank, Kt., of Grimsby, by a daughter and heir of Sir Marmaduke

* Brass there for "John Barnardiston, Rector of this church, who died on Feast of St. Martin, 1406."—Gervase Holles

MSS.

† Original Charter, Brit. Mus.

Tunstall, Kt., and the coheiress of Frank, married Sir Edmund Pierpoint, Kt.

This affinity will account for the statement in some authorities that the Barnardiston line was continued through a marriage with a daughter of Sir Edmund Pierpoint, and not Frank. Sir Edmund would be uncle by marriage, and probably guardian to the next heir. After this period, the Barnardistons quartered the arms of Frank and Tunstall on their monuments, and it is not likely that when heraldry was much attended to, this could have been an unfounded assumption.

Roger, the son (according to the best authority) of this marriage, presented to Barnardiston next after William Ingham, viz., 1415, and he presented to Ketton, 1420, 1422, and 1426. He married Isabella, daughter of William Kelke,* of Barnetby, near to Great Cotes and Grimsby, and the brass with her effigy remains at Great Cotes. This Roger is stated to have been seated at Grimsby, and is said to have been buried at Great Cotes, but in his presentation to Kedyngton, 1420, he is described as "Rogeri de Barnerston domicilli de Kedyton."

His Lincolnshire friends appear to have got him into trouble. 8th Henry VI, Sir William Clopton, Kt. (who died 1446, and his effigy in armour lies on an altar tomb in Melford church) brought an action in the King's Bench against Robert Eland and his wife (they were of Raithby, co. Lincoln), and Roger Barnardiston, for having to his damage to £1000, caused to be published at Kedington and at Melford, two false deeds, under which Eland and his wife claimed the manor and advowson of Hawstead.† The wife of Eland claimed as heiress of Sir John Fitz Eustace, and this dispute had been previously carried on with considerable fighting, according to the fashion of the day, and "enormous outrages" set out in a roll six feet long. The matter was finally left to arbitration; Robert Cavendysh, Sargt. at Law, told the arbitrators (he being Sir Will. Clopton's uncle by

* See Kelke Pedigree, Vincent's *Lincolnshire*, No. 150, Heralds' College.

† See Sir John Cullum's *Hawstead*, p. 121.

marriage) that he “myght not hav. the dede of Eland, to se it out in the light agenst the Sonne,” but the arbitrators did see it and describe minutely the “feble ynke to seme old, and the ynke untrewly gommyd,” &c., and having heard what “a worshipful person that dwelled with Sir W^m Clop-ton” *said*, they decided that the charge was “proved upon Eland,” so it is to be hoped that Roger Barnardiston believed the deed to be genuine. He died about 20th Henry VI, and his eldest son Thomas presented his brother Walter to the rectory of Ketton the following year, and is described as “de com. Linc.” Roger had also two other sons, William and Richard. The will of Walter, the Rector of Ketton, dated 1467, was proved at Norwich. He desired to be buried in the chancel at Ketton.

The eldest son, Thomas, married Alice,* daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour, of Hazlewood, co. York, by Margery, daughter of Sir W^m Skipwith, Kt., of Ormesby, co. Lincoln, Chief Justice of England. This marriage brought down to the Barnardiston family much ancient blood, and lineal descent from the noble and knightly families of Mowbray, “Fitzhugh, of Ravensworth,” Fitz Walter, Percy, Bulmer, Stapleton, Nevile, &c., perhaps the most to be valued being that from Sir Robert Vavasour, who died 1227, the donor of the stone which built York Minster.† The descent from the Barons of Ravensworth had an origin under a recorded arrangement, for in 1327, Henry Lord Fitzhugh acquitted Sir Henry Vavasour of a debt of five hundred marks, by special instrument under his seal, upon condition that Henry, son of Sir Henry, should take to wife Annabil Fitzhugh, his daughter, which he did. Alice Barnardiston appears to have died young, as she is not named in the will of her

* *Harl. MSS.*, British Museum. Glover's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1584, continued by St. George, 1612. Her sister Margery Vavasour married Hamon Sutton, of a family having possessions in Suffolk. Sir Hamon Sutton, Knight, presented to Wixoe (near to Ketton), 1313. Mich^l. de Sutton was presented 1316, and 1393 Petronilla, widow of a Sir Hamon Sutton

presented. (Tanner's Register, Norwich.)

† His statue, with that of Robert de Percy, who gave the timber, being now over the west entrance of that grand Cathedral. It ought to be mentioned to the honor of the present family of Vavasour, that on the late devastation by fire, they again offered stone from the old quarries.

father, Sir Henry Vavasour,* or in that of her husband, proved at Lincoln, 1461 (Book Chedworth 50.)

Her husband names in his will his brother William and his son Christopher; he desires to be buried in the choir at Great Cotes, gives to the fabric of Lincoln minster, and mentions his manor of Kedyngton.

Their eldest son and heir Thomas is stated in some pedigrees to have married a daughter of Sir Thomas Waterton, Kt. This marriage is not given in the Waterton pedigree, and, possibly, this intermediate link is a mistake, and the next Thomas may not have been grandson of Thomas Barnardiston and Alice Vavasour, but their son. If so, Edward and John Barnardiston were also their sons, and not grandsons. Edward by his will, 1480,† names his wife Isabella and "John Barnardiston, Rector of Kedyngton," his brother.

Sir Thomas Barnardiston, who married Elizabeth,‡ daughter of George Newport, of Brent Pelham, co. Herts., had a grant from the Crown 23rd Henry VIII, of a messuage, &c., in Watling Street, London, and 30th Henry VIII, of the manor of Dollow, &c., in Bedfordshire and Suffolk. He was buried at Great Cotes. There is now at Cotes a large and remarkable brass, representing the resurrection, and Sir Thomas and his wife kneeling, with eight sons and seven daughters. At Ketton there is a monument with the effigies of this Sir Thomas and his wife,§ in stone, full length, and he in complete armour. In a

* Testamenta Eboracensia, by Surtees Society.

† Bury St. Edmund's Wills, vol. iii, p. 202.

‡ This Elizth., 5th Henry VIII, gave one hundred marks towards purchasing a manor in Coton, &c., in Cambridgeshire, for founding an obit for the souls of her husband and herself. For this, the Master and Fellows of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, became bound, and the rules are set out in the deed. One scholar was to be admitted and called "my Lady Barnardiston's child," and to have a chamber, meat, and drink, &c., and daily to say "De profundis," &c. (Harl. MSS., 7034.) She also had licence to found a perpetual

Chantry of one chaplain in the church of St. Peter "Ketyngton," 8th Henry VIII. It appears that after the dissolution, this chantry was granted to her grandson, Sir Thos., 37th Henry VIII. (Harl. MS., No. 1765, fo. 336.) In 1526, this munificent lady made a will of her personalty, being at that time a member of the Priory at Walsingham, in sanctity preparing for death. She desired to be buried in the church of the Priory of our Lady at Walsingham, and expressly confirms the foundation of the chantry at "Keddyngton," where she was buried.

§ See Weaver's *Funeral Monuments*; Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*, &c.

south window over this monument was formerly, in painted glass, this Sir Thomas and his wife kneeling, with his armorial bearings on his breast, and behind him seven sons, and his wife, with her coat armour. Also on her dress, Argent, a fess between three crescents Sable, and behind her seven daughters. This painted glass was removed from Ketton church some years since, and placed in Brentleigh Hall, the seat of Edward Goate, Esq., who married Mary Barnardiston. Of this numerous family of children, very few are mentioned in any pedigree, and it is probable the rest died young. The second son was George, of Northill, in the county of Bedford, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Burley, of Lynn, co. Norfolk, and his male line ended in John Barnardiston, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who died 1778. John, third son, a priest, was presented to the Rectory of Ketton, 1506, by his brother Sir Thomas, and it appears by the will of his nephew John Barnardiston, that he was, 1549, Rector of Great Cotes. There appears to have been another son Edward, "of Kedington," whose will, dated 1480, is at Bury St. Edmund's. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married Sir George Fitz William, of Mablethorpe, co. Lincoln, and in the church there is still remaining a brass for their daughter Elizabeth Fitz William, who died 1522. Margaret(?) married Thomas Lord Audley, of Walden, (son of a small gentleman at Berechurch, near Colchester) who afterwards, when his greatness had ripened, married the lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of the Marquis of Dorset, with royal affinities, and he was Lord Chancellor and K.G., but by his first wife he had no issue; by his second wife he had a daughter and heiress, who married first Lord Henry Dudley, slain at St. Quintin, and secondly Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.—Elizabeth Barnardiston married William Eyre, of Great Cressingham, in Norfolk, where there is a brass with his effigy, the wife's effigy being lost. Two other daughters are mentioned, who married Jermy and Style.

The eldest son, Thomas, a knight, married Ann, daugh-

ter of Thomas Lucas, of Little Saxham, co. Suffolk, Solicitor General to Henry VII.* He was on the Sheriff's Roll for Suffolk and Norfolk, 1511, and for Lincolnshire, 1513. By his will, 1542, in which he is described as "Thomas Barnardiston, Knight, the elder," he desires to be buried in the church at Ketton, and gives directions for the keeping an obiit at Cotes or Ketton, for his soul, and the souls of his wife, father and mother. His widow survived him, and presented to Ketton Rectory, 1555, and her will was proved 1560, containing many bequests to members of the Barnardiston and Lucas families, with directions that she should be buried in the church at Ketton, by her husband, and that "the tomb where he lieth buried shall be honestly reedified."

They had issue Thomas, their eldest, and three other sons, viz., Leonard, who was apparently Rector of Beaumont, in Essex, 1543; William, apparently Rector of Langham, in Essex, and afterwards, until 1555, Rector of Ketton; and John, who had a grant from the Crown "for ever," of the Rectory of Riby, in Lincolnshire, 36th Henry VIII. In his will, 1549, he describes himself of Great Coots, and desires to be buried "in the middle aisle there." He gives a trifle "to the repace of the Mynster of Lincoln," and to Ribye church, and poor men's boxes at Great Coots, Grymesby, and Ribye, &c. He evidently had no children, and calls his wife "Jeneyt." She made her will, at Bolton Percy, co. York, 1573, and calls herself "Johan." The daughters were *Agnes*, married to Wm. Ayloff, Esq., of Essex; *Elizabeth*, married first, to Bartholomew Brokesby, Esq., and second, to Francis Clopton, Esq.; and *Mary* married to Wm. Strangman, Esq., of Hadley Castle, Essex; *Margaret*, and *Ann*, named in their mother's will.

The eldest son of Sir Thomas Barnardiston and Ann Lucas, was Sir Thomas, and he married Mary, daughter of Sir Edmund Walsingham, Kt., of Scadbury, in Kent, Lt. of the Tower. He was aged 32 in 1541. He had a grant from the King, 35th Henry VIII, of the Manor of Great

* See Pedigree in Gage's *Hundred of Thingoe*, Suffolk.

Wratting, Suffolk, and the wood called Ashburnhay Coppice, by estimation eighty acres, and Thurlow Coppice, by estimation sixteen acres, and Oakfield Coppice two acres, in Wratting, Thurlow and Withersfield, to be held of the King by knight service. His will is dated 1551, and he died during the minority of his son and heir. His daughters were Elizabeth, who married first, John Everard, and second, Sir Charles Framlingham, Knt.; Anne, married William Clopton, of Liston, in Essex; and Hannah, who died unmarried.

In 1553, Sir John Cheke obtained from Edward VI, the wardship of the heir Thomas Barnardiston, and of his estates in Suffolk and Bedfordshire, and on the death of Sir John his widow obtained it in 1557, stated to be worth five hundred marks.*

On the death of Edward VI, his guardian sent him to Geneva to avoid the danger, being a Protestant. Although this Thomas was brought up under Calvin himself, yet he was in the latter part of his life so little attached to the Genevan system, that his grandson, Sir Nathaniel, induced him to give up to him the patronages of the churches in his gift, to prevent the presentation of men inclined to the church of England. When abroad, his portrait by Carolo Maratti, well known by an engraving, must have been taken, as Maratti was never in England. On attaining his majority, he had much litigation with Henry Mac Williams, who had married his guardian, the widow Lady Cheke, respecting the right of fishing in Sturmer Mere, "late parcell of the dissolved House and College of Stoke, Keddington Lordship, and Kedington River, "in Essex and Suffolk,"† Sir Thomas being the defendant, "as seized in fee of the Manor of Ketton," and M^cWilliams claiming as the Queen's lessee. 10th Elizabeth, there was more litigation on this subject, Thomas Barnardiston claiming in right of the Queen as seized in fee, and Henry McWilliam as the Queen's farmer, and claiming under the Dean and Chapter of the College

* See Strype's *Life of Cheke*.

† See *Calendar of Pleadings*, 7th Elizabeth.

of Stoke.* He was knighted at Bury, 1578. In his time this family was in its greatest affluence, the estate being then as much as £4000 a year, a large sum according to the present value of money, and this estimate probably did not include the Lincolnshire estate. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hanchet, of Hamells, in Braughing, Herts, who died 26th September, 1584, aged 39, and secondly, Ann Bigrave. By the former he had three sons, Sir Thomas, his heir, Edmund and William, the two latter appear to have died without issue. Of four daughters, Mary married first, Richard Colville, of Newton, Isle of Ely, and secondly, Thomas Golding, Esq.; Elizabeth married Sir Anthony Everard, Kt., of Great Waltham, Essex, where there is a splendid monument with her effigy, &c. There is some mystery respecting his second marriage with Ann Bigrave. On 29th May, 1605, King James wrote to Sir John Tindale, stating that he had been informed by "his loving subject, Sir Thos. Barnardiston, Kt.," that there had been a suit long depending between him and John Barnardiston, about a matter of precontract which the said John claimed of said Ann, and that the cause is now in the Court of Delegate.† The King gives his opinion that Sir Thomas had married her according to the laws of the church of England, and they had lived together fifteen years, and his Majesty says that Sir Thomas is an old man and delay might be injurious to his wife and children, and the King requires a decision without delay, and clearly intimates on which side he wishes the decision to be;—an interference rather unconstitutional according to modern ideas, but in accordance with the extraordinary meddling of His Majesty in the private affairs of some of his subjects.

Sir Thomas must have married her soon after the death of his first wife, for 2nd March, 28th Elizabeth, the Queen

* This was the continuance of an old dispute. In the British Museum is an original Deed of Arbitrament of Thomas Grey, Edward de Cretynge, John Dappall, William de Clopton, and Johan de Hertford, between Thomas de Barnardiston and Sire

Edward de Wannoff, as to the fishing of Kedyngton, from the Bridge of Kedyngton. This document has six seals, with arms, and is in beautiful preservation, 12th Edward III.

† *State Papers, Domestic*, vol. 14.

granted licence to John Killingworth to alienate the site, &c., of the Priory of the Friars Augustins of Clare, and all mess'ges, granges, fisheries, lands, &c., thereto belonging, in the parishes of Clare, Ashen, and Pauls Belchamp, to Sir Thomas and Ann his wife for their lives, and remainder to Samuel their son, and the heirs of his body, and remainder to the heirs of Sir Thomas. In his will he calls her his "well beloved wife," and appoints her sole executor: he mentions his Manor of Coots, which he had conveyed to his grandchild, Sir Nathaniel. Sir Thomas was included in the list of Baronets to be first created 1611, and the patent was "*sealed*," but it was "*stayed*"—not given out, and one other "*stayed*" at the same time was that of his cousin, "Sir Thomas Walsingham." This appears by original letters (now in the possession of the Barnardiston family), written by William Strode, some days after the dates of the first patents (22nd May, 1611), but before any were "given out."*

This must have been a grievous affront, and probably caused by some unknown court influence.

He had issue by his second marriage a daughter, Grisel, who died 1609, unmarried, and her monument, and effigy kneeling, are in the church at Ketton; Hannah, who married John Brograve, Esq., of Hamels, in Braughing, Herts., and their son and heir Thomas, was created Baronet; Ann, married Sir William Clopton, K^t., of Kentwell Hall, in Melford, Suffolk, and by him was mother of Ann, ultimately heiress of the Clopton family, wife of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, and whose monument and effigy were in the Lady Chapel, at Melford, but only portions are now remaining; Samuel died young; Giles, of Clare, one of the Assessors for the county of Suffolk in the protectorate of Oliver, 1657, who married Philippa, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave, of Smallbridge, in Bures, Suffolk, K^t., by Jemima, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first created Baronet, and by her he had five sons and three daughters, but the sons died infants, except

* See *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iii, p. 206, where some of the letters are set

out in the History and Dignity of Baronet.

† See plate of Arms.



ARMS OF SIR WILLIAM CLOPTON, OF KENTWELL, KNIGHT, AND ANN, FIFTH
DAUGHTER OF SIR THOMAS BARNARDISTON, KNIGHT.

(From the D'Ewes Collections, Harl. MS. No. 340.)

*Arms :—1, Clopton ; 2, Mylde ; 3, Francis ; 4, Roydon ; 5, Knyvet ; 6, Belhouse ;
impaling Azure, a fess dancettee Ermine, betw. six crosses crosslet Argent,
Barnardiston.*

Giles, who left no issue. He appears to be the person who signed the articles for the surrender of Colchester Castle, "G. Barnardiston," as one of the "Comm^{rs} on behalf of his Excellency Lord Fairfax;" the fourth condition being that the lords and all captains and superior officers and gentlemen of quality, shall "render themselves to the mercy of the Lord General," and not as is generally charged that their lives should be spared. The surrender took place 27th August, 1648, at the King's Head Inn, and Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, were shot behind the castle. It was a dreadful act, the besieged were so perishing with hunger, that they could not make better conditions.* At this time Giles Barnardiston would be about twenty-four years of age, being baptized at Clare, 26th January, 1624. He appears to have retired to Clare, and from January, 1648 (o. s.), to March, 1675, his name occurs in the parish books as one of the chief inhabitants. He appears to have been a great enthusiast, and his will, dated 5th June, 1679, shews that he was a Quaker.

The eldest son of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, by Elizabeth Hanchet his first wife, was Sir Thomas, who was High Sheriff of Suffolk, 22nd Elizabeth, 1580, and was knighted at Whitehall, 23rd July, 1603. He resided at Witham, in Essex, and died in the lifetime of his father, 29th July, 1610. He married first, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Knightly, of Fawsley, in the county of Northampton, Kn^t., of a family of great antiquity, and highly connected; her mother was daughter of Richard Fermor, of Easter Neston (ancestor of the Earls of Pomfret), by Ann, daughter of Sir Edward Ferrers, of Baddesley Clinton. Sir Richard's second wife was the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter of the Protector, Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. Sir Richard was one of the four knights who bore the canopy at the funeral of Mary, Queen of Scots. His son, Sir Valentine, brother to Lady Barnardiston, married Ann Unton, daughter of the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, another daughter of the Lord Protector, by Sir Edward Unton, the first husband of

* Ellis's *Original Letters*, third series, vol. iv, p. 268.

Lady Elizabeth having been John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick (brother to Lord Guildford Dudley, husband of Lady Jane Grey, and to the Earl of Leicester); and at this period the affinity of the Barnardistons included a remarkable number of persons who were beheaded, and marked in history.

Mary Knightly died 1594, and Sir Thomas Barnardiston married secondly, Katherine, daughter of Thomas Banks, Sergeant at Law, widow of Bartholomew Soame. She lived until 1635, and by her he had no issue. Her remarkable will is at Doctors' Commons. (Russell 25.)

Sir Thomas had by his first marriage five sons and two daughters; first, Thomas, who died an infant; second, Sir Nathaniel, his successor, the celebrated patriot; third, Arthur, who was of the Inner Temple, and one of Oliver Cromwell's Masters in Chancery, and died 1655; by his wife, Ann, widow of Sir Robert Thornton, of Snailwell, Kn^t., and daughter of James Harvey, of Dagenham, in Essex, Esq., he had issue, Arthur (called long Arthur), who died 1711, and Thomas, Ann, and Mary, who appear to have all died without issue; fourth, Thomas, who married first, Ann, daughter of Henry Austin, and second, Ann, daughter of Henry Polstead, and from this marriage the present male representative of the Barnardiston family is lineally descended, and would now be a Baronet under the patent "sealed" 1611, if it had effect as a valid creation. The daughters of Sir Thomas, by Mary Knightly, were—Elizabeth, married to Sir William Fish, Knight, of Carlton, co. Bedford; and Mary died an infant.

The eldest son, Sir Nathaniel, succeeded on the death of his grandfather, and would have become a baronet if the patent of 1611 had not been withdrawn at the time when he was about twenty-three years of age, and likely to feel the affront. From this period commenced something like a personal feud between the Royal House of Stuart and this family in particular, at the same time with a great mass of their subjects. It is to be hoped that the patriotism of Sir Nathaniel was not in any degree influenced by this matter

of the honor retracted 1611. He was, however, knighted at Newmarket, 15th Deember, 1618, which was perhaps at that time a penalty rather than a favour; High Sheriff of Suffolk, 1623; M.P. for Sudbury, 1625; and in three parliaments for the county of Suffolk, in the reign of Charles I. He was a great champion of civil liberty; in his religion a Calvinist, and if he went to any extreme, he was so excellent a private character, and so universally beloved, that we must believe he was "an unflinching patriot," which term is as often applied to him as to any man in the history of his times. The political principles of himself and his family from his youth, until not only the restoration but to the revolution of 1688, were strengthened by their connection with the most active champions of a powerful political party—the Knightlys—Hampdens—Cromwells—Armynes—Lukes—Elliotts, were all of their affinity during that century. In December, 1625, he was one of the Commissioners for the loan in the county of Suffolk*. He refused to lend His Majesty twenty pounds, alleging that he was not satisfied therein in his conscience, and he also refused to take the oath tendered to him by the Commissioners. 25 February, 1627, the Earls of Suffolk, Salisbury, and Holland, in a letter from Newmarket to the Privy Council, state that by the king's command they had sent for Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, and required his reason for not paying the loan money to which he had formerly given his consent—that he refused to give any answer, but a denial, unless his former consent be given into his own hands. His majesty has commanded them to send him up to the Council for further examination. In his life by Fairclough, it is stated that for refusing the "ship money, coat, and conduct money, and the loan," he was a long time imprisoned in the Gate House, and afterwards confined for a longer time in Lincolnshire. In March, 1627, at a Council at Whitehall "It is ordered by His Majesty, *being present* "in council, that the several persons hereunder written, "shall from henceforth be discharged and set at liberty

* Calendar of State Papers, edited by J. Bruce, Esq.

“from any restraint heretofore put upon them by His Majesty’s commandment (*int. al.*)*

“John Hampden,

“Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston,

“Richard Knightley,” &c.

In the great struggle and Habeas Corpus question as to the King’s power to imprison, “and Sir John Elliot, Sir Edward Hampden and others being imprisoned for refusing to lend the King money,” the House of Commons came to a resolution, “that no freeman ought to be confined by any command from the King, or Privy Council, or any other, unless it be by Act of Parliament, or by other due course or Warrant of Law.†” He sat in the long parliament as early as 1643, and was one of the Parliament Assessors for Suffolk. In addition to all his political turmoil, he alludes to other troubles in his will; he says, “I have only meddled “with the trust of two persons’ estates (and advise my “children that they take warning by me that they meddle “not in the like kind), viz., Sir Calthorpe Parker (who had “married his wife’s sister) and my cousin Ann Clopton, Sir “Simonds D’Ewes first lady.” The life of Sir Nathaniel has been written ‡ by Samuel Fairclough, who had been presented to the Rectory of Ketton by him 1629. This work contains a very interesting and minute account of the manner of living of Sir Nathaniel and his family at Ketton Hall, their strict religious observances and regulations for the improvement of their children, servants and neighbours. It is stated that “he had ten or more servants so eminent for piety and sincerity that never was the like seen all at once in any family.” He died at Hackney, near London, 25th July, 1653, and his body was brought down in considerable state, “met about twenty miles from his own “house by 200 persons most of them of quality,” and his funeral at Ketton, on 26th August following, was attended by many thousand persons, to pay their last respect to one “who was so universally beloved.” Grainger says, “He was

* Lord Nugent’s Memoirs of Hampden, vol. 1, p. 394.

† Rapin, vol. ii, p. 264.

‡ See *Clarke’s Lives*.

“a true friend of the liberties of his country, but deeply “regretted the distraction of it.” After his death, a volume was published called “Suffolk Tears, or Elegies on that renowned knight, Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston.” Also, the sermon preached at Ketton on the day of his funeral. These works are scarce and curious, containing a sheet of heraldry, with a genealogical tree, from which spring branches of his ten children. Five banners displaying the arms of Barnardiston quartering Havering and Paynell, and impaling Soame quartering Knighton, &c., and garnished with crest, gauntlets, spurs and sword, all designed by Sylvanus Morgan.*

Sir Nathaniel married Jane, daughter of Sir Stephen Soame, Kn^t., of Little Thurlow Hall, near to Ketton, by whom he had eight sons and two daughters, namely:—

I. Sir Thomas, of whom hereafter.

II. Nathaniel, of Hackney, near London, Esq., who married 1648, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Bacon, of Friston, in Suffolk, by whom he had Samuel, who became the second baronet of Brightwell, and married, 13th August, 1709 (o. s.), Martha, daughter of Thomas Richmond, and died without issue 3rd January, 1709 (o. s.); Sir Pelatiah, third Baronet of Brightwell, who died unmarried 1712; Nathaniel, Martha, and Ann, died unmarried; Jane married Robert Mann, of Norwich; and Elizabeth married Samuel Blackerby, of Gray's Inn.

III. Sir Samuel Barnardiston, the first “Roundhead,” and the first Baronet of the Brightwell line. (See hereafter.)

IV. Pelatiah Barnardiston, of Hackney, merchant, to whom the baronetcy of Brightwell was limited on failure of heirs male from his third brother, Sir Samuel, and from Nathaniel, his second brother, and as there was a failure from both, the title came to his son. This Pelatiah died 1679, having married Martha, daughter of Richard Turner, of Totteridge, in Herts, and sister to Sir Will. Tur-

* In the account of T. Saunders (Harl. MSS., No. 1050), there is a charge for assisting Mr. Morgan at the “funeral of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston.” In 1655, he charges for “12 Escutcheons on Mr.

Barnardiston, a Master in Chancery,” and in 1659, for one dozen “on buckram,” used at the Funeral of Mrs. Barnardiston, of Bedfordshire.”

ner, K^t., of Bromley, in Middlesex, by whom he had one son Sir Nathaniel, the fourth and last Baronet of the Brightwell line, who died unmarried 1712.

V. Stephen,

VI. John,

VII. William (who was a Turkey merchant, and of whom there is a most rare engraved portrait), all died unmarried.

VIII. Arthur, of Hoxton, co. Middlesex. He married in Westminster Abbey, 2nd January, 1671, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd, Kn^t., of Hallum, co. Notts., by whom he had Samuel, of London, merchant, who married Ann, daughter of Samuel Blackerby, Esq., of Gray's Inn, and by her had one son, Samuel, who died 1725, aged thirteen. Nathaniel died young. Arthur, merchant of Smyrna, and afterwards of Brightwell Hall, who died 1737, married first, Ann, daughter and coheir* of John Morrice, of Newman's Hall, in Quendon, Esq., by whom he had Anne, married Thomas Wetham, Esq., of Wyboston, in Eaton Socon, co. Bedford, and Mary, married — Jefferys. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Jennens,† of Princethorpe, co. Warwick, he had Elizabeth, married Richard Heber, Esq.,‡ of Marton, co. York. Jane, who died unmarried, and Arthur, the last male of this line, who died 1743, aged six. The daughters of Arthur Barnardiston and Mary Lloyd, were Ann, who died 1696, being the first wife of Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, who died 1714, and he was buried with her at Hendon, co. Middlesex, where there is a handsome monument; Mary, died January, 1732-3, married Sir Robert Clarke, of Snailwell, Bart., M.P. for Cambridgeshire; and Jane, died unmarried 1704.

IX. Ann, married Sir John Rolt, Kn^t., of Milton-Ernest, co. Bedford.

X. Jane, married first, John, son and heir of Sir Robert Brook, of Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, co. Suffolk, who died 1652 *s.p.* By her second husband, Sir Will. Blois, K^t., she had a daughter Jane (buried at Ketton, 1710), who married Sir

* 1735. Arthur Barnardiston and Joseph Moyle presented to the Rectory of Quendon, Essex.

† See Baker's *Northamptonshire*, vol. i, p. 720.

‡ See Whitaker's *Craven*.

St. Andrew St. John, Bart., and was mother of the eighth, ninth, and tenth Lords St. John, of Bletsoe.

Sir Thomas Barnardiston, eldest son of Sir Nathaniel and Jane Soame, was M.P. for Bury St. Edmund's, 1640, knighted by Charles I, 4th July, 1641. He was Assessor for Suffolk, 1643, and other years. Sir Thomas being one of the Committee of the Association of the Eastern Counties, Oliver Cromwell wrote a long letter from Huntingdon, 31st July, 1643, to his "noble friends, Sir Edmund Bacon, Sir Will. Spring, Sir Thomas Barnardiston, and Sir Maurice Barrow," stating that "It had pleased the Lord to give your servant and soldiers a notable victory at Gainsbrawe," "after the taking of Burlye House," and a minute account of the death of Colonel Charles Cavendish, of which there are many versions, but Cromwell speaks to the point "my Captain Lieutenant slew him with a thrust under his short ribbs." The object of the letter is to urge them to raise two thousand foot, and he says "if somewhat be not donn in this, you will see Newcastle's armie march up into your bowells."* It is a forcible appeal, at a time of great peril to the Parliamentary cause. Sir Thomas Barnardiston brought a regiment of foot to the assistance of the Parliamentary forces at the siege of Colchester. In this great struggle, the Suffolk families of Lucas and Barnardiston were conspicuous, and were cousins, descended from a son and daughter of Thomas Lucas, of Little Saxham, Solicitor General to Henry VII; the present representative of each family being the tenth generation from the brother and sister. "I. Barnardiston," one of the Committee of Parliament seized at Chelmsford and imprisoned in Colchester Castle, urged the Lords Norwich and Capel, and Sir Thomas Lucas, that they might make proposal to Sir Thomas Fairfax for peace. J. Barnardiston and Colonel Tuke were sent, on 26th August, 1648, to treat upon what had been offered, before "late at night they returned to the Castle to let them know the sad conclusion they were like to have."† The

* This autograph letter, recently sold for £47. 5s. 0d., and is the property of William Tite, Esq., M.P., published by the Camden Society, vol. v, No. 87.

† See Morant's *Colchester*.

next day, Sunday, the articles were signed. 29th August, one Will. Osborn wrote a letter, from Lexden Lodge, in which he says "Mr. Barnardiston was sent out but the offer "was refused, and new articles drawn up and sent in, and "willingly embraced." He concludes by saying "Sir "Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were both harque- "busied this afternoon."*

This John was apparently one of the younger brothers of this Sir Thomas, who died unmarried.

It appears that the terms before offered by Fairfax were more favourable, although the protection offered was restricted to private soldiers, with "other conditions to persons of other quality." The terms are set out in a "proclamation to Colonel Barnardiston, to be published among "the Suffolk forces,"† addressed to him by Fairfax, 21st June, 1648.

The next day a paper was shot into Colchester by Fairfax, stating that his offer had been that "the officers and "gentlemen of quality should have liberty and passes to go "beyond the sea," &c., but this being rejected by Sir Charles Lucas, and the Lords Norwich and Capel, he now offered the same terms with the exception of the *same three*, and Lord Loughborough, Colonel Lawrence, and Captain Lyon.

It is clear that the surrender was not with the condition that the lives of the officers should be spared; therefore the charge of "barbarous murder" against Fairfax, set out on the slab under which Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle rest, in St. Giles' church, Colchester, is as unfair as some of the strong party statements in favour of Fairfax. The Barnardistons were so much mixed up with this unhappy affair, that it may not be considered irrelevant to say thus much on a "vexed question," but they were not personally responsible for any wrong done, and as far as their power extended, it appears they were anxious to obtain peace, and that John Barnardiston returned to the castle with sorrow that he could make no better terms for those who

* Sir Hy. Ellis's *Original Letters*, third ser., vol. iv, p. 268.

† See *Fairfax Correspondence*, Edited by Robert Bell, vol. ii, p. 41.

held him, and apparently another of the family, prisoners. If the besieged were eating dogs, and dying of hunger, their prisoners must have had some suffering.

Sir Thomas represented Suffolk in Oliver and Richard's parliament, 1654 and 1656, and 1658-9. He appears to have been in favour with Oliver. In 1654, this Sir Thomas, Giles Barnardiston, Esq., Arthur Barnardiston, Esq., and John Clarke, of Bury St. Edmund's, were Commissioners under an ordinance for the ejection of scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers and schoolmasters. November 20th, 1655, Sir Thomas, signed at Bury (the first of twenty-two), as one of the Commissioners for securing the peace of the commonwealth, and promising to use their best care and diligence.*

His support was considered to be of great importance. Major-General Haynes, in a letter to Secretary Thurloe, from Bury the day before this meeting, says, "Sir Thomas Barnardiston and a considerable number of other gentlemen, are come into town the last night, this day their affections will be tried." "George Barnardiston" also signed. This was, probably, a son of Henry Barnardiston, of Northill, co. Bedford, and Mary Hawes.

Sir Thomas Barnardiston, like many others, friends to a limited monarchy, modified his opinions after a few years of experience, and assisted in the restoration, which so well pleased Charles II, that on this account, and "for the antiquity of his family, and virtues of his ancestors," he was created Baronet 7th April, 1663. He was returned for the county of Suffolk in Charles II's parliaments, and died October, 1669. By Ann his wife, daughter of Sir William Armyne, of Osgodby, co. Lincoln, the first Baronet of that family, he had issue several sons and daughters. It will be seen that the sons of this lady, and her sister Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Style, Baronet, became entitled to estates in Lincolnshire, under the will of her brother, Sir Michael Armyne, a windfall which brought litigation and

* See Thurloe's *State Papers*, vol. iv, p. 225.

trouble to the Barnardiston family.* Of the younger sons of Sir Thomas Barnardiston and Ann Armyne, Nathaniel, William, Samuel, and Michael, died without issue, and apparently unmarried. John, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Cordell, of Melford Hall, Baronet, but had no issue. Of the daughters, Mary married Sir Joseph Brand, of Edwardston, Suffolk, K^t. Ann married Sir Philip Skippon, K^t., of Wrentham, Suffolk (son of the celebrated parliamentary general who commanded the infantry for the Parliament, at the battle of Naseby). Elizabeth, married Thomas Williams, Esq., of Tendring Hall, in Stoke Newland, Suffolk, which had been long the seat of that family, and which Sir John Williams, K^t. rebuilt about 1736.

The eldest son of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Baronet, was M.P. for Suffolk in the reigns of Charles II and William and Mary, and for Grimsby, 1685 and 1688, and died 6th October, 1698, aged fifty-two. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole surviving issue of Sir Robert King, K^t., of Boyle, in Ireland (ancestor by his first wife of the Earls of Kingston), by Sophia Viscountess Wimbleton, daughter of Sir Edward Zouch, Kn^t., and widow of the celebrated General Sir Edward Cecil (third son of the first Earl of Exeter), who commanded the English Horse at the siege and battle of Neuport, in Flanders, 1600, and was created Viscount Wimbleton.† The Viscountess was buried at Ketton,

* See Appeals to the House of Lords, 1717-21 (British Museum), folio 35. Sir Robert Barnardiston, Samuel Barnardiston, and John Coppin, appellants, and William Carter, respondent, respecting the will of Sir Michael Armyne, relating to the manors of Pickworth, and Silk Willoughby, and lands at Cherry Orton, and Buttolph Bridge, Ingoldsby, and Manor and Advowson of Pickworth, co. Lincoln. Sir Michael had devised to his nephews, Thomas Style, and Sir Thomas Barnardiston. The estate being mortgaged to Lady Diana Holles, for four thousand pounds, and Mary Lady Armyne being entitled for life to the Manor and Advowson of Pickwith. Sir Thomas borrowed also four thousand pounds of Sir Richard Rothwell, and one

thousand pounds of Samuel Blackerby and Francis Marsh; and they assigned to Samuel Barnardiston. Under a decree in chancery, Willoughby, &c., were sold to Sir John Newton, Baronet. The Armynes were conspicuous as puritans and supporters of the Parliament. The tenant for life, Mary Lady Armyne, is the lady whose rare engraved portrait and history of her piety appear in *Clarke's Lives*. She was the daughter of the Honourable Henry Talbott, fourth son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, and second wife of Lady Barnardiston's father.

† See *Manning and Bray's Surrey*. His second wife was daughter of Sir William Drury, of Hawstead, in Suffolk, and her brother Charles was slain at the battle of Neuport.

19th November, 1691 (widow of a man born 1571), and there is a fine monument for her in Ketton church. By Elizabeth King, Sir Thomas had issue Thomas, his successor, Nathaniel, Sophia, Elizabeth, and a daughter Armyne, who all died young. Robert, successor to his elder brother, died 1728. Samuel, who succeeded to him, and died 4th February, 1735-6. Nathaniel died in the East Indies, unmarried. John, who married Sophia Rich, widow of William, brother to the Lord Gray, by whom he left at his death, 1731, a son John who succeeded his uncle Samuel.

Sir Thomas Barnardiston, third Baronet, succeeded his father 1698. He was M.P. for Suffolk, and married Ann, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Rothwell, Baronet, of Stapleford, co. Lincoln, by whom he had issue three daughters only. Elizabeth died an infant. Anna Maria, married, 1716, to Sir John Shaw, Baronet, of Eltham, Knt.; and Charlotte, married Sir Anthony Abdy, Baronet, of Felix Hall, Essex. Their father, Sir Thomas, leaving no male issue at his death, 1700, the title went to his next surviving brother,

Sir Robert Barnardiston, fourth Baronet, of Ketton, who had the ruinous litigation respecting the Armyne estates, and died without issue, 1728. He was succeeded by his next surviving brother,

Sir Samuel, who married, 1730, Catherine,* daughter of Sir Rowland Winn, Baronet, and died without issue Feb., 1735-6. He was succeeded by his nephew John, son of John, his youngest brother, who became the owner of the Barnardiston estates at Ketton, Barnardiston, Wrattling, &c., which were greatly incumbered. He resided many years at Melford with a small income, and died 1745. After his death Ketton Hall was pulled down, and the estate being in the hands of mortgagees, was offered for sale 1780, under a decree in chancery, in certain suits of "*Loyd v. Bird*, and "*Bird v.*

* This lady as a widow appears to have carried to her own family, as part of her husband's personalty, a large silver gilt dish with the arms of the Archduke Albert, and many other coats added, the arms and quarterings of Cecil, Nevil, Zouch, and Drury, &c., and this inscription:—"The

Dishes of the Archduke, gotten at the battell of Newporte." "Taken by the Lord Viscount Wimbeldon, in the year 1600." This was in the loan exhibition at South Kensington, 1861, the property of Charles Winn, Esq., of Nostel Priory, Yorkshire.

Butler." Under this decree it appears to have become the property of Maurice Swabey, Esq., of Doctors Commons, having married a Miss Bird, whose family derived title from Mr. Martens, a goldsmith in London, the mortgagee from the Barnardistons.

The title of Baronet ended on the death of Sir John, under the creation of April, 1663, but under the creation of 1611 (supposing it to have been completed) the present family would have become Baronets, the validity of that creation being up to this period immaterial.

The next branch, called the Brightwell line, will now be mentioned.

Samuel Barnardiston, third son of Sir Nathaniel, and Jane Soame, was born 23rd June, 1620, marked early in life as giving the name "Roundhead" to the whole political party which he and his family supported. He was brought up a merchant, as the younger members of his family often were, and generally as connected with the Levant trade—Turkey merchants.

In December, 1641, when he was aged about twenty-two, and said "on the highest authority" to have been handsome, he took part in a city procession, 2nd January, 1641-2, with a petition to the parliament described as "the humble petition of divers Apprentices and other young men in and about the city of London," who were petitioners for peace. This celebrated petition was immediately printed and published by the petitioners, with a declaration shewing the cause of their petitioning, &c. This rare print of 1642 states that they were not "of the ribeldry of the city," and that some, although clerks, were "men's sons of good rank."

The young men of the day it appears wore their hair cut round, and the Queen observing out of a window, Samuel Barnardiston among them in this procession, cried out "See what a handsome round head is there."* On the 27th there was a great concourse of people, where they who presented the petition, and an infinite number of others, flocked

* Rapin's *England*, vol. ii, page 403.

to Westminster, under pretence of waiting for the answer of the King and Parliament, and amongst them some called out "No Bishops!" And the Earl of Dover, coming to the House of Lords with Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and lately nominated to the see of York, seized one of them, but the people rescued him. Some officers walking at the same time near Westminster Hall, one of them, Captain David Hide, drew his sword, saying he would cut the throats of those "Roundheaded, Cropp'd Ear'd dogs who bawled against the Bishops," but the other officers refusing to second him, he was apprehended by the citizens and brought before the House of Commons, and sent to prison. "There" is no other known origin of the name *Roundhead*, which, from this time, was given to the Parliamentarians." (Rapin.) The remembrance of it rose up against Sir Samuel many times during his long life. He joined heartily in the Restoration, and was knighted. Sir Samuel was to have been created Baronet with his elder brother Sir Thomas, 7th April, 1663, but his patent was delayed until 11th May following. It appears that on 10th May the Lord Chancellor Clarendon had stayed the patent "till he knows who obtained the warrant."* The great historian might well be startled when he remembered the origin of the word "Roundhead," twenty-two years before. The patent was *stayed* only for a day, not *sine die*, as in the case of the *sealed* patent of his ancestor, in 1611.

He sat in most of the Parliaments of Charles II, as Member for Ipswich, and was the subject of a struggle between the two Houses of Parliament. He being Deputy Governor of the East India Company, presented a petition from the Company to the Commons, with reference to a petition presented to the *Lords* against the Company.† The *Lords* voted the petition to the *Commons* to be scandalous, and this led to a serious dispute between the two Houses. The Commons hearing that Sir Samuel Barnardiston had been a great sufferer for presenting this petition, they determined to hear him, and he gave this narrative:—

* *State Papers, Domestic.*

† Rapin, vol. ii, p. 651.

“ Mr. Speaker.—As soon as the Commons, according to His Majesty’s command, had adjourned themselves on the 8th of May, 1668, I was presently called, as a delinquent upon my knees, to the bar of the Lords’ House, and demanded what I had to say for myself why the judgement of that House should not pass upon me, for having a hand in and being one of the contrivers of a scandalous libel against that house, to which my reply was—that I knew not myself to be concerned in any scandalous libel, but true it was I did deliver a Petition to the House of Commons in behalf of the East India Company, by their order, being deputy governor, and I did it out of no other design than to preserve the Company’s interest and estate according to my oath and duty of my place. Then was I commanded to withdraw, and others were called in. Soon after some of the Lords came to me in their lobby and told me the House was highly incensed against me; that I should be presently called in again, and if I did not then submit myself and own my fault I must expect the indignation of the House of Peers would fall upon me; and being called in again the second time it was demanded what further I had to say for myself before judgement should pass against me, when, repeating my former discourse, adding that I had no design to create any difference between the two Houses, but to preserve the Company’s estate, yet, if I had offended their Lordships, I humbly begged their pardon. Being then commanded to withdraw again, and being upon my knees, sentence was pronounced against me, to pay £300. to His Majesty, and to be in custody of the Black rod till the money was paid. And accordingly, Sir John Eyton, Usher of the Black rod, kept me in his custody till the tenth of August following, when, at nine at night, he came to me and said ‘ Sir Samuel, I come to discharge you from your imprisonment, and you may go when and where you please.’ I then demanded how this unexpected releasement came to pass, and to whom I was beholden for the same. He replied, ‘ You are discharged upon honourable terms, but pray ask me no questions for I must make you no answer, yet, if I see you tomorrow after the house is adjourned, I will tell you more—there is a mystery, but I have sufficient authority for what I do.’ ”

Sir Samuel was marked with the vengeance of the Court, and especially in consequence of his having been chairman of the Grand Jury which ignored the bill of indictment against the Earl of Shaftesbury, and which led to great rejoicings, and a medal was struck on the occasion.* He

* See Rapin, vol. ii, p. 724. Hume, vol. viii, p. 206.

looked with indignation on the severe measures against Lord Russell and others, and did not take much trouble to conceal his sentiments. The Ministers were determined to punish him, and they found an excuse by intercepting his letters.

Jeffreys had become a judge, having been counsel for the crown in the case of Lord Shaftesbury. Sir Samuel was tried before Jeffreys, 14th February, 1683, for having "maliciously and seditiously," in letters to Sir Philip Skipper, K^t., at Ipswich (who had married his niece, which is not mentioned in the trial), and to a Mr. William Cavill, at Brightwell, and others in Suffolk, mentioned "the late "sham protestant plot." "'Tis generally believed the "Earl of Essex was murdered." "The brave Lord Russell "is afresh lamented." "Sir George (Jeffreys) is grown "very humble." That "it is believed the King will pardon Algernon Sidney," &c. In the last letter he says "contrary to men's expectations, a warrant is signed for "beheading Col. Sydney on Tower Hill, next Friday." Probably, the chief sting was in the sorrow for Lord Russell, and the contempt for the Judge who was now to try Sir Samuel. The Judge was abusive and violent, and from the judicial bench, argued thus:—The defendant says "I am "down in the mouth." "'Tis true I have got a little "hoarseness, but, thank God, my heart is not down to serve "the Government." He says, "I had thought the act of "oblivion might have put Sir Samuel Barnardiston in mind "that it was not fit *any more to go down to Whitehall to "make uproars and tumults and hubbubs.*" Sir Samuel was sentenced to pay a fine to the King of £10,000, find sureties for his good behaviour during life, and to be committed till the same be performed. Sir Samuel would not pay, and he remained a prisoner during the remainder of this and a great part of the following reign. Lady Rachel Russell says that Thomas Vernon, foreman of the jury, was knighted for securing his conviction.† On the trial of the seven Bishops, 1688, the case of Sir Samuel Barnardiston is referred

* See *State Trials*.

† 3d Ed. of her *Letters*, p. 52.

to, and that "he was forced to plead immediately, being a case of libel like the Bishops."

Sir Samuel had much litigation with his kinsman, Sir William Soame, as Sheriff of Suffolk, respecting which the argument of Lord Chief Justice North and many other publications are extant. 2nd Will. and Mary, an Act passed "to free the estate of Sir Samuel Barnardiston from "the several incumbrances occasioned by judgement given "against him upon an information in the Court of King's "Bench."

Sir Samuel married first Thomasine, daughter of Sir Joseph Brand, K^t., of Edwardston, Suffolk, and secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Abraham Reynardson, K^t. He died without issue, 8th November, 1707. Sir Samuel built the mansion of Brightwell Hall, which was sold by Sir John Shaw (who had married a Barnardiston co-heiress, as before stated), and taken down 1753. There is a scarce engraving of this fine house, also, an engraved portrait of Sir Samuel, from his portrait by Kneller now in the possession of the Barnardistons. The estate was sold by Sir John Shaw to John Vernon, Esq.

On failure of male issue, the title descended according to the limitation in the patent, to Samuel, son of Nathaniel Barnardiston, of Hackney, elder brother of the late Baronet Sir Samuel.

This Sir Samuel, second Baronet of the Brightwell line, having died without issue 1709, was succeeded by his brother, Sir Pelatiah, third Baronet, who died unmarried May, 1712, and was succeeded by his cousin, the son of his deceased uncle Pelatiah.

Sir Nathaniel, fourth Baronet, died September, 1712, and the Brightwell line of Baronets thus came to an end.

The Brightwell estate descended to Samuel Barnardiston, Esq., eldest son of Arthur, youngest son of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston and Jane Soame, and he died 7th October, 1725, without issue, his only son by his wife Anne Blakerby, having died about five weeks before him.

The estate went to his brother Arthur, whose issue has

been already mentioned. He died 3rd April, 1737; his only son Arthur, by his second wife, Mary Jennens, was born twelve days after his father's death, and died February, 1742, aged six. He was the last male of this line.

Having traced the eldest branch descended from Sir Thomas Barnardiston and Elizabeth Newport, the line of their second son will now be deduced.

George Barnardiston, of Northill, co. Bedford, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Burley, of Lynn, Norfolk, by whom he had

John, of Ickwelbury, who appears to have had a grant from the Crown of the manor of Ickwell, co. Bedford, 35th Henry VIII, and was Sheriff of Bedfordshire, 18th Elizabeth. He married Joan, daughter of Thomas Mellor, of Lynn, by whom he had George, his heir, and five other sons, Sigismund, Christopher, John, Thomas, and Edward, who all died without issue, except Sigismund, who had a son George, married Margery, daughter of William Scott, of Conghurst, in Kent,* and John, Elizabeth, and Martha. Margaret, daughter of John and Joan Mellor, married William Fyssh, of Biggleswade; Susan married Henry Skeggs, of Eynesbury, co. Hunts.; and Sarah married Stukeley.

The eldest son George Barnardiston, of Northill and Ickwelbury, died 1575, having married Mary, daughter of Sir George Perient, Knt., of Diggeswell, co. Herts. (who afterwards married William Clopton, of Kentwell, in Melford, Suffolk), and had issue an only son Robert, who married Catherine, daughter of George Mordaunt, third son of John first Lord Mordaunt. The eldest son of Robert was Henry, of whom hereafter. George, second son (married Alice Creswell), Richard, and Robert, all died without issue, and John, of Yielding, co. Bedford, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Wynn, of Warden, and had issue three daughters, Catherine, Margaret, and Mary. The daughters of Robert and Catherine were, Catherine, married William Cantrel, of Walkington, co. York., Elizabeth, married John,

* See *Visitation of Kent*, 1619.

son of William Wynch, and Mary, married Thomas Bolton, of Tottenham High Cross.

The eldest son Henry, married first, Mary, daughter and coheir of Robert Hawes, of Bedford, and second, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Anlaby, of Etton, co. York, and by the latter he had Anlaby, Henry (who appears to have been Captain of Foot in Col. Sir Walter Vane's Regiment),* and a daughter Catherine.

Henry, the father, had by his first wife several sons, who probably died young, and a daughter Margaret, married Philip Clarke, and Robert, of Ickwelbury, born about 1621, who married Ann, daughter of Sir William Vaughan, of Terracoed, co. Carmarthen, by whom he had two sons, George (living 1676), married Catharine, daughter of Francis Tyler, and Robert, who married Dell, and left three daughters and one son, George, born about 1699, and married 1717, Martha, daughter and coheir of George Wilcox, High Bailiff of Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, by whom he had four sons and three daughters—Martha, married Hickman Young, Grace, died unmarried, and Elizabeth married Thomas Constable, Esq. The sons died young, except John Barnardiston, born 1719, Master of Benet College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Lincoln. He died 1778, and was buried in the College chapel, the last male of this line, leaving by Hester Powell, one daughter, Hester, married, 1783, to Rev. Richard W^m. Yates, of Soliwèll, co. Warwick.

It now only remains to trace the present branch of the male line of Barnardiston, who are descended from Thomas, youngest son of Sir Thomas and Mary Knightley. This Thomas appears to be the person who applied on the Restoration in 1660 to be continued in the place of Comptroller of the Mint, which he had held for eleven years, and was innocent of any disservice of His Majesty.† His monument is in Ketton church. He married first, Ann, daughter of Henry Austin, by whom he had a son, Cleare, died an infant, and four daughters (Margaret married Richard Poulter.) By

* See *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1667.

† *State Papers*, 101, 1660.

his second wife Ann, daughter of Henry Polstead, he had four sons—viz. Thomas, Nathaniel, Samuel, and John, and seven daughters. Of the sons, who all died without issue, Nathaniel made his will in Dublin, 1678, and mentions his brother Samuel then in Smyrna. The eldest son, Thomas Barnardiston, was of London, a Turkey merchant, travelled to Jerusalem, and in Syria and Palestine, and died 1704. He married Elizabeth, (who died 1700) daughter of John Clarke, M.P. for Bury St. Edmund's, 1640, they were both buried at Ketton, and had issue six sons and six daughters. Of the sons—John, second; Samuel, third; and Benjamin, fifth; died unmarried; and the sixth, Clarke Barnardiston, married Ann Stevens, and had John and Clarke, who both died without issue. The daughters appear to have died unmarried, except Elizabeth, who married at St. James's, Bury St. Edmund's, to John Ibbott, 1704.

The male line of Barnardiston is thus reduced to the two other sons, Thomas and Nathaniel. Thomas was of Wyverston, in Suffolk, and Bury St. Edmund's; he married at Melford, 28th June, 1705, Mary, daughter of Sir George Downing, Bart., by Frances, daughter of Sir William Howard, of Naworth Castle, Cumberland, and sister to the first Earl of Carlisle. Of this marriage there was issue—George, Ann, and Lucy, who died unmarried; Mary, married Edward Goate, Esq., of Brenteleigh, in Suffolk; Elizabeth, who married Dr. John Ewer, Bishop of Landaff, 1761, and of Bangor, 1768. Also, the son and heir Thomas, who was baptized at St. James's, Bury, 1706, became Serjeant at Law, and his published reports and other works are known. He died unmarried, 1752, which ended this male line, and deprived the Barnardiston family of the great Downing estate entailed on Serjeant Barnardiston. Sir George Downing, brother to Mary Barnardiston, left by his wife, Lady Catherine Cecil, a son, Sir George, who, having no children, by his will, dated 1727, proved 1749, settled his estates in tail male on his cousin Jacob (who succeeded to the Downing baronetcy), remainder to "Thos. Barnardiston, son of "my aunt, wife of Thos. Barnardiston, Esq., of Bury;"

and on failure of issue male of Thomas Barnardiston, and others named, ultimately to his trustees, the Earls of Exeter and Carlisle, &c., to found a college to be called Downing College. After much litigation, the trustees being dead, and Lady Downing and her devisees long holding wrongful possession, the college was founded in 1800, under a decree in chancery of 1769.

Nathaniel, the third son of Thomas Barnardiston and Elizabeth Clarke (sister to Sir Samuel Clarke, Baronet)* married Bethia, daughter of Timothy Fowler, by whom he had Timothy, a barrister, Nathaniel, and George, who all died unmarried, and John, who married, 1754, to Ann, daughter of Edward Leeds, Serjeant at Law, of Croxton Park, co. Cambridge (sister to Henrietta, wife of John Howard, the philanthropist, of Cardington, in Bedfordshire, who was High Sheriff of that county 1773), by whom he had Edward, died an infant, and Nathaniel, who was of the Ryes Lodge, in Essex (near Sudbury, Suffolk), and at one time the sole male of the name of Barnardiston. He married first, Margaret, only child of William Cooke, of Cheshunt, Herts., who died soon after without issue, and secondly, to Elizabeth Isanna, only child of John Stackhouse Styles, Esq., by whom he had Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, the present head of the family, and two daughters, Elizabeth, married Charles Raymond Barker, Esq., and Anne, married Rev. T. Mills, Rector of Stutton, Suffolk, and Chaplain to George IV and his successors. The only son Nathaniel C. Barnardiston, born 5th November, 1799, married Sophia, daughter of George Robert Eyres (and Louisa, daughter of Sir Harry Parker, Baronet, of Melford Hall), by whom he has four sons and several daughters. The eldest son Nathaniel Barnardiston has sons by his wife Lady Florence Legge, so that the name is not likely to be extinct.

The Ketton, Barnardiston, Wrattling, and other estates have passed away from them, and half of the Armyne estate also, and the large estate at Great Cotes, &c., in Lincolnshire, is not

* The widow of the fourth Baronet, Sir Robert Clarke, left considerable estates at

Alpheton, Freckenham, &c., to the present family of Barnardiston.

named in their wills after that of Sir Nathaniel, 1653, in which he says it is to go to his heirs, subject to the charges on it, and that the leases, and also one of Wratting Hall, in Suffolk, shall not be disputed. Great Cotes is the property of Sir John Sutton, Baronet.

The large church at Ketton is crowded with Barnardiston monuments, and several fine effigies; the vaults under the church are large, three rooms, one with a fireplace in it, the largest being quite full, was closed on the death of the late Nathaniel Barnardiston, 1837. As a family they are remarkable for their long continued support of certain political principles, for which they have never received any substantial reward from their own party when in power. Accident has marked them for resentment, but gratitude for services "already performed," has not a good memory.

R. A., F.S.A.

APPENDIX. I.

LORDS OF MANOR OF KEDINGTON *alias* KETTON.

T. R. E.	Ailad.
20 William I.	Ralph Baynard.
	Jeffrey Baynard, son and heir.
Henry I.	Wm. Baynard, son and heir, forfeited.
	The King upon forfeiture.
	Robert, younger son of Richard Fitzgilbert—by grant.
Richard I.	Adame de Novo Mercato, or Newmarche.
Henry III.	Adam de Newmarche, son and heir, died 3 Edward I.
	John de Newmarche, son and heir.
	Amicia, his widow, held it for her life.
5 Edward II.	Roger de Newmarch, brother of John, granted it
Trin. Term.	to John de Sandale, clerk (subject to life interest of said Amicia), and he re-granted
	it to Margery Wyleghby, and John her son,
Mich. Term.	and the heirs of his body, on failure of issue to the right heirs of said Margery. She was widow of Thomas de Barnardiston, son and heir of Geoffrey de Barnardiston, and his wife, daughter and heir of (Roger?) de Newmarche.
21 Edward III.	Sir Thos. de Barnardiston, son and heir of said Margery. Had free Warren in Ketton and Barnardiston.
	Walter de Barnardiston, son and heir.
20 Richard II.	John de Barnardiston, son and heir, he and Margery (Bushie) his wife, had livery.
	Roger de Barnardiston, brother.
20 Henry VI.	Thomas de Barnardiston, son.
	Thos. de Barnardiston, son and heir.

	Sir Thos. Barnardiston, Knt., son and heir.
	Sir Thos. Barnardiston, Kt., son and heir.
33 Henry VIII.	Sir Thos. Barnardiston, Kt., son and heir.
1619.	Sir Nathl. Barnardiston, Kt., grandson and heir.
1653.	Sir Thos. Barnardiston, Kt., created Bart., 1663.
1669.	Sir Thos. Barnardiston, 2nd Bart., son and heir.
1698.	Sir Thos. Barnardiston, 3rd Bart., son and heir.
1700.	Sir Robt. Barnardiston, 4th Bart., brother and heir.
1728.	Sir Samuel Barnardiston, 5th Bart., brother.
1735.	Catherine (Winn) his widow, died 1757.
	Sir John Barnardiston, 6th Bart., <i>o. s.p.</i> 1745.
	..... Martens, London, Goldsmith, mortgagee.
	..... Bird, Esq., from Martens.
1805.	Maurice Swabey, Esq. (married Bird), and Robert Bird, Esq.
1837.	William Swabey, Esq., and Henry B. Swabey, Esq., sons.

LORDS OF MANOR OF COTTON HALL *alias* COTON HALL,
FORMING CAPELS OR CURPLES.

	Robert Curpeil and Maud his wife held the 4th part of a Fee.
	Grime Curpeil.
	Hugh Peche, died 20th Edward I, 1292.
	Hugh Peche, died 4th Edward II, 1310.
	Walter Vancey and Walter Paye.
	Sir John Tuddenham, Kt., died 1392. (His will dated at "Kedeton," Suffolk.)
16 Richard II.	Margery, his widow, died 4th Henry V, 1416.
4 Henry V.	Sir Robert Tuddenham, Knt., son and heir, died 5th Henry V.
	Sir Thos. Tuddenham, Knt., son and heir, beheaded 1461.
1 Edward IV.	Margaret, sister and heir, married Edmund Bedingfield, Esq. He died 1451. She died 1475.

15 Edward IV.	Sir Edmund Bedingfield, Knt., grandson and heir.
	Sir Thos. Bedingfield, Kt., son and heir, died 31st Henry VIII.
31 Henry VIII.	Sir Edmund Bedingfield, Kt., brother and heir, died 1554.
1554.	Sir Henry Bedingfield, Kt., son and heir, died 1583.
1583.	Edmund Bedingfield, son and heir, died 1585.
27 Elizabeth.	John Bedingfield.
	⋮
	⋮
1805.	Maurice Swabey, Esq., and Robert Bird, Esq.

LORDS OF MANOR OF PALMIES.

	William Felton, of Sudbury, died seized, 10th Henry VII.
10 Henry VII.	Edmund Felton, son and heir, died 33rd Henry VIII.
33 Henry VIII.	George Felton, son and heir.

A P P E N D I X I I .

BARNARDISTON OMN. SANCTIS.

(*Norwich, Tanner's MSS., vol. ii, p. 1224.*)

Domesd. Estimatio Ecclesiæ x. mari. Portio Prioris de Stoke in eadem eccl'ia vis. viijd.	
Jd Jul. 1300.	Jo'es de Lenn ad præs. D'ni Willi de Anemere. Jo'es de Narburgh.

- Nones, Oct., 1332. Ric. le Palmere de Clare (per mut cum Barlyng Lond.) ad præs. Sim. le Merks.
- xi June, 1349. Jo'es fil Theobaldi Palmer de Kedyton, ad præs. Dni Thomæ de Bernerdiston.
- 27 Oct., 1361. Walter de Kedyngton ad præs. ejusd.
- 5 Sept., 1386. Tho. Godale ad præs. Dni Edm^{di}. Pierpoint, Mil. hac vice.
- 19 July, 1401. Jo'es Clerk ad præs. Willi Ingham.
- 15 Sept., 1415. Jo'es Haveryng, ad præs. Rogeri Bernardeston arm.
- 23 Sep., 1446. Tho. Boys ad præs. Thæ Bernardeston arm.
- 2 Mart., 1457. Tho. Robinson ad præs. Th. Bern: de magn' Cotes, in com. Linc. arm. prout p. Inquis.
- 12 Nov., 1461. Jo'es Seton, ad præs. ejusd.
- 9 May, 1463. Jo'es Mercer, ad præs. ejusd.
- 12 July, 1467. Mr. Jo'es Rose, A.M., ad præs. ejusd.
- 18 June, 1471. Ric. Symson, ad præs. ejusd.
- 29 April, 1483. Willi. Lutt, ad præs. ejusd.
- 5 Aug., 1491. Alanus Thorold, ad præs. ejusd.
- 23 Oct., 1497. Tho^s. Garnett, ad præs. ejusd.
- 29 Mart., 1519. Will. Moore ad præs. ejusd. (Ep's Colcestrensis.)
- 22 Dec., 1537. Will. Barnardiston ad præs. Tho. Barnardiston de Ketton, Mil.
- 27 Apl., 1558. Tho. Dixon ad præs. Dnæ Annæ relictæ Thæ. Barnardiston, mil.
- 13 Aug., 1565. Edw. Raynford ad præs. Thomæ Barnardiston, arm.
- 9 Nov., 1576. George Maye ad præs. ejusd. 1618.
- Samuel Fairclough ad præs. (Nath. Barnardiston, mil.), 1627.
- 17 Mart., 1629. Jo'es Westly, A.M., ad præs. Nath. Barnardiston, pleno jure, 1633.
- Paulus Pindar.
- 26 July, 1677. Nath. Smart ad præs. Thomæ Barnardiston, Bar^{ti}.
- 10 Dec., 1678. Jo'es Stone ad præs. ejusd.
- 17 Apl., 1714. Joannes Manning ad præs. Jo'es Bennet, Mil. Thomæ Williams, et Sam. Barnardiston, arm.
- 7 May, 1733. Martin Sharpe, ad præs. Sam. Barnardiston, Bar^{ti}.

APPENDIX. III.

KEDYTON (KEDYNGTON, KETTONE) ST. PETRO ET
ST. PAULO.

(*Norwich, Tanner's MSS.*)

- Mr. Jo'es de Typpetot.
- 7 Jd. Aug., 1315. Robert de Blundeston ad præs. Amiciæ de Newmarche.
- 8 Jd. Nov., 1331 Will. Norman ad præs. Symonis Merks.
- 13 Kal., Oct., 1333. Will. Retford ad præs. D'ni S. M. Mil.
- 22 Jun., 1343. Ric. de Retford ad præs. D'ni Thomæ de Bernardiston, Mil.
- 14 April, 1350. Mr. Rob. de Haselbeck (p. mut cum Stretton, Ebor), ad præs. ejusd.
- 19 June, 1357. Simon de Thorpe (p. mut cum Nunne Eaton, Litch.), ad præs. ejusd.
- 19 Maii, 1359. Jo'es de Lerm (p. mut cum Littleworth, Linc.) ad præs. ejusd. test. ejus prob. Feb. 1376, Legata Clare Hall, Cant. Minoriss. Lond. K. (Heyd. 138.)
- xii Mart, 1376. Ric. de Norton, ad præs. D'ni Edm. Pierpoint, Mil.
- 16 June, 1383. Jo'es de Rypon (p. mut cum Strond extra barram Novi Templi Lond.) ad præs. ejusd.
- 14 Dec., 1388. Walter Thebaud ad præs. ejusd.
- 28 Sep., 1420. Mr. Jo'es Merbury, L.L.B., ad præs. Rogeri de Barnerston domeilli de Kedyton.
- Pen Jul., 1422. Mr. Jo'es Loveny in Dec. B., ad præs. ejusd, arm.
- 27 Feb., 1426. Jo'es Swayn (p. mut. cum S. Mar. Magd., Milk St. London) ad præs. ejusd. Test. ejus dat. 15 Maii, sepult in Can.
- 12 June, 1443. Walter Bernardiston, ad præs. Thæ Barnerdiston, de com. Linc., arm.
- 29 Oct., 1467. Jo'es Bernardeston, ad præs. Thæ Bernerdiston. Alanus Thorold.
- 8 Jan., 1506. Jo'es Bernardeston ad præs. Thæ Barnardeston. Will. Bernardeston.

27 Oct., 1555.	Mr. Ch'toph. Hill S. Th. B. ad præs. Annæ, relictæ Thæ Bernardiston.
Pen Mart., 1558.	Tho. Hill, ad præs. ejusd.
6 Aug., 1569.	Ric. Bland ad præs. Thomæ Bernardiston, arm. Jo'es Smith, S. Th. B. 1604.
14 Maii, 1618.	Abr. Gibson S. Th. B. ad præs. Thæ Barnardeston, Mil. 1627 (cons.)
26 Jan., 1629.	Sam. Fairclough ad præs. Nath. Barnardeston, Mil. 1636 (cons.)
17 June, 1663.	Jo'es Tillotson,* A.M., ad præs. Thomæ Barnardiston, Mil.
12 Dec., 1664.	Car. Derby, ad præs. ejusdem.
17 Mart., 1710.	Joannes Tisser, ad præs. Joannes Bennet, Mil. Thæ Williams, & Sam. Barnardiston,† arm.
13 Sep., 1750.	Roger Kedington, by Henry Kedyngton, Gent.
27 May, 1760.	Dey Seyer, by Henry Harrington.
13 Oct., 1800.	Barrington Blomfield Syer, by Barrington Syer, Esq.

APPENDIX. IV.—WILLS.

From the Registry at Lincoln (Chedworth 50).

(Abbreviated Latin and not very legible).

Feast of St. Mathew the Apostle, April, 1461. I, Thomas Barnardston, of Great Cotes, in co. Lincoln, Esq., of sane mind and sound memory, make my Testament. I commend my soul to Almighty God, blessed Mary the Virgin, and all saints. My body to be buried in the choir of St. Nicholas of Great Cotes, on the north side of the altar under the window. I give to the fabrick of the Cathedral Church at Lincoln, vis. viiid. To the altar of the Church of St. Cotes, for my tithes forgotten, xxs. To the parson of the said church‡ my best horse, for

* Tillotson became Archbishop of Canterbury.

† Sir John Benet and Thomas Williams were Executors of Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Bart., the Roundhead.

‡ 13 Nov., 1458. Thomas Kelke, Presbyter, was presented to Great Cotes, by "Thos. Barneston," Esquire, on the death of Master Nicholas Thorpe, late Vicar. (Lincoln Register, Chedworth, 15.)

a mortuary. To the support of the place or Hermitage of Lymbershill, adjoining South Willingham, xs. I will that Wm. Barnardston, my brother, shall receive of my goods and chattels, xx marks sterling to the reparation of my manor of "Kedyngton," or in other places, at the discretion of the said William. I will that in the year after my death shall be celebrated three trentals of Gregory for my soul, viz. by John Bedford, chaplain, and others, at the discretion of the said John, good and discreet, for which I assign to each of them, xxs. The residue of my goods I give to my executors to pay my debts, and to dispose of for the health of my soul. I appoint my executors, the said William Barnardston my brother, Christofer Barnardston my son, Walter Ryffe, Robert Vicars, John Whitby, and William Calverley. In witness whereof I affix my seal in the presence of John atte Halle, of Grymsby, John Person, and Walter West, of Great Cotes, and others. Dated at Great Cotes, the day and year above written.

4th Dec. in the year aforesaid, at London, probate was granted to all the said executors, except Christopher Barnardiston.

Norwith (Register "Ickkys pt. 2, fo. 71a.")

2nd June, 1467. Walter Bernardeston, Rector of the parish church of the blessed Peter the Apostle, of Kedyngton. To be buried in chancel of the said church. To John Bernardeston, five marks of good and lawful money of England, &c. Appoints his executors, Henry Jeman and John Halyday. Dated at Kedyngtone aforesaid. Proved 2nd July, 1467.

Sudbury Archdeaconry, Bury St. Edmund's, Register Baldwin, fo. 452, a. pt. 9.

6 Nov., 1463. Henry Bernardeston, of Kedyngtone, in Suffolk, son of William Bernardeston. Gives to Edward his brother, and Agnes his sister, all his lands and tenements lying on the Vill of Sturmere, called the Overhall, to hold to them and their heirs and assigns. Proved 16 Feb., 1469.

24 Aug., 1480. Edward Barnardiston, of Kedyngton, in his will mentions Isabella his wife, and John Barnardiston, Clerk, Rector of Kedyngton.—*Bury Wills*, vol. iii, p. 202.

Doctors' Commons (Porch 10.)

In dei nomine Amen, The yere of our Lorde god, a thousand fyve hundred twenty and six, the vith day of September. I, Dame Elizabeth Barnardjston, Widowe, late the wif of S^r Thomas Barnardyston, Knight, of hole mynde, and of good memory, make my Testament and last Will in this maner and forme folowing, ffirst, I bequeth my soule to Almighty god, to our Lady Saint Mary, and to the saints in hevyn. And my body to be buried in the Church of the Priory of our Lady of Walsingham, by the auter of Saint Kateryn. Item, I geve and bequeth to my Prest S^r John Byrde, for his wages, xxs. Item, I bequeth to John Rooffe, my s^{vnt}, xlvis. viij*d.*, the which he receyved of me for to bye fisse. Item, I bequeth to my servnt, John Goodson, xxs. Item, the fourty Pounds remaynyng in the hands of my Lord Prio^r, and the xxiiij*l.* vis. viij*d.* in the hands of my son, Thomas Barnardyston, Esquier, the which money he doth owe unto me for ferme of my londes. I geve and bequeth all unto my lord Prio^r,* of Walsingham, whom I make myne executo^r of this my last Will. And where as before my en[']being to Walsingh[']m, I made a Will cheffely for the Perfor-
maunce of a Chauntery in Keddyngton, I will that that will stonde still in full strength to that effect oonly. And ells I revoke that and other made before, so that that shall stande for the will of my Londes, and this for the last wille of my goodes. Witnessing this, maister Rob^t Dussyng, Doctour of Divinitie, Sir John Byrde, and Sir Thos. Mundy, Preste.

Proved before the Commissary of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, London, xxvjth Sep. 1526, by D^m Rich. Vowell, Prior of Walsingham.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Spret 11.)

In the name of God Amen, The vjth daye of November, in the yere of o^r Lorde god a thousande fyve hundred fourty and two, And in the xxxiiij yere of the reigne of our most sov[']aigne lord and King Henry the viijth, by the grace of God, King of England, Ffraunce, and of Ireland, and in yerthe supreme hed of the same Churche, I, Thomas Barnardston, K., the elder, hole of mynde and good memory, do make this my last Wyll or Testament, in maner and

* Richard Vowell, elected Prior, 1514, being then Prior of Lees, in Essex. He had been Rector of Belchamp Otten, in Essex, not many miles from Ketton and Barnardiston. He was the last Prior of

Walsingham, which he surrendered with the cell of Flitcham to the King, 30 Henry VIII, and had a pension of one hundred pounds per annum for life.

forme following, that ys to saye—Ffirst, I bequeth my soule to Almightye God, and to our Lady Saynt Mary, and to all the holy Company of hevyn, and my body to be buried in the Church of Kedyngton, undernethe the sepulker. Also, I bequeth to the reparcone of the same church, xxs. Also, I bequeth to my son John, three cuppes of sylver w^t a cover, they be in the Howse at this tyme. Also, I will to the foresayd John my sone, *vjli. xiijs. iiijd.*, to be payde oute of my shepe at Cott^s, during his lyfe, and after his deceas the foresayd money to go to my sone Thomas. And I wyll that my sone Thomas, or his heyres shall, w^t the forsayd Twenty nobles, kepe an obijtt at Cott^s or at Kedyngton, for my soule, and my wyffs, and my father and mother's souls, and all x^pen souls, on the daye next after seynt John Baptyst, every yere; yf the foresayd Thomas or his heyres do not kepe this obytt, that then I will the Parte of Sheepe be sold and distributed for my soule, my wyfs, my father, my mother, and all x^pen soules, the whiche sale and distribucon shal be at the discrecon of the P'sone of Grete Cotes, then being p'son. Also, I will John my sone my Tawney Gowne, and my gowne at brettyne (?) to make hym suche rayment as he shall have nede of. Also, I give to Thomas Cletherowe my gowne, furd w^t Conny, and twenty nobles of sylver, to be delyv^d to him on my monthes daye. Also I give to Thomas Pratt, fyve quarters of barley, w^t a quarter of wheate. Also, I give to Wyllyam Bylney the house which he dwellith in the terme of his lyfe, w^t my doblett hosse and cote, which I go in every daye, and a noble, which he shall receyve of John Sheldreke, the which to be payd of my month daye. Also, I will that so long as my wyfe ys sole and unmarried, she shall have the distribucon of all my mony. And yf it fortune that she do mary, then I will she shall delyver unto my brother p'sone a hundredreth pounds of money, to thuse of my sonne John to be delyv^d unto hym at th age of xxi yeres. And yf he dye before the seyde yeres, that then I will yt shall be distributed and gyven for my sowle, and all x^pen soules, by the advyse of my brother p'son. Also, I will the foreseyd John my sone srtaeyne money which my sone Alyffe* doth owe me, and srteyne money whiche my sone Strangman† doth owe me, at their discrecons shall paye unto hym. Also, I will John Barlye have my best Cote, with my best Cappe. Also, I will my son Thomas have my best Jackett of tawney velvet, and my saten gowne faced with velvet. Also, I will that my wyfe shall have and receyve all my debts. Also, I will that my wyfe shall give

* Wm. Ayloff, High Sheriff of Essex and Herts, VI Elizabeth, Grandfather of the first Baronet of that family.

† Wm. Strangman, Esq., of Hadley Castle, Essex, married Mary Barnardiston,

by whom he had Bartholomew, his heir, and James Strangman, known as an antiquary (see pedigree *Essex Archaeological Journal*.)

unto my sone John, one of her cheynes, whiche she wyll, when she shall fortune to marry, and yf she mary not, than at her deathe. And yt to be delyvered unto my brother p'son to th'use of my sone John. Also, I will my doughter Margett shal have the howse whiche was Thomas Wright's, for the terme of her lyfe. Also, I wyll that my wife shall have all her juells and rayment, and that no man medell nor troble her for suche things. Also, I forgyve John Sheldrek half his rentt. Also, I will that my wyfe shall have all my money, with all my debts, and all suche money as she hathe of her owne, with all her bargaynes w^t whom so evr she have made any, an tythe corne, and suche other w^tout troble of my sone Thomes or any man els. Also, I will my doughter Brokesby* shall have twenty nobles of the money whiche Mr. Alyngton dothe owe me, delyvered by my wif at my moneth day. Also, I will S^r Thomas a marke of money. This my wyll fulfilld, my body buried, I will the resydue of my goods to Anne my wyfe, and Thomas my sone, equally to be divyded. Also, I will and ordeyne Anne my wife to be my sole executrice to the p'formacion of this my will. And yf yt fortune that she do mary, then I do make and ordeyne Thomas my sone to be myne executour. Thus Jesu have m'ey of me. These bering witness—John Walker, doctor of phisike. Robert P'ker, Clarke, Wilton Tayllor, John Bailye, Thomas Atkyn, Thoms Williamreyd, John Sheldrek, with other moo.

Proved 8 Nov., 1542, by the widow.

WILL OF JOHN BARNARDISTON, OF GREAT COOTES, 1549.

From Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Coode 17.)

In dei nomine Amen. The ixth daye of the moneth of August, in the yere of our Lord God, 1549, and in the yere of our Sovereigne Lorde Kinge Edwarde the sixt, by the grace of God of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, next under god supreme hedd, the third yere. I, John Barndiston, of grete Coot^a., in the Countie of Lincoln, gent., of good saffe and Parfytt memorie, and hoole minde, make and ordeyne this my testament and last Will in maner and forme following. First, I bequeathe my soule to God Almightye, and to our Lady saint Mary, and to all the celestially company of heaven; and my bodye to be buried within the P'she

* His daughter Elizabeth married first, Bartholomew Brokesby, Esq., and afterwards she became the fourth wife of Francis Clopton, Esq.

Church of Saint Nicholas, of Grete Coot^s aforesaide, in the mydell alye ther. Item, I bequeathe for my mortuary lawfull according to th'act of P'lament therfore made and Provided. Item, I bequeath unto the High Aulter of the said P'she Church Ten shillings. Item, I bequeathe unto the repare of the Mynster of Lincoln, ijs. Item, I bequeathe to the Poor man Chest of grete Coot^s, Ten shillings. Item, I bequeathe unto the poor men's boxe, in the Church of Grymesby, fyve shillings. Item, I bequeath to the high Aulter of Ribye Church, fyve shillings. Item, I bequeath to the poore man's boxe of the said Ribye, other fyve shillings. Item, I bequeath unto S^r Thomas Barn'diston, Knight, of Kyddington, in the Counti of Suff., fourtie shillings. Item, I bequeath unto my good Lady Anne Barn'diston, wydowe, xls. I bequeathe to Mr. John Barn'diston, p'son of Grete Coot^s,* fourtey shillings, desiring them and every of them hartely to be good to my wyfe Jenyt, and Margaret my daughter, at all tyme and tymes as the same my wyfe and doughter, or either of theym, shall fortune to call of them the said S^r Thomas, Anne, and John, for ther advyse, ayde, and assistance. Item, I bequeath unto S^r George, my wyff's brother, to praye for me, ten shillings, my best gowne, and my best worstede dublet. Item, I bequeathe unto every one of my wyfe's sonnes,† lxvis. viij*d.*, that is John, Thomas, Richard, and George, lxvis. viij*d.* over and beside their childe's parts of ther owne father Legacies, and if any of them four dye, that his or their p'tes of the said lxvis. viij*d.* to be devyded equally among^s them that shall fortune to lyve. Item, I bequeathe to John Lakan, my damaske Jacket, and my gowne furred with blake bugge. Item, I bequeath to Dame Elizabeth Kokermouth, vis. viij*d.* Item, I bequeath to S^r George Wigstman, Curatt, of grete Coot^s, fyve shillings. Item, I bequeath to Peter Grantham, on cuppell steers of two yeres old, and one yonge gwyne of two yere olde. Item, I bequeathe to Thomas Vicars, my godsonne, two yewes and two lambes. Item, I will that every one of my Godchildren have one lambe. Item, I bequeathe to S^r Robert Laurence, vicar of saint James' of Grymesbye, vis. viij*d.*, to be paid forthe of my p'sonage of Rybye, during the naturall lyfe of the foresaide S^r Robert Laurence, vicar of Saynt James, so long as my wyfe and her doughter, and her heires do enjoie and occupye the saide p'sonage of Rybye. Item, I bequeathe unto the saide S^r Robert Laurence, xxvjs. viij*d.* Item, I bequeath to Robert Malton, of Grymesbye, xxvis. viij*d.* Item, I bequeath to Thomas Ffoster's children, William and Jenyt, every of theym, ijs. iiij*d.* Item, I will that my debts, bequests, and legacies be had, made, and paide by my

* This appears to be his uncle.

† His wife appears to have been a widow Lakyn.

Executrix of this my last will and testament of and furth of all my hole goodes and Cattalls moveable and unmoveable. And the hole residue of the same my goods, cattalles, money, and juells so left remayning, I will that w^t in fourtie days next after my deathe be equally devyded unto two parts, sev'all partes or moiet^s, and thone parte or moiety thereof so in two parts devyded I fully and soly do by this my seyde last Will and testament geve and bequeath unto my seyde Wyfe Jenyt, to have to her and assignes for ever; and thother parte or moitie of the same my goodes and cattalls so in two partes devyded, I do by this my said last Will and testament fully and solye give and bequeath unto my said doughter Margaret. And after that the saide parte or moitie of my said doughter Margaret be so devyded and lottyd and openly knowen of and from the parte of my said wyfe, I will and ordeyn that the same parte and moitie of my said doughter be praysed and valued by some indifferent men and after the same be so trulye presyd and valwed, I will and ordeyne that the same parte and moytie of my said doughter be dellyvered unto my said wyfe Jenet by dede Indentyd saffely in her custodie to remayn to thuse of my saide doughter Margaret unto she be maryed, and wh. the said daye of Spousage and mariage, make unto the said Jenyt, her mother, a lawfull acquittance, and then the said goodes and Chattalls or so moeh thereof as shall ehaunce to remayne not decayed by the acte of God, or the true value and some of money of the same so remayning undecayed as is aforesaid, aceording as the same is presed by foure indefere^t men, to be dellyvered or paide unto the saide Margaret. Item, I give, will and bequeath unto Jenyt my wyfe, two partes of my p'sonage of Rybye,* in the Countie of Lineon, and two parts of all other my landes meadows, pastures, fedinge, and shepe gat^s, oblacions, deeimis and fermes unto the same p'sonage apperteyning or belonging, with all and singuler their appurten'eies lying and being within the felde and towne of Rybie aforesaide, in three p'tes, devyded aceording to the true meanyng of an act of P'lament, made in the xxxij yere of Kinge Henry the eight, to have and to holde the saide two partes of the said P'sonage and all other the premisses in three partes devyded, unto my said wyfe Jenyt for terme of her lyfe, and after hir deceas, the same to remayne to Margaret my doughter, and her heyres for ever, and the thirde part of the said parsonage and all other the p'misses, I will and bequeathe unto the saide Margaret my doughter, to have and to holde to her and her heyres for ever, provided always that Jenyt my wyfe, peeeably and quietlye, w^t out disturbance of any p'sone or p'sones, have, oocupie, and enjoie to her proper use

* The Rectory of Rybye, granted to VIII. (*Patent Rolls.*) him "for ever" by the Crown, 36 Hen.

and hoole uses, profytt, and revenues comyng rysing of and upon the said thirde parte of the saide p'sonage and of all other the premisses before in this my will given, willed, and bequeathed unto my saide doughter Margaret, unto the said Margaret come and be of the age of xxi yeres, or ells shall chaunce or fortune to be married, and for defaulte of heyres of my saide doughter Margaret, than I will the remaynder of the said p'sonage of Rybie, w^t all the foresaide proffetts do remayne unto S^r Thomas Barn'diston and his heyres for ever, upon this condicion, that he, the said S^r Thomas Barn'diston, or his heyres, paye or cause to be paide at such tyme, or he hath in the estate in the said parsonage unto the brether* children of the said John Barnrdiston ffourtie poundes of good and lawfull money of england, that ys to saye, to Alexander Walteron, borne in Alise Burye, in Buckingham shire, Twentye pounds, and to Margaret Walteron, other twentie pounds. And also, to paye or cause to be paide unto John Lakan, Richard Lakan, Thomas Lakan, and George Lakan, my wyff's Sonnes, fourtie mark^s of good and lawfull money of England, every one of theym tenne mark^s evenly devyded fourtie mark^s among them. Item, I do geve, will, and bequeathe unto Jenyt my wyfe, all my lands and ten'tes, medowes, pastures, closures, and feeding^s, lying and beinge w^t in the towne and feld^s of Grete Grymesbye, in the saide Countie of Lincoln, To have and to holde the same to her and her assignes during all her lyffe, the remainder thereof to the said Margaret my doughter, and her heyres for ever. And for defaulte of heyres of my said doughter Margaret, I will that the remaynder of all my landes and tenements in great Grymesbye, w^t all the Premisses remayne to John Laken, my wyff's sonne for ev^r, on this condicion, that the said John Laken or his heyres, or he takes any estate in the said Lands in Grymes-bye, give unto his three bretheren, Thomas, Richard, and George Lakan, xijl. of good and lawfull money of Englande, that is to saye, every one of theym four pounds a piece, and ev'y one of theym three to be other heire yf eny of them dye as concer'ying the said money. And of this my saide last Will and Testament, I do make and constitute my executrix my saide wyfe Jenyt, and she to execute, prove, and p'forme, this my last will and testament according to the true tenor and meaning thereof. And also I make and ordeyne the super visours of this my last will and testament, the said John Barn'diston, Clarke, Robe^r Laurence, Clarke, and Robe^r Malton, of Grymesbye, my wyff's kynsman, and they to geve there good advertisement and Counsell to my said Executrix touching and concernyng the prove and adme'stracon of my said last Will and testament as ys aforesaid p'ticularlye. In Wytnes of all the same, I, the said John Barna'dis-

* Does this mean foster brother and sister ?

ton, hath to this my pr^ete last will and testament, sette my hande and seale. Thes being witnes, George Wightun, Curat of Grete Cott^s, Edmond Barnard'on, Rob^t. Lusbye, Will^m Denys, of y^e same towne, w^t many oth^s.

Prov^d in London, xxviij June, 1550, by Janete his relict.

WILL OF JOAN BARNARDISTON, OF BOLTON PERCY,
WIDOW, 1573.

London (Pyckering 15.)

10 Nov., 1573. Will of Johan Barnardediston,* of Boulton percie, in the Co. of the citie of York, widow. Bequeaths her soul to Almighty God, and her body to be buri^d in the church earth of Boulton percie. To Edw^d and John Lakin, xxl. To Mathew and Kath^e Lakin, children of her son Tho^s, xl. To the 4 children of her son George Lakin—Lyon Lakin, John, Jane, and Anne Lakyn, 5l. To her son Thos. Lakyn, her house in Grymisbiee, and he to pay to the chilⁿ of Marg^r Skipwith, her dau^r Kath^e, Marg^t, and Ursula Skipwith, ev^y of them, xxl. To the childⁿ of Thos. Browne (Thos., Edwd., Francis, Nic^s, Esther and Marg^t.) xl. To Ant^y Jackson, 2 ewes. To Marg^t Dawton, one ewe. To Grace, dau^r of Wm. Rudd, one ewe; residue to her chilⁿ., Thos. John, and Geo. Lakyn.

Proved in Co^t of Cant^y., 28 Ap^l., 1575.

WILL OF SIR THOMAS BARNARDISTON, KT., OF
KEDINGTON, 1551.

In the Name of God Amen, the xth daye of the month of September, in the yeare of our Lorde God a thousande fyve hundred fyftie and one, and in the fyfte yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lorde Edwarde the sixte by the grace of God of Englande, Fraunce and Irelande Kinge defender of the faythe and in earthe supreme heed of the church of Englande and Irelande, I, Thomas Barnerdyston, of Kedyngton, in the Countie of Suff., Knight, and in the dioces of Norwiche, being in good and p^yft remembrance laude and prayse be to the lyving God, make this my p^ste testament and last Will in manner and forme folowing. First, I bequeath my soule to Almighty God my Creator, maker and redemer, beseching him of

* The variation of this name is remarkable.

hys most infynyte mercy that I may be p'taker amongst the holey company of heaven, my bodye to be buried by the discrecion of myne executours. Item, I will that Thomas my sonne may have my Maners of Dalowe and Lobesby, in the Countie of Bedford, the maner called the Tempell, lying in Lyttell ThyrLOWE, in the Countie of Suff. Oon house lying and being within the Citie of London, in one strete callyd the Chepesyde, one house lying within the said Citie in one strete callyd Watlyng strete, and one house lyinge in the Towerhill there in full recompence of the thirde part of all my mano^s landes and tenements wherof I am seased at the daye of the making of this my testament and last wyll. Also, I will that the said Thomas my sonne shall have after the decease of Dame Anne Barnardiston, widowe, my mother, my Man^r of Barnerdiston, in the said Countie of Suff., in full satysfaccion and recompence of the thirde p'tes of the revercions of the seyd Man^s of Barnerdiston, Kedyngton, and all other my Landes and tenements, medowes, Pastures and fedings lying and being in the said townys and p'ishes of Barnerdyston, Kedynton and Honygden, in the said Countie of Suff., and Sturm^r, in the Countie of Essex, whiche to the said Thomas shall or maye descend by and after the deathe of the said Dame Anne my Mother. Also, I will that the said Thomas my sone shall have all those Landes, meadowes, pastures and fedings lying and beinge in the towne of greate Coot^s, in the Countie of Lincoln, in tenure and occupation of one John Panton, after the decease of Dame Mary my wief, w^t the surplusage of those other thirde p'tes before assigned in full recompence and satisfaction of the thirds parte of the sayd Man^r of Coot^s, which to the said Thomas my sonne shall or maye descend by and after the decease of the said Dame Mary my wief. Item, I give and bequeathe to the said Dame Mary my lease for terme of yeres of the foresaid Man^s of Kedyngton and Barnerdiston, whiche I have by Lease for terme of Certeyn yeres yet to come of the foresaid Dame Anne Barnardiston, my mother, with the medowe which I purchased of one Thomas Carre, and all those landes, medow^{es}, and the grasse callyd the first Croppe whiche I have exceptyd and reservyd from Polle and John Parfey yerely growing in certeyn medowes lying and being in Grete Wratting, in the said Countie of Suff. To have and to hold the said premiss^s to the seyd Dame Mary my wief during all the terme of yeres yet to come, yf the foresayd Dame Anne, my mother, so longe shall lyfe. And if it fortune the said Dame Mary my wyef to decease, lyving the said Dame Anne, Then I will the said Dame Anne shall take the revenues, yssues, and Profyt^s of the foresaid medowes which I purchesyd of the said Thomas Carre, and the foresaid fyrst Croppe of Grasse growing yerely in the foresaid medowes, res'ved from the

foresaid Polle and John Parphey, in the full accomplishment of the joynter or annuyte of the said Dame Anne, with the Close of Pasture callyd the Tufte, lying in Barnardiston aforesaid, during the lyfe of the sayd Dame Anne, yielding and paying yerely to my executours during her lyfe for the sayd Pasture callyd the Tufte, viijs. iiij*d*. And I will that my sayd executours shall take the revenuys, issues, and Profytts of all those lands and tent^s, medowes and Pastures which I purchased of the foresaid John Bernerdiston and Gregory Dykman after the decease of my sayd wyef, whiche ben in the tenure and occupation of one — Bateman, until the foresaid Thos. my sonne shall accomplishe and attayn to thage of xxi yeres. And yf the foresaid Dame Anne my mother decease lyffing my said wief, and before the said Thos. my sonne com to sayd age of xxi yeres, Then I will the sayd Dame Marry my wief shall take the revenuys, yssues, and Profytts of the foresaid Man^r of Kedyngton, and in case of her decease, to my sayd executours, and that my sayd Executours shall take the revenuys, issues and profytts of the said Maner untill the said Thos. my sonne shall come to the sayd age of xxi yeres, fynding my sayd two doughters sufficient meate. drynke, and Clothing, and to the performance of this my will. Item, I will my Manor of Wrattyng, with th'app^ttennc^s, in the County of Suff., to my executours in as ample maner as the foresaid John Parphey and Gylband Randoll holdyth y^t. And also, my maner of Coyncerthe hill, in the foresaid Countie of Suff., and my Maner of Hardyng, in the foresayd Countie Bedford, wth all and singular ther appurtenc^s, and my sayd executours to take the revenues, yssues, and profytts of the said Maners untill the said Thos. my sonne shall come to the said age of xxi yeres, and yf the said Thos. my sonne decease withoute yssue of his bodye lawfully begotten before he atteyn and come to the seyde age, Then I will my sayd Executours shall take thissues and profytts during the terme of tenne yeres to the p^rformance of this my last will and testament. And yf the said Thos. my sonne after he comyth to the sayd age decease withoute yssue of his bodye lawfully begotten, then I will that all my sayd Mano^s, londs and Tenements, medows, Pastures and fedings, with all and Singler ther appurtenⁿces, lying and being in the said Counties of Bedford, Suffolk, and Essex, shall remayne to Thos. Barnardiston, sonne to one John Barnardiston, of Norrey, in the said County of Bedford, Esquire, to have and to hold the sayd Premisses and londs to the sayd Thos., the sonne of John Barnerdiston aforesaid, during the lyfe naturall of the same Thomas, and after the decease of the sayd Thomas, Then I will the seyde Man^s, Lands, and tent^s, shall remayne to the next heyre male of the bodye of the sayd Thos. lawfully begotten. And yf it fortune the sayd Thos., the sonne of the

sayd John, to decease without yssue male of his bodye lawfully begotten, Then I will the said Maners, Londes, and tenement^s, to the foresaid Thos. before bequeathed, shall remayne to George* Barnerdiston, To have and to holde the said Manor^s, Landes, and Tent^s to the sayd George for terme of his lyfe, and after his decease, the said premiss^s shall remayne to theyres males of hys bodye lawfully begotten, Then I wyll the seyde premisses shall remayne to my right heyres for ever. And if the said Thom^s., the sonne of the foresaid John Barnerdyston or his yssue male, or the seyde George ben molestyd or disturbyd by eny of my doughters for any parte or p'cell of the seyde premiss^s, or that the said Thos., the sonne, or his heyres males, or the seyde George or his heyres males cannot peasably and quyetye enjoie the said premisses to hym or them bequeathed in man^r and forme aforesaid, Then I will the said Thos., the sonne of the sayd John, and hys heyres males of his sayd bodye lawfully begotten, and all and every suche p'sone and p'sones as here after shall have the sayd premisses by force of this remaynder or remaynders, shall enter into all those manors, londes, and tent^s, as to my seyde doughters or to any of them shall descend or come to by and after my decease, or by or after the decease of the said Thos. my sonne. And to take thissues and profytts of the same untill my sayd doughters, or doughters then lyving, shall make to the said Thos., the son of John, a sufficient estate in fee taylor and in the seyde premisses in maner and forme aforesayd. Also, I will that the seyde dame Mary my wief shall have my lease for term of yeaeres of my house in London, sometye the Crouche fryers, to hold to her during all the terme of yeres yet to come, yf my seyde wief so long do or shall lyef. And yf my said wief decease before the sayd Thos. my sonne come to the syed age of xxi yeres, then I will my seyde executors shall take thissues and profytts of the said house until the sayd Thos. my sonne come to the seyde age. Also, I give and bequeathe to the said Dame Mary my wief all her apparell and Jewells, money, Corne, and cattell (my hakney horsse and geldings only except), and my seyde wief to fynde my eldest doughter meate, drynk, and clothing, until she fortune to Marry. And over that I will that my said wief shall have the custodie of all my stuff and ymplements of household being in my house at Kedyngton during her lyfe, and the said stuff and implements to be delyvered to my sayd wief by my executours by Inventory to be made between them and her. And after the decease of my said weif, then the sayd Thos. my sonne to have the sayd stuff and implements and leases at th'age

* George was eldest brother of Thomas, and ancestor of the line at Ickwellbury, Bedfordshire, of which John Barnardiston,

Master of Benet Col., Cambridge, who died 1778, was the last male.

of xxi yeres. And yf the said Thos. my sonne and my said wief decease before the said Thomas come to the sayd age of xxi yeres, Then I will my said executours shall have the sayd stuf and implements to there owne use. Also, I give and bequeath to my said wife all my stuf being at my sayd Maner of Coot^s, and at my sayd house in London, to her owne use. Also, I will that my executours shall have the Custody of my plate and my cheyne to thuse of the foresayd Thos. my sonne, until the seyde Thos. come to the seyde age of xxi yeres. And yf the said Thos. my sone decease before he atteyne and come to the said age, then I will that my seyde executours shall have all the sayd plate, jewells, and cheyne, to their owne use after the decease of my sayd wief. Also, I give and bequeath to Elizth my doughter, two hundreth marks, to be payd to her at the daye of her marriage by thands of my sayd executours, and to Anne my doughter, two hundreth marks, to be paid at the day of her marriage. And if it shall fortune any of my sayd doughters to decease before the daye of there mariage, then I will the some to my sayd doughter bequeathed so deceased shall remayne to my other doughter then lyffing w^t oute aney p^{'te} or pcell mynyshed or abatyd. Also, I will that my sayd Executours shall have my wood in Aldersey until the sayd Thos. my sonne shall come to the age of xviij yeres. And I will that my sayd executours shall sell the woode growing in the Cope thereof for and toward the mariage of one of my said doughters. And I will that the foresaid John Parphey shall have y^e prefermēt of the sale thereof, and five shillings wⁱⁿ the Price of every acre, Provided alwaye that yf the said John Parphey at any tyme disturbe eny that hath my medows whiche I have out of his lease, or for the , then I will my executours to take my wynd-myll, and he to lose the preferment of the sale of the said woode. Also, I will that Symone Shypwrich shall take thissues and profytts of my messuage lying in Boston, until the said Thos. my sonne shall atteyne and come to the said age of xxi yeres, and yf the seyde Thos. my sonne decease before he attayne and come to the seyde age, then I will the seyde Symonds shall have the seyde mesuage during his life, keeping it in sufficient rep^{'acon}. Item, I will that John Sheldrake shall take thyssues and profytt^s of my two howsses in Kedyngton aforesaid, whiche I bought of P^{'kyuson} during his lyf naturall. Also, I give and bequeath to Dyar, of Carleton, esquier, to thentent that he may be frendly to my wief and to my executours, my best gowue ffurred with sable. Also, I give and bequeathe to Ffraunc^e Clopton, Esquyer, my satten gowne furred w^t sabell and my black velvet coote. Also, I give and bequeathe to John Barnerdyston, of Norrey aforesaid, Esquier, my gowne furred wyth pampilyon, and my tawney damaske gowne, yf

he refuse not to be on of myn executours. Also, I gyve and bequeathe to George Danyell, gentleman, my best russet Damaske gowne, my tawney velvet cote, and my geldinge that I do use to ryde uppon. Also, I give and bequeathe to the foresaid John Sheldrake, my best cote of clothe, my black doublet, my sworde and buckeler. Also, I give and bequeathe to Robert my s'vnte, my ronyd trotting gelding, and one payre of my velvet hosyn. Also, I give and bequeathe to John Armyn my black trotting gelding, my best payre of hosyn and my best doublet. Also, I give and bequeathe to the foresayd John Parphey my pyed gelding and my clothe gowne at London, furred w^t marterns skynnes or tayles. Also, I will that when so ever the rectory and P'sonage of Greate Coot^s aforesayd shall fall voyde, Then I will that Thom^s West, Gentilman, shall have the same, so that he will inhabite hymself and kepe hoospitalyte at or uppon the said rectory and p'sonage. Also, I will that myne executours whome I ordeyne and make the foresaid Dame Mary my wife, John Barnerdyston, of Norrey, and George Danyell, shall put all my evydene^s, charters, escripts, and muniments, concernyng all the sayd manors, Londes, and tent^s into one hotche lockyd, and the sayd hotche or Cheste so lockyd to dellyver to Bartylmew Brokysby, esquier, the same surely to kepe to thuse of the foresaid Thos. my sonne, and yf any ambyguitie or doubte be in this my p'nte testament and last Will, or that there be not the thirde p'te of all my sayd Manors, Londes, and Tent^s, as well in possession as in revercon so assigned to the sayd Thos. my sonne, then I will my foresaid executours shall resort and take thadvyse of my very trustie and assuryd frende Mr. Dyer, and other lernyd in the lawes of this realme, that they may reforme the same and assigne y^e said valewe and valews of all the said thirde p'tes of the said premisses to the said Thos. my sonne, or otherwise, according to the lawes of this realme. Item, I give and bequeathe to the foresaid Thos. West, my baye colte. Item, I give and bequeathe to the said Dame Mary my wife, my best baye gelding, my grey gelding, and my ambling mare, three lyttell sylver bollys, and two stone crewses coveryd with sylver. Item, I give and bequeathe to John Barnerdyston, my brother, my gray cortall and Cote of blacke satten furryd with Luserds. And I give and bequeathe to John Webbe, my cote of lether furryd with Luserds. And I wyll further that my Executours, whome I ordeyne the foresaid Dame Mary my wief, John Barnerdyston, of Norrey, and George Danyell, shall give unto every of my houseold s'vnts to whom I have given and bequeathed nothing, that my said executours shall give to every of them something, as seme to their discrecions. In wytness of this my present testament and last will I have sette my hande and

seale in the presens of Ffraunc^s Clopton,* Thomas West, Thomas Barnerdyston.

Proved in London before the Archbp. of Cant., 2^d Oct^r, 1551, by Mary the relict.

WILL OF DAME ANNE BARNARDISTON, 1559.

xxvjth Dec., 1559. Will of Dame Anne Barnardiston, of Kedington, al^s Ketton, co. Suff^k, W^w, late wife of S^r Thos. Barnardiston, Kn^t., deccd. Recom^{ds} her soul to Almighty God and to his mercie, maker and Redeemer of the same, to our blessed ladie S^t Marie the Virgin and to all the co. of heaven. To be bur^d in the p^{'s}h ch. of Kedington, by her late husb^d, and that the tomb where he lieth bur^d be immediatelie af^r her burⁱ honestly reedified. To be distributed and bestowed by her Ex^{'ors} the day of her burⁱ ab^t her funeral, xl., and if any part undist^d, to be given to the poor. To the ch. of Ketton, tow^{ds} the reparation, xxs. To Thos. Hyll,† parson of the same, for a mortuarie, tenn sh^s. To her well beloved Nephew,‡ Thos. Lucas, Esquire, son and hr. to her late bro^r John Lucas, of Colchester, Esquire, dece^{'d}, her best and greatest chaine of gold, contg ten score linkes, her signet of gold graven with her arms, bason and ewer of silver parcel gilt, one goblet with a cover silver and parcel gilt, one great bowl all gilt, her 2 great spoons of silver and double gilt, with also 6 other spoons of silver, pictured with the apostles at the ends of them. To the same Nep^w Thos. Lucas, the bedstead in her great chamber, with the testor curtynes, feather bed, materis, bolster, 4 pillows of "downe," fustians quilt and counterpoint belong to the same bed, one cupboard cloth of nedell work wrought upon flannel, with ano^r cupb^d cloth of nedle work lys now upon the cupboard in the same great chamber, 2 square quishons, one of silk, the other of crucl, lys in the same great chamber. Also, 4 fine quishions in the same chamber, one of cloth of gold, one of crimson velvet, and the other 2 of fine silk. To the same Nep^w one cupboard cloth, wrought with the nedle, in her parlour upon the cupb^d, with a fair long carpet of nedle work. To the same Nep^w a garnish of new pewter vessel, and also a charge of pewter to the same, 2 of her best brass potts, one caudron, one great pan of brass, 2 of her greatest

* The widow of the testator, Mary, daughter of Sir Edmund Walsingham, became the third wife of Francis Clopton. As to the several inter-marriages of the Barnardistons and Cloptons, see *Visitation of Suffolke*, 1561, edited by J. J. Howard, LL.D., vol. i, p. 132, &c.

† Presented by her to the Rectory of Ketton, 1558.

‡ Sir Thomas Lucas, Knight, Sheriff of Essex, 1568, grandfather of the first Lord Lucas, and of the celebrated Sir Charles Lucas.

and largest spitts. To the same, one new table cloth of diaper, being damask work, with one towell, one cupboard, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a doz. table napkins, all of diaper, of the same damask work, one pair of fine sheets of 3 breades, being in a coffer in her closet, one o' pair of fine sheets of ij breades and an half "in my coffer standing in my chappel," 2 carpets in the great chamber, 6 of her best chairs. To her neph^w Thos. Lucas, of Little Horningsheathe, a ring of gold, with a stone in it called a saphire, a standg cup, all gilt. To her niece Marie Lucas,* his wife, a Kyrtille of black satin, guarded with velvet, and also a square, "restg in a coffer in the chamber where I do lie." To Francis Clopton, her son in law, a ring of gold of the value of ten pounds, one salt with a cover silver and double gilt. To her dau^r Elizth Clopton, his wife, a pomander of gold. To John Brooksby, son to her s^d dau^r Clopton, 2 quarters of wheat, or the value th'of. To her son John Barnⁿ, one feather bed, with a bolster, mattres, 22 pillows, one p^r of blankets, 2 coverlets, one of tapestrie and the other of bougie work, one testor of silk, and one bedstead in the little chamber over the larder in Ketton Hall. To him, the hanginge in the same chamber. To the same, one salt of silver parcel gilt, 6 silver spoons, one jugg to drink in, cov^d with silver, and without silver at the foot. To the same, 2 brass potts of the meanest sort, one kettle of brass, one little skyllet, and half a garnish of pewter vessel that goeth commonly and dayly abroad within the house. To him, 2 milk kyne, one spitt, 2 little cobyrons which now remayneth in the maydens chamber, 2 p^{rs} of linen sheets of the meane sort, one plain table cloth, one plain towell, half a doz. plain table napkins. To the same John, 20 marks in ready money if her Exor. sho^d think it so mete. To Eliz., wife to her son John Barnardiston, a Kirtle of tawnie damask, her gown of cloth, faced with black conies, and the meanest of her french hoodes. All wh. legac^s are to him and his wife on cond'on that he sho^d not molest or sue her Ex'or respects any bequest in the will of his Father, Sir Thos. Barnardiston, &c., if so, the legacy, &c., shall be frustrate and voyd. To Elizth Everarde, her kynis woman, and daughter to her late sonne Thos. Barnardiston, her second casting flaggon of silver and double gilt, 4 wrought Guysshions with the nedele, and also "the meanest gowne of myne being of black velvet." To John Everard, husb^d of the s^d Elizth, xx shillings "in a rynge." To Anna Barnardiston, youngest dau^r to her s^d son Thos. Barnardiston, dec'ed, one pair of beades, currall, guarded with silver and gylte. To Marie Everard, dau^r to her s^d kinswoman Eliz. Everard, "the meanest of my two Squares restyng in my Closets." To her dau^r Anne Barnardiston,

* Mary, daughter of Sir John Fermor, Knt. (Ancestor of the Earls of Pomfret),

and Maud his wife, daughter of Nicholas Lord Vaux.

her p'fession ring of gold and 40s. To Eliz' Markaunte, of Colchester, the wife of Edmd. Markaunte, a ring of gold being a signet graved with letters without arms. To her sister Grenefelde, a fair tablet of gold. To Edmund Lucas, eldest son to her brother Hy. Lucas, dec'ed, one salt of silver with a cover parcel gilt, and xxs. in a ring. To Master Wylson, of Trin. Col. Camb., the two meanest of her silver spoons, being double gilt. To Mr. Hyll, person of Otten Belcham, xxs. To the schollars of Trin. Coll., 40s., to be distributed by the hands of Mr. Wilson, if he be in the s^d College, and if he be departed from thence, by the President. To her godchildren, 8*d*. a piece, so that they shall come to the ch. of Ketton and demand the same the day of her burial. To Kathern Lucas, dau^r of her bro^r Henry Lucas, dec'ed, 5 qua^{rs} of barlie, or the value th'rof, to be employed in a token for her. To Wm. Markaunte, S'rvnt to her Neph^w Thos. Lucas, Esquier, 13*s*. 4*d*. To Thos. Clytherough, her s'rvnte, £3. To Lamber Clytheroughe, her godson, one bullock of a year old. To Lambert Skriven, her serv^t, 4 marks with a feather bed, mattress, bolster, blankets, Testor and bedstead, and all the hang^s in his chamber. To Wm. Stanton, her serv^t, 20*s*. To Tomlynson, her serv^t, 20*s*. To Sheldrake, her serv^t, "my Baylie," 13*s*. 4*d*. To — Wisbiche, her Cowp^r, John Webbe, "the kep^r of my wood," and to — Barnarde — to ev'y of them, 6*s*. 8*d*. To every of her women serv^{ts}, 6*s*. 8*d*. At the day of her bur^l her Ex'ors to have a black gown and black cote, and John Barnⁿ her son, to have a black cote. To every other man serv^t, a black cote. Appoints her s^d Nep^w Thos. Lucas, son and heir of her late brother John and of Colchester, dec'ed, her only sole and faithful Ex'or. To him for his paynes, £10. The residue of her goods and cattales, after debts p^d, to her neph^w and Ex'or for his own use. Attested by

" JOHANNEM LUCAS,
THOMAM DICKSON,
WILLM. MARKANT."

Mem^m. My ladyes pleasure is that this endorsem^t shall be taken as part of her Will. To her sister Eliz. Lucas, sometime wife of her late bro^r John Lucas, of Colchester, dec'ed, one hoope of golde weinge 40*s*. To Elizth Lucas, her dau^r, 20*s*. To John Lucas, her son — won silver pottle parcell gilde. To Thos. Dyxou, parson of Barnstone,* and to Wm. Browne, of Ketton, "being Witnesses of these presents," 13*s*. 4*d*.

Proved before Master Walter Haddon, D^r of Lawes, in prerog^{ve} Co^t, 3^d May, 1560, by Thos. Lucas, the Ex'or. (*Mellersh* 26.)

* She presented him to the Rectory of Barnardiston, in Suffolk, 27th April, 1558.

WILL OF EDWD. BARNARDISTON, 1604.

16 Jan., 1604. Edwd. Barnardiston, of Beston, in the p'sh of Sandy, co. Bedford, Gentⁿ., "being somewhat payned in my legge, yett of good and perfect remembraunce," do make, &c. "I beqth and comitt my soule unto that sacred and blessed Trinitye, God the father, God the sonne, and God the Holy Ghoste, one God coeternall and coequal, havinge receaved my creation by their divine power, And my redemption from sinne, deathe, hell, and damnation, onely by the deathe and passion of my saviour Jesu Christe, which suffered for my sinnes, and rose againe for my justification, hoping assuredlee to be coheires with him in that blessed kingdome which, throughe his blood sheddinge upon the crosse for me and all other sinners, he hath purchased to all faithful believers in him." To be bur^d in the p'sh Church of Northill, as n^r my fa^r and mo^r as may be. For break^s the ground, 10s., and 10s. to him that maketh the grave. A marble stone of the best to be laid upon his grave, and th'ron "Here lyeth John Barnardiston, and Thom. Barnardiston, "and Edwd. Barnardiston, there youngest son, which caused this stone "to be made in remembraunce of them and him," and for this he gave £xx. At his burial a sermon, text to be Corinthians 1st, the 15 Chapter, the 55 v. "Death where is thy sting, grave or hell where is thy victory." To the preacher, 40s. To the poor of Northill, £xx., to be put in a stock, &c. To his godson, Geo. Barnardiston, son of his bro^r Sigismund, his house at Beston, with all barns, stables, lands, arable and pasture, &c., to him and his hrs for ever. To s^d George, £100, and if he die before he have any childrⁿ, then the money and land to remⁿ to John, his bro^r Sigismund's 2nd son. To s^d John, £100. To Elizth and Martha, his bro^r Sigismund's Daur^s., £100. a piece. To John Skegge, "which now doth serve me," £100, his Ex'rs to have the money till s^d John doth marry, allowg him £8 yearly, and if he die, &c. To his goddaughter Susan, £100 on her marriage, and £8 a y^r till her marrge, and if she die bef. mar. Ex'ors to have it. To Thome Skegges and Pauli Skegges, £30 a piece. To his sister Beckett's 3 dau^{rs}, £20 a piece. To his Godson Rob^t, son of Rob^t Barnⁿ his neph^w, his chamber at Graie's Inn, and £50. His brother Sigismund, Ex'or. Supervisor, his assured trustye friend Mr. Francklin, Counsellor, and to him he gave a little horne tankard hooped with silver, and one bracelett of gold and curralles.

Proved at London, 27 Feb., 1605. (*Stafford 6.*)

WILL OF SIR THOS. BARNARDISTON, KT. OF
WITHAM, ESSEX, 1610.

29 July, 8 Jas. I. Sir Thos. Barnardiston, of Witham, co. Essex, Kn^t. Recits that s^d Sir Thos. and Dame Katherine his wife, stood poss^d durg certain y^rs (if the s^d Dame Katherine sho^d so long live) in a capital mess'e and certain lands, &c., in Witham and elsewhere, in Essex, of the demise of John Southcott, Esq^{re}, and he being theretofore seized durg nat^l life of s^d Dame Kath^e, and of Nath^l and Ar^r Barnⁿ his sonnes, and of the longer liver, of the Rectore and p[']sonage of Witham, with the Houses, glebe Land, Tythes, &c., &c., of the demise of the R^t. Rev^d. Father in God Richd. L^d Bp of London, by Ind^{'re} dated 21 Oct^r, 2nd of the King that now is. And recits that he had by Deed 27 July, demised the s^d parsonage, &c., to Thos. Hanchett, of Broughhinge,* co. Hertf^d, Esq^{re}, and to Richd. Deane, and Thos. Elkyne, of London, Gent., for 100 yr's, Upon Trust, to permit s^d Dame Katherine to receive the profits, &c. He gives to his s^d wife all his cattle, horses, corn, plate, jewels, money, to her own use (the legac^s named excepted), 100 to be disposed of by his ex[']ors as follows: To Elizth Fisshe,† his lovs dau^r, 20s: To Arⁿ Barnardiston his son £20. To his serv^t Christopher Banks, £20. To Mr. — Stroughton, Minister, £5. To Widow Haste, £5. To Sir Anthony Everard, Kn^t, his bro^r in law, £5 for a ring. To all his household serv^{ts} (except s^d Banks), 20s. The rest of the £100 to the poor people of Witham and Ketton al^s Kedington. To Nath^l Barnardiston, his son and heir, apparel and his graye guelding. To Arthur, his 2d son, his bay nagge. To Wm. Fishe, Esq^{re}, his son in law, his white guelding. To his s^d son Ar^r, xxl. a year for the life of Sir Thos. Barnⁿ, of Ketton, Kn^t, his (Testator's) father,‡ in cons'on of £200, which his Executrix doth enjoy by virtue of this his will. App^d Dame Katherine Barnardiston sole Executrix, being then and there present divers good and credible witnesses.

Proved before Sir John Benet, Kn^t, L.L.D., Prerogative Court, 1 Nov., 1610, by Catherine Barnⁿ, Relict. (*Stafford* 6.)

* His mother's nephew.

‡ The testator died in the lifetime of his father.

† Married to Wm. Fyshe, of Carlton, co. Bedfordshire, afterwards a Knt.

WILL OF SIR THOS. BARNARDISTON, KNT., 1618.

1618, 28 Sept. Thos. Barnardiston, of Clare, co. Suff., Kn^t. Recites that he stood bound to Sir Nathl. Barnardiston, Kn^t, his grandchild, in £1500, with condⁿ for the paym^t of £1000 "to my dau^r" "Hannah within one year after my death (if she should be living)." His meaning is, and he appoints, that his Ex^{'ors} shall pay same, and yet for that the said sum is intended to be paid to said Hannah in liewe and satisfaction of such est^e and interest as she might thereafter challenge in or to the manor of Coots and the Grosse with the app^s in Lincolnsh^e, the which he had once conveyed to his s^d grandchild, Sir Nathl. Barnardiston. His will is, and he charges said Hannah, that immediately after the rec^t of said £1000, she deliver the same again into the hands of his Ex^{'ors}, to the intent that the same should be kept by his Ex^{'ors} to the use of said Hannah until she should marry or attain 21, and then to be paid to her or her husb^d on their sealing a release or levying a Fine, &c., or conveyance of her right or interest in said manors of Cootes and the Grosse, or to any lands, &c., thereto belonge. Executrix to have custody of said Hannah until 21 or marriage, and then she to have the £1000 on executing release, &c., with "reasonable use for the same," deducting only "reasonable allowance" for her maintenance. To his son Giles Barnardiston, £40 a year until 21. To the poor of Clare £10. To the poor of Ketton, £10. Ex^{'or} to deliver to his grandchild, Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston as follows:—one silver Bason and Ewer p^{'cel} gilt, having his arms upon the Ewer. One pair of silver and gilt Livery Potts; one neast of silver and gilt boles, with the cover; one neast of white silver boles wth the cover and his arms th^{'on}; one gilt salt with the cover. All other and the residue of his money, plate, jewels, goods, &c., after payment of debts, legacies and funeral charges, to Anne Barnardiston his well beloved wife,* whom he appoints sole Exec^x. Sign^d, publ^d, &c., in presence of N. Dalton, John Bygrave, Ambrose Garrard, Thos. Waford.

Proved at London 2nd Feb., 1619, by Extrix. (*Soame*, 16.)

* Respecting his disputed marriage to this 2nd wife, King James I wrote the letter to the Judge, who was to decide the

case. See *State Papers, Domestic*, vol. xiv, 1605.

RD. ALMACK.

ERRATA.

Page 132, line 18, erase the words "his nephew." P. 156, l. 22, for *Isanna* read *Joanna*. P. 163, l. 2 from bottom, for *St. Cotes* read *Gt. Cotes*. P. 168, erase note *. P. 171, l. 16, for *Marg^r Skipwith*, her dau^r *Kath^e*, &c., read "*Marg^r Skipwith* her dau^r, &c."

STOKE-BY-NAYLAND CHURCH.

Nothing at first sight seems more hopeless and unpromising than the search after the early history of our parishes and parish churches. The records of them on the spot are few and scanty. The registers of births, marriages, and deaths, seldom go further back than the first year of Elizabeth, 1558. The monuments and brasses are mostly in a mutilated state; if the brass is left, the inscription is gone; generally both have disappeared, and nothing remains but the matrix, leaving the bare outline and size of the figure. We lay the blame of their present condition on the parliamentary commission, but many were defaced before Dowling's visit; and he left much untouched, which the ignorance, carelessness, and cupidity of later, even of recent days, have destroyed or removed. Happily the establishment of archæological societies has arrested the progress of decay, and led to closer investigation—as this goes on, light breaks in from unexpected quarters, and the field, seemingly most barren, is found to contain valuable treasures. The present condition of the monumental remains of Stoke church would lead few to suspect that this place had been the residence of many families of historical interest—the Alfgars, Peytons, the Tendrings, the Howards, the Umfrevilles, the Mannocks, the Rokewoods, the Windsors, and the Waldegraves.

The earliest notice of Stoke is given in Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

As early as the middle of the 10th century, he says, here was a monastery of some note, and many good donations made thereto by Earl Alfgar, and afterwards by his two daughters, Æthelfled and Ægelfled; this being the burial place of that noble family, and perhaps founded by some of them. Vide testamenta Æthelfledæ et Ægelfledæ filiarum comitis Ælfgari ex cartis Harleyanis evulgata (Saxonicè et

Latinè) inter notas in Thesauri Ling. Vet. Sept^m conspectum Wottonianum. Lond. 1708. Also, Testamentum Comit^{is} Ælfgari, (Dano Saxonice) quod una cum Testamentis prædictis filiarum suarum; MS. extat in Registro Sacristæ Cœnobii Buriensis, haud ita pridem in Bibliotheca R. R. P. Joannis Moore, Episc. Eliensis, f. 46 a. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

In the will of Lady Æthelfled, after various bequests to her Lord (Ethelfred) and the gift of some landed property to be expended in masses for the souls of King Edgar and King Edmund, as well as for her own, and also after bequeathing lands and farms to her sister the Lady Ægelfled, and her husband Count Berthnot, to be held by them during their lives, and after their deaths to be used for religious purposes; she gives a life interest in her estates at Polstead, Hurfercia (probably Withermarsh), Stratford, and Lavenham, to Count Berthnot and her sister, which property, after their deaths, is to be applied to the maintenance of the sacred burial place, in which her ancestors had been interred. Of this burial place no traces are now left. This Count Berthnot, who was also Duke of Essex, was killed in battle with the Danes, at Maldon, in Essex, in the year 991.

No church perhaps in Suffolk is better known than that of Stoke-by-Nayland. Its notoriety is due partly to the size and form of its tower, partly to the nature of the ground on which it stands, being the highest point of the ridge of hills rising from the valley of the Stour, which forms the boundary of the parish on the south.

The tower is divided into four stages, separated from each other by five string-courses. The west door is of oak, and elegantly panelled. The arch over it is richly ornamented with an ogee label crocketed. On either side of the label are the arms of Tendring and Howard, and the engaged shafts rising from the labelled mouldings on either side are terminated by the supporters of the shields of those families. Over the west entrance is a fine Perpendicular window of eight lights, a transom intervening. The arch is filled with rich tracery. Over the arch, which is boldly moulded, is

also an ogee crocketed label. The third stage has a window with four lights, with plain tracery ; and on the fourth is one of three lights, having the arch filled with tracery ; the north, south, and east have each two windows, the lower of four, the upper of three lights. The west window is filled with painted glass, containing eight figures. In the lower range of lights are—Faith, Hope, Mercy, and Charity. In the upper range—St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. In the tracery is contained a cross, and the sacred monogram. Below the window is the inscription :

To the beloved memory of Sir William Rowley, Bart., and his wife Susan Edith. This window is placed by their daughter, Emma Letitia. Presented to the church by Miss Rowley, of Holbecks. Executed by Messrs. O'Connor.

Below the upper moulding of the base of the tower is a rich cusped panelling, filled with shields. The parapet of the tower is also richly panelled, and the coping boldly embraured. The pinnacles at some period have been badly restored, and rise eight feet higher than the parapet.

The bold massive buttresses, which are placed diagonally, consist of five stages, each with two canopied niches, the three lower resting on elongated pedestals ; the pedestals of the two upper are very short. The height of this magnificent tower is about one hundred and twenty feet.

The church itself is of great length, with good Perpendicular windows in the nave, with thirteen clerestory windows of two lights on the north, and the same number on the south. The total length of the church internally, including chancel and tower, is one hundred and sixty-eight feet, and the total width fifty-nine feet at the west, and fifty-nine feet three inches at the east end. The walls of the nave and chancel are not parallel, the width of the nave at the west end being twenty-one feet four inches, and against the chancel end twenty feet two inches, and the width of the chancel against the nave is nineteen feet eleven inches, and under the east window is nineteen feet one inch, the south walls inclining towards the north from the west end. The length of the nave is one hundred feet, and the

height thirty-seven feet. The width of the north aisle varies from fifteen feet seven inches, to fifteen feet eleven inches, and of the south aisle sixteen feet ten-and-a-half inches, to seventeen feet one-and-a-half inch.

The south porch is now in a sadly mutilated state, its projection much shortened. It must formerly have been very fine, and of older date than the rest of the church. The groined roof, with the Decorated windows on each side, has a room over it, the approach to which is by a staircase, which blocks up the north window of the porch.

The north porch is an excellent specimen of moulded brick work, and has a good oak roof. It is of a later date than the rest of the church, blocking up part of one of the windows of the north aisle, but added on before the reformation, as it contains a niche for holy water.

The entrance from the tower into the church is through a very lofty arch; the outer moulding running down to the panelled base of shields of the buttresses which projects on each side into the church.

The handsome font, placed at the west end, is octagonal. In the eight elegant panels are carved the emblems of the Evangelists, with figures in the alternate panels. The shafts contain eight niches, with ogee and Decorated canopies. It is raised on three unusually high steps—the two lower ones are octagonal; the upper one is of the form of a cross. The date appears to be of the 15th century, by the shield on the front step being charged with the Rose *en soleil*, the Yorkshire badge assumed by Edward the Fourth after the battle of Mortimer's Cross, in 1461. The shield on the west has the arms of Tendring and Howard united. The dimensions of the font are as follows:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Height - - - - -	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Height of Steps - - -	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Diameter across top of the bowl -	2	8
Depth of the bowl - - -	0	12
Diameter of the bowl - - -	1	10

The nave is separated from the north and south aisles by

six arches on each side, resting on five piers, with two responds. The roof of the nave is flat, of oak, resting on brackets, the four on each side nearest the western arch of the tower having very fine carved corbels. The string course below the clerestory windows is enriched with carved angels. On the side of the north aisle of the nave, near the chancel end, is a small chapel, built in the early part of the 14th century, by John de Peytone, dedicated to St. Edmund. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

Between the nave and the chancel is a lofty boldly moulded arch. The chancel is separated from the north and south chapels by two arches, one pier, and two responds. It extends some way beyond these side chapels, and has a piscina with an ogee crocketed moulding in the south wall; and the large east window is filled with stained glass. In the north chapel of the chancel is a piscina of Early English workmanship, placed evidently in the wall of an earlier church.

In 1865 the church was renovated. It was benched with oak, at a considerable expense. The foundations of the piers, which had gradually given way, and been undermined by vaults and graves, were underpinned, and a costly reredos, composed of canopied arches and marble shafts, with angels supporting the canopies, supplied the place of a painting of Moses and Aaron.

The pulpit is of oak, resting on a base of Caen stone, richly ornamented with shafts of Languedoc marble. The reading desk is of oak, richly panelled. The altar rail is also of oak.

The gallery and organ were removed from the tower, and the floor re-paved throughout—the church and chancel up to the west side of the south door-way, and from thence to the centre of the tower arch, with squares. The space enclosed by altar rails was paved with Sicilian and black marble. New oak ceilings were also put to the chancel. On removing the plaster from the arch of St. Edmund's chapel, two fresco drawings were discovered, of which careful copies were made. Also, on removing the plaster from

the wall over the chancel arch an inscription was brought to light. The tips of the wings of angels were evident. They were probably the remains of a large drawing, such as that discovered over the nave arch of Rotherham church, about 1840, representing our Lord and the twelve apostles, with other saints and angels, in the act of adoration.

The character of the letters, and the spelling of the only words of the inscription which escaped the workman's pick, lead to the conclusion that the drawing was overlaid about the close of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century.

The following words left legible sufficiently indicate that the texts inscribed were—Revelation i, 7, 8; II Corinthians v, 16.

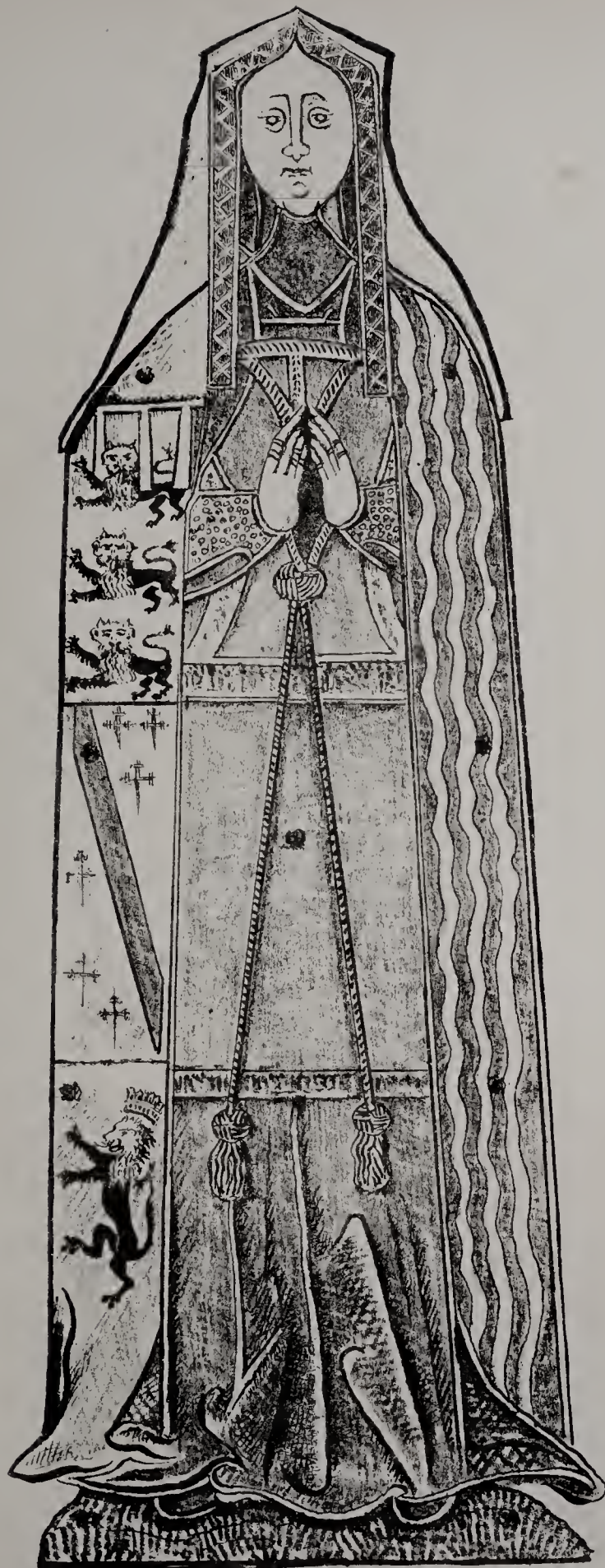
..... hym. Even so, Amen. I am
 the endynge sayeth
 which is to come
 and the Glory
 Ayes

Therefore henceforth know we no man after the flesne. Insomuch though we have knowen Christ after the fleshe, yet now henceforth knowe we hym so no more.

The restorations and repairs were carried out according to the plans and under the superintendence of J. Gibson, Esq., architect, defrayed at the sole expense of Sir C. Rowley, Bart. The east window of the chancel is filled with stained glass, representing the crucifixion and resurrection of our Lord, executed by Mr. J. O'Connor. The cost of this window was defrayed by subscription. The east windows of the chapel have been filled in with stained glass; that in the north chapel, presented by Rear Admiral Forbes, illustrates the adoration of the infant Jesus; and that in the south, presented by Sir C. Rowley, the raising of the widow of Nain's son. Both these windows were executed by M. Capronnier, of Brussels.

MONUMENTS AND BRASSES.

John Hankyn, presented to the vicarage by F. Mannock, Esq., in 1600, and who died about 1627, has left on record the following account of the monuments and brasses in the church in his day:—



COWELLS ANASTATIC PRESS, IPSWICH

Brass of
Catherine, First Wife of John Howard, First Duke of Norfolk,
IN STOKE-BY-NAYLAND CHURCH.

Several monuments appertaining to the Right Hon^{ble} the Tenderings and Howards, within the Chancel Isle (*sic*) in Stoke church.

Imprimis in Tendering *Nave*? appeareth three ancient monuments defaced, in likelihood the ancients of the Tenderings.

In the Same Chappell there is another monument subscribed as followeth :—

Hic jacet Katerina de Tendering, quondam uxor Thomæ Clopton, quæ obiit die Veneris ante festum Pentecost, Anno Dni' 1402, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

Altera in eadem capella.

Hic jacent tumulati D'us Willimus Tendering, miles, et D'na Katerina Clopton, uxor ejusdem, qui obierunt Anno D'ni 1408, et quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.

Altera ibidem.

Orate pro animabus Johannis Howard Militis qui obiit Anno D'ni 14 et Aliciæ uxoris ejus quæ obiit in Festo Sancti Luce Evangeliste, Anno D'ni 1426, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

In altissimo ejusdem Capellæ is another monument, with an inscription as followeth :—

Under this stone is buried the body of the Right Hon^{ble} woman and Lady, sometime wife unto the most high and mighty Prince Lord John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and Mother unto the most noble and Puissant Prince Lord Howard, Duke also of Norfolk. This Lady departed this life in the year of our Lord 1456, whose soul Jesus pardon*

Close by the wall is a tombe of the height of a yard, bearing thereon diverse impressions, but now, the brasses taken away, defaced.

Beneath that another monument, subscribed as followeth :—

Hic jacet D'na Johanna Redmeld quondam spousa Gulielmi Redmeld militis et filia recolendæ memoriæ D'næ Margaritæ Howard Ducessæ Norfolkis hic superius tumulata, quæ obiit Vicesimo die Februarie Anno D'ni 1500, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. "This is verbatim, according to the several monuments and subscriptions taken by me," John Hankyn, Vicar of the same place.

This Johanna Redmeld must have been the daughter of the Duke of Norfolk's second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Chedworth, Knight. In the Howard Household Book, this lady is said to be the "Duke's Dawter in Law," and a list is given of the articles of furniture given to "Radmyld."

* This Catherine, the Duke's first wife, was the daughter of William Lord Molines, and of Eleanor his wife, daughter to Henry Lord Beaumont. Collins calls her Dutchess of Norfolk, which she never was, as she died many years before her husband was created Duke. She lies buried in the south part of the church of Stoke, be-

tween the high altar and the choir, where a monument was erected for her, exhibiting the figure of a lady, habited in a hood and gown; on one side whereof are the arms of Brotherton, Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale Or; the arms of Howard, Gules, a bend between six cross crosslets, fitchy Argent, and a lion ram-

There be the percellys that folewyth, that my Lord gave on to hym, and my mistress his dowter in law to howshold ward.

Imprimis, for a counterpoynt of vardure (a green counterpayne) of xxx ellys xxviis.

Item, a pece of green wursted of the middell sysse (middle size), viiis.

Item, a hanging bed of red wursted, xxvis. vid.

Item, ii saltys percell gilte, (2 Salts partly gilt) xxxiis. iiid.

Item, for vi spones, weying xxiiis. iiid.

the facion (workmanship) iiis. iiid.

And my Lord gave hym a gown of chamlet, furyed, worth v marks.

Also my Lord gave hym a carpyt and iii basyns and ii Ewers, and ii long pottes of tyn, of a potell a pece.

and to buy with a feder bed xxxiis.

Lady Radmyld must have been about to marry and set up housekeeping.

This Margaret, the second wife of the Duke of Norfolk, was the widow of John Norreys, Esq., as appears by her will dated May 13, 1490, in which she orders her body to be buried in the choir of the church of Our Lady, in Stoke Neyland, before her image on the side of the high altar, bequeaths to the reparation of the church of Stoke, five marks, and to the Guild of St. John in Stoke, 20s., to keep her obiit and pray for her, and directs that two virtuous priests shall sing in the church of Stoke for three years for her soul, and the soul of "my husband, John Norreys." This Johanna Radmeld must have been a daughter by this first marriage.

Three brasses are now left in the south chapel of the chancel, one of Sir William de Tendering, of which there is a plate in the *Architectural Notes on the Churches in Suffolk*; another, of Catherine, first wife of first Duke of Norfolk; and a third, that of a lady, name unknown.

The manors of Stoke of greatest historical interest, are those of Tendring *or* Tendering, Gifford and Scotland.

pant, ducally crowned. Also, on the four corners are escutcheons of arms; on the right, next her head, four coats within a garter, circumscribed "Honi soit qui mal y pense." 1, the arms of Brotherton; 2, Howard; 3, Warren, chequy, Or and Azure; 4, Mowbray, Gules, a lion rampant Argent; on the sinister side, six coats, impaling, wavy of six (the arms of

Molines), 1, Brotherton; 2, Howard; 3, Warren; 4, Brews, of Gower, Azure, a lion rampant, semi of cross crosslets, Or; 5, a lion rampant, ducally crowned; 6, Mowbray. Atherfeetanimpalement of the arms of Molines, on the right and on the sinister sides six coats, Brotherton, &c., as before. Collins gives the date of her death 1451.

LORDS OF THE MANOR OF TENDERING HALL.

In the time of King Edward.	}	Rodbert.
William I.		Swayne of Essex.
In the following reigns.	}	Robert de Essex, son and heir.
		Henry de Essex, son and heir.
11 Henry II.		The estate was forfeited.
13 Edw. I, 1285.		William de Tendring had free warren.
31 Edw. I, 1303.		William de Tendring and Beatrice his wife, had a grant of a fair and mar- ket here. He died 33 Edw. I.
33 Edw. I, 1305.		Sir John Tendring, Knt., son and heir. He died about 1375.
49 Ed. III, 1375.		Sir W. Tendering, son and heir.

In 1421, Sir Wm. Tendring died leaving one daughter, Alice, heiress. This Alice became the second wife of Sir John Howard; his first wife being Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Plaitz, of Tofte, in Norfolk, and had issue, Sir John, his son and heir, who died 1409, on a journey to the Holy Land. By Alice Sir John Howard had two sons, Sir Robert, his heir, and Henry.

Alice, in her will dated 1426, ordered her body to be buried in the south aisle of the church of Stoke-by-Nayland, near her father, and was buried at Stoke as well as her husband, in 1436, and both lie under a gravestone before the high altar in the said church; and thereon the figures in brass of a knight, with his sword by his side, and his lady by him, with the arms of Howard and Tendring at the corners circumscribed in black letters as follows: "Orate pro animabus," &c., as in Hankyn. *See above.*

There were also in the east window of the south part of the chancel the portraiture of the said Sir John Howard and Dame Alice his wife, both kneeling, with their hands erected, praying, between an escutcheon of the arms of Howard and Tendring. Over his head—

"Passio Christi conforta nos."

Over her head—

"Jesu miserere mihi."

And underneath—

“Orate pro animabus Domini Johannis Howard, & Dominae Aliciæ uxoris ejus.”

Their eldest son, Sir Robert Howard, was married to Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Richard Fitzallen, Earl of Arundel, and cousin and co-heir to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. By this marriage the inheritance of these great families became at length vested in this of the Howards.

This said Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was son and heir to Lord John Mowbray, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, the eldest son of Edward I.

The only son of Sir Robert Howard was John, so distinguished in the wars with France, in the reigns of Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, and Richard the Third.

In 1483 he was raised to the dignity of Earl Marshall of England, and Dukedom of Norfolk.

On August 22nd, 1485, he was killed at Bosworth Field. Though warned the night before,

Jocky of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon thy Master is bought and sold,—

he would not withdraw from the field of battle.

By his first wife Catherine, daughter of William Lord Molines, he had Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, well known for his command of the English at Flodden Field, when the Scots were defeated, and their king killed. He died in 1524, and was buried at Framlingham. By her he had eight sons—First, *Thomas*, created Earl of Surrey in his life time; second, Lord John Howard; third, Lord Edmund; fourth, Lord John, who died without issue; as did Henry, Charles, Henry and Richard, and two daughters, one of whom was Elizabeth, married to Thomas Viscount Rochford, and Mother to Queen Anne Boleyn, so that Anne Boleyn was cousin to the third Duke of Norfolk; and as it was one of the charges brought against her that at the age of eighteen she had an intrigue with one Mannock—a fam-

ily of that name then living at Gifford's Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland—she probably was brought up, or at least in the habit of staying with her aunt, the Duchess of Norfolk, at Tendring Hall.

Third Duke, Thomas. On his coming to the title, his eldest son was created Earl of Surrey. Notwithstanding his services to his country, and the honours heaped upon him in 1546, he and the Earl of Surrey were apprehended on a charge of treason. Surrey was beheaded, and the warrant for the execution of the Duke was sent to the Lieutenant of the Tower on the 28th of January, 1546-7, but the King dying on this day, the order for his death was not carried out. On Mary's accession to the throne, the Duke recovered his liberty and estates.

He was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, fourth Duke, son of Henry, Earl of Surrey; and he also was condemned to death on the charge of politically intriguing with Mary Queen of Scots, and beheaded on Tower Hill. The title was then lost, and the estates were forfeited to the crown.

The general opinion is that the Earl of Surrey, son of the third Duke, was educated at Windsor Castle, with the Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry the Eighth by the Lady Talboys. That the Earl of Surrey spent some of his youthful days with the Duke of Richmond is certain; but it is also certain, that it must have been at a later period, when education had ceased, and these two accomplished noblemen had begun to take part in the more active pursuits of life. On closer inquiry, it appears that the early years of Surrey's childhood were passed by him at Tendring Hall, in Suffolk, and at Hundon, in Norfolk. This is established by the curious household book formerly in the possession of Mr. Frere, containing an exact account of the Earl of Surrey's family, from his going to live at Tendring Hall, in 1513, until the time of his grandfather's death, in 1524. That book informs us that the Earl of Surrey passed the spring and summer months at Tendring Hall, and removed regularly on the 29th of October to Hundon, which he made his winter residence. Thirteen carters are mentioned as being

employed to convey the furniture and hangings from Stoke to Hundon. On the death of the second Duke, in 1524, and his father succeeding to the title, he gave up Tendring Hall to his brother, Sir Edmund Howard, and went to reside at Keninghall, in Norfolk. Notts, in his *Life of the Earl of Surrey*, says "He probably acquired his taste for poetry by being brought up amidst the oaks of Tendring."

After the execution of Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk, in 1572, and the forfeiture of the estates to the crown, Sir Thomas Rivett had a grant of the Manor of Tendring. His wife was the youngest daughter of Lord William Pagett, of Bendesert, in the county of Stafford. On his death, 1583, Grisilla, his widow, was married to Sir William Waldegrave, Knt.

On her death, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Rivett, wife of Henry Lord Windsor succeeded.

After the death of Lady Anne Windsor, in 1615, Thomas son and heir, sold the Tendring estate to Thomas Williams, Esq. It continued in the possession of this family up to the time of Sir John Williams, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, who died in 1743. From him it came by purchase into the possession of Sir W. Rowley, K.B., who died in 1768.

A large and elaborate monument is raised to the memory of Lady Anne Windsor in the south chapel of the chancel.

A mural tablet on the south wall of the south chapel of the chancel contains this inscription:—

"This is the monument of the Lady Waldegrave, second wife of Sir William Waldegrave the elder, the Knight of Smallbridge, of the county of Suffolk, and the youngest daughter of the Lord William Pagett, of Bendesert, in the county of Stafford.

This Lady was first married to Sir Thomas Rivett, K^{nt}, who had by her one only daughter, Anne, which was married to Henry Lord Windsor, of Bradnam, in the county of Buckingham.

This Lady Windsor was liberally disposed in all charitable deeds all her life towards the poor, who departed this life the 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1600."

Inscriptions on the monument to Lady Anne Windsor:—

"Fuit hæc Anna Tierona omnibus animæ virtutibus corporisque dotibus ornatissima, erga Deum religiosa, devota erga virum; in amando constans, in Sanguine conjunctos, in pios præcipue in pauperes liberalitate et chari-

tate præcellens insigni, adeo ut mulierculis paupertate fractis et senio confectis in refrigerium hoc hospitium in hoc oppidulo struxit Pensionem annuatim et perpetuo illis providendam per testamentum piè et providè curavit. Denique cum ad fatalem suæ senectutis horam quinquegenaria aut eo circiter pervenisset, animam æterno nomini firma in Christo fide placidè et salviter redd:

Die Novembris 27, Ann. Salv. 1615.

Dominus Thomas Windsor Mæstissimus filius chariss: matri hoc qualecunque monumentum cum multis lachrymis officiosæ pietatis monumentum devotissimè posuit et consecravit.

Deo opt. max. et memoriæ Sacrum.

Gloriosam in Christo resurrectionem hic expectat Honoratissima D'na Anna Baronessa Windesor filia et una hæredum clariss: viri Thomæ Rivett Equitis aurati de Cheepnum in com. Cantabrig. et hujus manerii de Stoke Nailand D'ni ex secundis nuptiis Grisildæ filiæ Honoratiss: D'ni Gulielmi Bagett Baronis de Bendesert prænobilis ordinis Garterari sodalis, quatuor Principibus Henrico Octavo, Edwardo sexto, Mariæ et Elizabethæ, in sanctius consilium Mariæ autem et in privati sigilli munus asciti, uxor nobilis. Baronis Henrici Dn'i Windsor, cujus et vidua ad extremum usque spiritum intemerata remansit, et ex cujus connubio mater plurium liberorum, sed reliquit tres tantum superstites, Thomam, scilicet Jam Baronem, utriusque Parentis fortunarum et honorum filium et hæredem digniss: et duas Filias unius nominis, Elizabetham seniore et Elizabetham juniorem."

Hic tumultata jacet pia, provida, pulchra, pudica

Religiosa Deo femina, fida viro,

Indulgens proli miserisque tenerrima mater,

Ut quibus et moriens hospita tecta dedit.

Chara suis, dilecta bonis et amica propinquis,

Moribus, ingenio, dote, decore potens.

Nobilitate nitens triplici natiqve virique

Et quia Pagetti filia, mater erat.

Cuique eques auratus pater; heu. non prorogat ævum

Huic genus aut virtus; hic tumultata jacet.

1. Arms of *Windsor*, Gules a saltire Argent between twelve cross-crosslets Or, Impaling *Samborne*, Argent a chevron Sable between three mullets Gules. 2. *Windsor* impaling *Blount*, Sable two bars nebuly Or. This should be barry *nebuly* or undy of 4 or 6 Or and Sable. 3. *Windsor* impaling *Rivett*, Argent three bars Sable in chief as many trivets of the last. 4. *Windsor* impaling *Vere*, Earl of Oxford, quarterly, Gules and Or, in the first quarter a mullet of the second. 5. *Rivett* impaling *Raven*, Or on an orb Gules a raven proper. 6. *Rivett* impaling *Pagett*, Sable on a cross engrailed between four eagles displayed Argent, five lions passant guardant of the field. 7. *Pagett* impaling *Preston*, Argent two bars Gules, on a canton of the last a cinquefoil Or.

On a stone near this monument is this inscription:—

"Here lieth Edward Waldegrave, a fourth Sonne of Sir William Waldegrave, who departed the 28 June, 1585, æta. 10."

On another, near the same spot :—

“ Here lieth John, second son of Henry Lord Windsor and Anne his wife, one of the daughters and heyres of Sir Thomas Rivett, knight, who deceased 18 April, 1588.”

PEYTON.

The monuments of the earliest date which are now left in Stoke church are those of the Peytons.

Davy, in his *Suffolk Collections*, makes the following extracts from the MS. Church Notes by Sir J. Blois.

“ Also in the Isle or Small Chapel* near Roding Isle there are in the “ glass 3 bugle horns, and underneath a stone with an armed man.”

Gravestones. “ Also, in the Isle or small chapel where the 3 Bugles “ are thrice in the glasse, there is a stone with an armed man in brass and “ the same coate in brasse upon the stone, the name stolne. That Isle “ did belong to a house called Roding house: Nigh Roding Isle are 2 “ grave stones for 2 of the Peytons wrytten about in French as in the book “ of Monuments, p. 776, by Weever, ed. A D., 1631, who gives this “ account. At the upper end in the N. side of the church, next to the “ Chancell is

“ John de Peyton, the Sonne of Reginald † lieth interred under a “ marble stone, about the verge whereof these few French words follow- “ ing are only remaining :—

Jena de Peytona mercye l'ame Crist

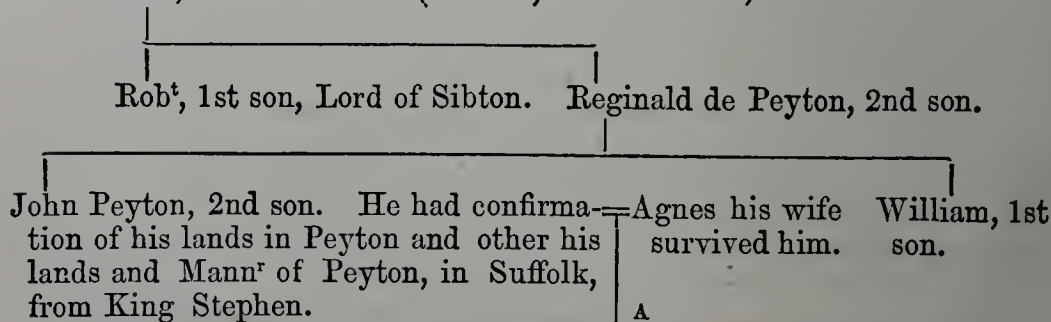
“ Under another marble stone adjoining, his Son, Sir John Peyton knight, “ lieth inhumed with this French Inscription :—

Vous qe par ici pisset
Pur l'ame sire Jehan de Peytona priet
Le cours de or ici giet
L'ame receyue IHU Crist. Amen.

These Peytons had their mansion at Peyton Hall, in Boxford, not farre hence; of which and of them see Camden.

Thus far Weever—In the *Visitation of Surrey*, with additions in 1623, the following Pedigree of the Peytons is given :—

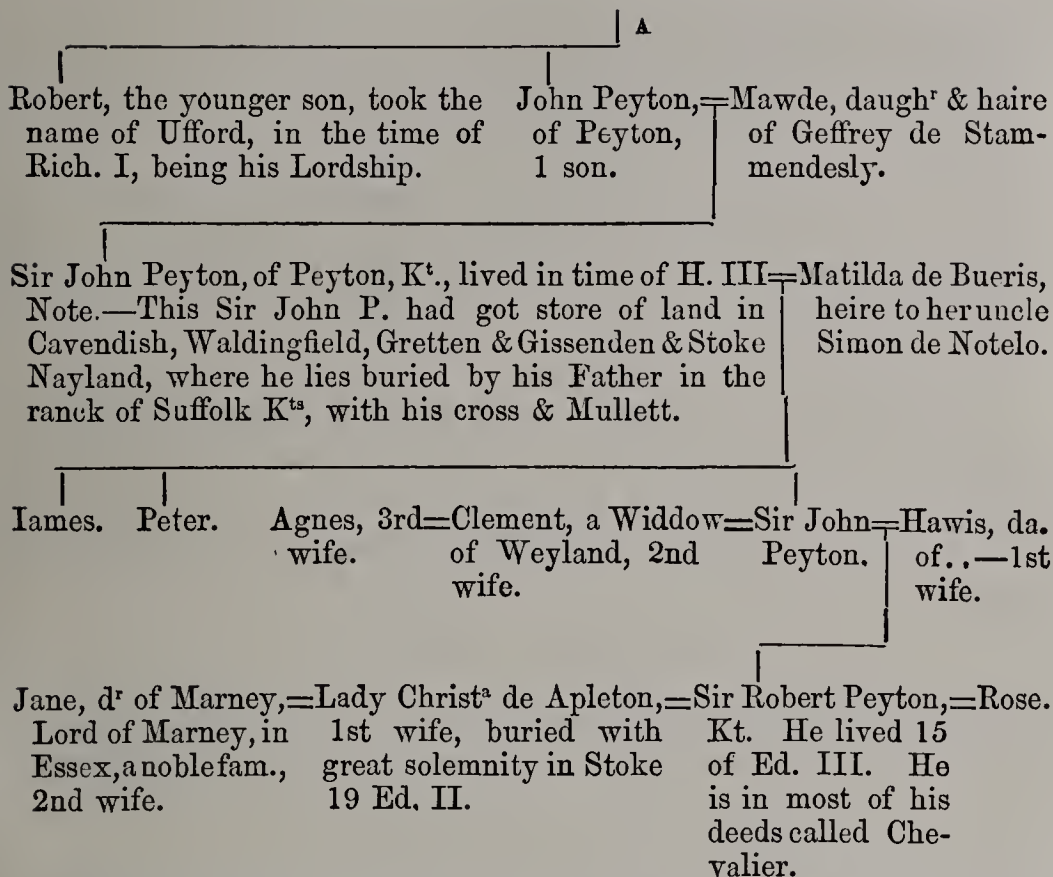
Walter, Lord of Sibton (Suffolk) and Horsham, Visc^t of Yorke.



* This chapel was built by Sir John Pey-
tone. *Vide* his will in the Appendix.

† This John de Peyton was the grand-

son, not the son of Reginald, and is thus
pushed a generation back by the omission
of the preceding John.



This Lady Christ. de Apleton, widow of Wm. de A., 19 Ed. II, leaving no children, was bur^d in Stoke Neyland with great pomp. Her funeral expenses are thus set down: 50 qrts. of wheat, £4. 10s.; one hogshead of wine, £53. 4s. 0d.; Four Muttons, 5s.; eight barrow hogs, 24s.; Ten calves, &c.

From the will of Sir John Peyton, k^t (the French inscription of whose stone is given above) dated 1316, it appears that he built the chapel on the North side of the chancel aisle. “Do corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia parochiali de Stoke Neyland coram altari de Sancto Edmundo scilicet in capellâ, quam condidi ex parte boreali ejusdem ecclesiæ.”

The concluding words of this will shew that this Sir John Peyton must have had a mansion at Stoke.

“Dat. ad domum meam apud Peytone in Stoke Neyland.”

This chapel is now filled with windows of late Perpendicular date, which probably were placed when the present church was built.

UMFREVILLE.

Against the north wall at the west end hangs a square

frame of wood, wherein is painted in black letters on a gold ground, this inscription:—

“To the memory of Elizabeth Umfreville, who died April the 29th, 1645, ætatis suæ 38.”

Arms above, Gules, a cinquefoil with an orle of eight crosses Or, impaling Vert a griffin segreant holding in his dextant paw Or. Crest, out of a ducal coronet, Or, an eagle's head Arg.

This is a kind of hatchment.

The Umfrevilles are said to be of the ancient house of Umfreville, Earls of Angus. Sir Charles Umfreville, of Stoke by Neyland, was knighted May 12th, 1661. He was the son of William Umfreville, Esq., of Langham, in Essex.

GIFFORD'S HALL.

Peter Gifford in the reign of Henry III probably built the older part of the present mansion, the hall with its fine oak roof and the butteries; these are of an earlier date than the entrance tower; this, which is of brick, with the mouldings of the windows, the doors, and the arch over the door, is of the Tudor age, and must have been built by the Mannocks. Opposite the entrance are the remains of an old chapel dedicated to St. Nicolas. Richard Constable, in the year 1216, built this chapel close by his house. It was amply endowed by his Son William Constable.

Manor of Gifford's Hall.

	A. D.	
15 Ed. I,	1287.	Sir W. Gifford has free warren.
3 Ed. II,	1310.	Thomas Gifford.
13 Ed. II,	1318.	W. Gifford, son & heir, had free warren. He presented to Nayland 1312, 1329, 1340.
	1352.	Robert Gifford presented.
1 Rich. II,	1378.	Simon Burley held the manor and free warren. John Withermarsh.
19 Rich. II,	1397.	Richard Withermarsh.
6 Hen. VI,	1428.	Philip Mannock, Esq., held the manor by purchase from the crown.

- 16 Ed. IV, 1476. John Mannock, son & heir, died succeeded by
 John Mannock, Son & heir.
 George Mannock, Son & heir.
 33 Hen. VIII, 1541. William Mannock, Son & heir.
 6 Ph. & Mary, 1558. Died . . .
 6 Ph. & Mary, 1558. F. Mannock, Esq., Son & heir.
 32 Eliz. 1590. Died.
 32 Eliz. 1590. W. Mannock, Esq., Son & heir, died 15 Jan^r,
 1617.

In 1596, Queen Elizabeth lets to R. Croft, gentleman, two thirds of the estate in the possession of William Mannock, for recusancy. In 1602, King James the First grants a general pardon of all crimes and forfeits to the aforesaid W. Mannock. 1612, two thirds of the estate are again forfeited for recusancy.

1617. Sir Francis, 1st Bart., Son & heir, died 1634.

In 1625, Charles the First grants to Francis Mannock a general pardon for all misdemeanours. In 1627, Francis Mannock is created a Baronet of Great Britain, by letters patent of Charles the First, and the same year an inquisition is ordered to be taken of his estate for recusancy.

1634. Sir F. Mannock, 2nd Bart., Son & heir, died
 1686.

In 1649, Sir F. Mannock's estate being under sequestration, Sir G. Heneage, his son-in-law, enters upon part thereof in order to raise money for the younger children's portion; and in 1650 a decree of the Committee of the House of Parliament is made for levying the sequestration, and ordering the judgements of the visitation of Sir G. Heneage, for provision for the children, with orders to bring them up in the Protestant religion. In 1658, Richard the Protector grants a release of the estate sequestered for recusancy, to Richard Waterman, on the payment to the Exchequer of one hundred and fifty pounds yearly.

1687. Sir W. Mannock, 3rd Bart., Son & heir, died
 171 $\frac{3}{4}$.

171 $\frac{3}{4}$. Sir F. Mannock, 4th Bart., Son & heir, died
 1758.

1758. Sir W. Mannock, 5th Bart., Son & heir, died
 1764.

1764. Sir W. Antony Mannock, 6th Bart., S. & heir,
 died 1766.

1766. Sir Francis Mannock, 7th Bart., died 1778.

1778. Sir Francis Mannock, 8th Bart., brother, died
 1781.

1781. Sir George Mannoek, 9th Bart., brother, died 14th June, 1787, being overturned in the mail coach, about nineteen miles from London, on his way to the continent.
1814. Wm. Valentine Commyns Mannoek, died 1819. Patrick Power, Esq., who has taken the name of Mannoek, has succeeded to the estate.

MANOR OF STOKE RECTORY.

- 29 Ed. I, 1301. The Prior of Prittlewell had the advowson.
- 2 Hen. VIII. 1510. The Prior of Prittlewell presented.
- 28 Hen. VIII. 1536. The King presented.
- 37 Hen. VIII. 1545. Tho^s Thorowgood & John Foster, by a grant from the crown. Thorowgood had license to aliene it.
1551. Thomas Wiseman, who sold it to
1563. Robert Bell, Gent., and Dorothy his wife. They had license to aliene it to
1568. Francis Mannoek, Esq.
It has probably since that time had the same Lords as Gifford's Hall, with one at least exception, for
1630. Paul Vis^t Bayning (it is said) died seized of the Rectory of Stoke.

In the north chapel of the choir of the church is a monument and several brasses belonging to the Mannoek family.

The monument, which blocks up one of the windows on the north chapel, has a recumbent figure of Sir Francis Mannoek, finely executed in alabaster, with this inscription on the wall above :—

In pious and deserved Memory
of

Francis Mannoek, Baronet,
whose ancestors long since derived from Denmark, and in England called Lords of Mannoek's Manor, now called great Gravensden, in the Countie of Huntington, the still continued inheritance of their families, have also for many ages been Lords and inhabitants of this Manor of Gifford's Hall, in this Parish.
Whose religious conversation made him revered of all, whose candour of mind, sweetness of manner, and generous hospitality made his life loved and honoured by the rich, whose bountifull charitie made his death lamented by the poor.

Eccl^{es} vii, 1.

Sunt optanda magis puræ bona nomina vitæ
Nobilis unguenti quam pretiosus odor

And this on the wall below the figure :—

He died November 20, 1634, aged 49, was sonne of William Mannock, of Gyfford's Hall above mentioned; and of Undine, daughter of Ferdinand Pary, of Linton, in the county of Cambridge, Esqr., and by his only wife Dorothy, daughter of William Sanders, of Wilford, in the county of Northampton, Esqr., left to propagate his name and virtues according to the wish and hope of his loving and beloved friends and country to long posterity,

Their Son, Sir Francis Mannock, Baronet, married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir George Heneage, of Heinton, in the county of Lincoln, and has by her happy issue William and one daughter Anna.

On a marble slab with a figure in brass of a female is this inscription :—

D. O. M.

Atrato hoc marmore velaturetsæpead invidiam dolentium defietur humanitas perillustis fæminæ et elegantis Dorothæ Sanders: conjux fuit nobilissimi viri Francisci Mannock, Baronetti, quem prole beavit masculâ, et ne sexus videretur oblita sui, filiam reliquit in cunis Annam.

Lugent nec immerito talem maritus conjugem, filii talem matrem, Lugebit et olim filia orbitatis conscia, nec est qui non lugebit, novit qui datum tamque cito repetitum hoc donum Dei.

Debitum na'æ (naturæ) Solvens exivit
Septimo eid. Julij anno Incarnati verbi.

MDCXXXII.

Suæ ætatis 42. Conjugii 24.

Another brass is thus inscribed :—

Hic jacet Franciscus Manok, Armiger, duas qui habuit uxores, ex priore quidem unū filiū et quinque suscepit filias, ex altera vero *una' filia'* et tres filias. Obiit tertio die mensis Novembris A° Dm'i 1590, A° ætatis 68. Labitur occulte ætas.

Quid dant divitiæ Crassi Cræsive talenta?

Quid juvat immensus tantus et orbis honor?

Omnia vilescent, quæ mors rapit ore voraci

Virtutis solidæ vita perennis erit.

Another inscription on a stone without any brass :—

Hic jacet antiquâ ducens ab origine gentem

Mannockus priscis adnumerandus avis;

Qui Gulielmus erat Francisci maximus ævo

Filius, ac hæres jure tenebat opes.

Unica multiplici faciebat prole beatum

Uxor, et illa uno consociata viro.

De liberis propero cessit pars maxima letho,
 Filia jam superest fratribus una tribus.
 En ! ut quisque pias tollens ad sidera palmas
 Unanimo tantos fundat ab ore sonos,
 " Sit requies animæ " veniens hoc turba precetur
 Quid vetat extinctis mitia vota dare ?
 Obiit 24 die Martii, Ann° 1616, ætatis suæ 60.

STOKE VICARAGE.

Stoke cum Neyland, Stoke Neyland, Stoke atte Nayland.

Stoke d. d. S. Mariæ.

Nayland d. d. S. Jacobo, 1416

In Domesday, Estimatio Ecclesiæ lx marcs Estimatio' Vicariæ ejusdem xxxii marc. Portio Colcester in eadem ecclesia xxs. Carnagium xxvi ob.

Lib. capellæ de Neyland Val. cs.

In Domesday Book, the quantity of Glebe Land or Minister's Ground is stated to be 60 acres, one large church.

Vicars.

- 18 Ed. I. Will. de Coldwell, Vic.
1301. Gulf. de Nottingham, Vic., ad nominationem et præsent's Prioris de Prittlewell.
1312. Mr. Tho. de Careleton, Vic., ad nom. et præsent. Prioris ejusdem.
1316. Jo'es de Sutton, Vic., ad nom. et præsent. ejusdem.
1327. John de Glynton, Vic., ad nom. et præsent. ejusdem.
1328. Guil. de Hardingham, Vic., cum Brytham.
1341. Rog. de Stow, Vic., B. Mariæ ad col. Episcopi qui convenit cum Priore de Prittlewell præsentare nominatim per Deum.
1342. Will. de Wallyngford ad nom. Ep. et præsent. Dn'i de Prittlewell.
1343. Rob. de Welton ad nom. Ep. et præsent. Dn'i Pritt. Prior. de Prittlewell in manu sua.
1348. Johannes de Bury ad nom. et præsent. Dn'i de Prit.
1349. Adam Keene de Stoke ad nom. et præsent. Prioris de Prit.
1355. Jo'es le Hunt præsent. cum Whitechurch, Lincoln, ad nom. et præsent. Prior de Prittlewell.
1364. Petrus Hares.
1368. Jo'es de Stanstede permutat cum Magdenwell,

- Lincoln, ad nom. et præ. Prior et com. Prittlewell.
1370. Philip de Bocking, ob. 1375, Test. ejus. prob. 8 Oct., sepultus in ecclesiâ Ash Bocking.
1375. Henry Thomeston Test. ejus. prob. 19 Jan., 1416.
1416. Jo'es Lenche ad nom. et præ. Prittlewell.
1422. Will. Goldyn permutat cum Appelby, Lincoln, ad nom. et præ. ejusdem.
1426. Ric^d Symeon permut. cum Horkello, Lond., ad nom. et præ. ejusdem.
1455. Mr. Jo'es Craneys ad nom. et præ. ejusdem.
1458. Mr. Thomas Swayne, A.M., ad nom. et præ. Prytewell.
1506. Mr. Jo'es Leycestre ad nom. et præ. ejusdem.
1510. Mr. Will. Hedge.
Mr. Geo. Writham.
1536. Rich. Berehall.
1545. Rolandus Merck ad præ. Dn'i Pryt. amici Episc. Bangor.
1555. Rob. Coots, Vicar.
Thomas Heever.
1562. William Woodall ad præ. Robt. Bell, arm.
1565. William Fenton ad col. Dn'i Episc. pleno jure.
1566. Jo'es Markent ad præ. Robti. Bell, arm.
1583. Tho^s Danks, A.M., ad præ. Francisci Mannock, arm.
1599. Thos. Hale, A.M., ad præ. assign. ejusdem.
1600. Jo'es Hankyn ad præ. assign. ejusdem. Mortuus est circiter 1627.
1634. Thomas Mott ad præ. Jo'es Mott hac vice Vicarius de Stoke Neyland.
1662. Thomas Parish ad præ. Reginalde Williams, arm. pleno jure.
1685. Thomas Reeve ad præ. Franc. Mannock, Bart.
1719. Adam Barnes ad præ. John White, resigned.
1754. Thomas Ottley, do., resigned.
1754. Jeremiah Dunbar ad præ. Sir W. Rowley.
1769. John Gent on presentation of Dame Arabella Rowley.
1806. Joshua Rowley, on presentat. of Sir W. Rowley, Bart.
1832. Charles Martin Torlesse, on presentation of Sir W. Rowley, Bart.

To the vicarage heretofore belonged a fair and stately vicarage house, built of timber, wherein have been at one time lodged two Dukes, two Earls, and their Duchesses and Countesses. It was alienated from the church temp. Edw. VI, by an irreligious and unconscionable composition between the Bishop, Patron and Incumbent, and instead thereof was allotted to the Vicar a little house in the street near the church. Turner's *Suffolk MSS.*, Rev. T. Talbot.

The vicarage of Stoke Nayland formerly had a portion of tithes in the Parish of Bagthorpe, in Norfolk, valued at six marks.

APPENDIX A.

WILL OF LADY ÆTHELFLED.

Hoc est Æthelfledæ Testamentum. Scilicet, Imprimis do Domino meo [Regi] terram illam jacentem in Lamburna, et illam in Ceolsiga, et Redinga, et quatuor corollas, quæ bis centum Mancusas auri pendent, et quatuor Auræa coccinea, et quatuor Scyphos; et quatuor Pateras, et quatuor Mannos, et Dominum meum Augustissimum pro suo in Deum amore obtestor, ut Testamentum hoc meum ratum habeat; nam Deum testor me nullum aliud fecisse. Do etiam fundum meum, qui jacet in Domerhamio monasterio Glacioniensi, quam pro Edmundi R. animæ salute, tum pro Eadgario R. animæ salute, tum etiam pro salute animæ meæ. Do etiam in prædium meum jacens in Hammio Ecclesiæ Christi Cantwarensi, ut preces fiant pro Eadmundi R. anima, et pro mea. Præterea tellurem illam in Wuduhamio jacentem do Beorhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, ab iis habendam durante illorum, vel alterius illorum vita; iis vero ambobus mortuis, illam do ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Byoreingensi. Do etiam fundum illum in Hedhamio jacentem Beorhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, dum vixerint; sed postquam ambo è vita discesserint, Do illam ecclesiæ Paulinæ ad alendam Episcopi domesticam familiam. Do item terram illam Dictunæ jacentem S. Ætheldrythæ Eliensi, et ejus monialibus consororibus. Do etiam duo illa prædia in Cokhamfeldea, et Ceorlesweortho Beorhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, quamdiu vixerint illis frueudas; iis vero ambobus mortuis, do illa S. Eadmundi loco sepulchrali, ad sustentandos clericos, qui Sancti corpus in ecclesiâ S. Mariæ apud Byderickes villam custodiunt. Do quoque terram meam in Fingingrabo Beorhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, omnes dies vitæ suæ; postea verò quam uterque diem suum obierit, do illam Ecclesiæ S. Petri apud Myresigam. Itidem do terram meam apud Polstedam Beorhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, omnes dies vitæ suæ; illis vero defunctis, do illam in usum

sacri sepulturæ loci apud Stocam, in quo majores mei conduntur. A morte etiam mea do terram meam quæ est in Hwifersca sacro sepulturæ loco apud Stocam; et terram meam apud Strætfordam jacentem, do itidem Berhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, quamdiu vixerint; dies vero suos supremos postquam obierint, do illam sacro sepulturæ loco apud Stocam. Volo etiam ut mortuis Comite, et sorore mea, villa mea de Lavenham descendat ad sacrum sepulturæ locum apud Stocam. Porro Comite et sorore mea vita functis, do prædium meum Bylygesdunense sacro sepulturæ loco apud Stocam. Denique terras meas apud Peltandunum et in Myresiga jacentes, et apud Grenstedam, finita vita mea, et finita vita Beortnothi Comitis, sororisque meæ, do in usum sacri sepulturæ loci apud Stocam. Do etiam terram meam in Ylmesætunæ Beorhtnotho Comiti, et sorori meæ, quamdiu vixerint; mortuis vero iis, do illam S. Eadmundi Cœnobio. Præterea singularem istam Hidam apud Thorpam do Cœnobio Hedlegensi pro meæ salute animæ, et me vita tandem functa, do illam, ut pro majorum meorum animabus, qui Stocæ sepeliuntur, Deo preces fiant. A morte etiam mea do Decem illas Hidas apud Wiefordam cognato meo Sibrihto. A tempore etiam mortis meæ do quatuor illas Hidas apud Hedhamium Ægwino dispensatori meo. Finita etiam vita mea, do famulo meo Brihtwoldo, duas Hidas in Dunninglanda, sicut in antiquo suo statu fuerunt. A termino etiam vitæ meæ do Altwoldo sacerdoti meo sacellano Duas Hidas prædii Dunninglandensis; et Crawæ meæ cognatæ a morte mea do etiam tellurem in Wealdinga-Fælda. Denique volo, ut prædialium servorum meorum pars altera pro salute animæ meæ in singulis villis manumittantur; et ut bonorum meorum, quæ in unaquaque villa habeo, dimidium pro salute animæ meæ pauperibus distribuatur.

APPENDIX B.

WILL OF LADY ÆGELFLED.

Latin version by Wotton of Ægelfleda's Will, from the Harleian Library.

Declarat in hoc scripto Ægelfleda quomodo in sacros, et seculares usus, possessiones suas disponendas esse statuit.

Imprimis declaro, quod post obitum meum do Domino meo [Regi] octo illa prædia, quorum nimirum unum jacet in Dover-corta, alterum apud Fulanpettam, tertium apud Ælesfordam, quartum apud Stanwægum, quintum in Byrætuna, sextum apud Læxædunum, septimum in Ylmesætuna, octavum apud Bycishæaalam, cum duabus corollis, quæ duas libras pendent, et duos catinos pulmentarios, et vasum unum argenteum. Et pro tuo in Deum amore, et pro amore quem habes quum pro Domini [Mariti] mei, tum pro sororis meæ anima, supplex te rogo, Augustissime Princeps, ut tutari, et incolumem servare digneris locum illum sacrum

apud Stocam, in quo majores mei quiescunt, ut et possessiones, quas, ut jure divino liberæ [sanctæ, inviolatæ] semper floent, sacro ritu devotas eidem donaverunt. Qua propter omne id pariter dono quod majores mei pridem loco illi sacro dederunt: Scilicet, omnem illam terram in Stoca jacentem, et quicquid ad villam illam spectat, et sylvam illam Hæthfeldensem, quam soror mea, et majores mei eidem donaverunt. Præterea hæc prædia sunt, quæ post mei, postque sororis meæ obitum majores mei eidem legaverunt: videlicet, Strætford, et Fresantun, et Wiswithetun, et Lavanham, et Byliesdyne, et Polstyde, et Wifer-myrsce, et Grænstyde, et Peltandun, et Myresigie, et saltum illum apud Totham, quem pater meus dedit Myresigensi Ecclesiæ, et Colne, et Tigan. Præterea hiæ sunt terræ, quas majores mei aliis locis sacris legaverunt: Scilicet terram apud Illanglegam in usum monasterii Ecclesiæ Christi Cantwarensis, et terram in Hedhamio jacentem Ecclesiæ Paulinæ Londinensi, ad alendam Episcopi domesticam familiam, et terram apud 'Tidweldingtun do in Paulini monasterii familiæ beneficium, et terram apud Babbing-thyrnam in usum Monasterii Beorcingensis. Porro post obitum meum do Wuduhamium Domini mei matri Æl(thrædæ, et post obitum ejus, volo ut transeat in statu quo jam nunc est cum cibariorum redditibus, et servis glebæ adscriptitiis, in S. Mariæ monasterium, quod Beorcinge est. Do etiam duo illa prædæia Ceorlesworthe, et Cochanfelde, sicut majores mei tum olim constituerunt, in S. Eadmundi familiæ beneficium, ut et terram apud Hnyddingam post obitum Crawæ cognatæ meæ. Quinctiam do Fingin-grabo, et sex illas Hidas, ubi constructum est monasterium, post obitum meum Ecclesiæ S. Petri Myresigensis, quem-ad-modum Dominus meus [maritus] et soror mea illas olim donaverunt. Do etiam post obitum Crawæ terram apud Weadinga-Feldam Ecclesiæ S. Gregorii Suthbyrigensis, quem-ad-modum soror mea moribunda illam prius dedit. Præterea tres illas terras Prebuta dictas, quæ jacent apud Rettendunum, quod donum meum morgenaticum erat, et apud Segham, et apud Dictune; quem-ad-modum Dominus meus et soror mea illas olim dederunt, et singularem illam Hidam in Ceafile quam soror mea acquisivit, ut et [pretiosum] coroniforme opus illud, quod pro sepulchrali donario Domini [Mariti] mei oblatum erat, Do ecclesiæ S. Petri Eliensis, ecclesiæ S. Ætheldrythæ, et ecclesiæ S. Wihtburgæ, et ecclesiæ S. Sexburgæ, et ecclesiæ S. Æormenhildæ, in qua Domini mei corpus requiescit. Porro post obitum meum terram illam jacentem apud Lellingum in quo statu nunc est, cum cibariorum redditibus et servis, do Æthelmero Comiti, ea vero lege, ut quamdiu vixero, se præstet, et mei, et meorum defensatorem et patronum, et post obitum meum, defensatorem et patronum sancti illius loci Stocensis, ubi majores mei dormiunt, ut et terrarum illarum quæ ad illum pertinent. Denique terram illam, quæ jacet apud Liffingtunam in quo statu est, cum cibariorum redditibus, et adscriptitiis glebæ servis, do Æthelmero Domini mei cognato, suppliciter illum rogans, ut durante vita mea, velit esse defensator, et procurator meus, et me mortua, ut illius adjumento, valcant testamentum meum, et testamenta majorum meorum. Hæ autem sunt terrarum limites, &c."

[Boundaries not given in the translation.]

APPENDIX C.

WILL OF JOHN DE PEYTON.

In nomine Patris et filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Die lunæ proximo ante festum S^ci Nicholai Anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} xvi Ego Johannes de Peytone miles sana memoria condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In Primis lego Deo animam meam, et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia parochiali de Stoke Neylond, coram altari de Sancto Edmundo scilicet in capella quam condidi ex parte boreali ejusdem ecclesiæ.

Item, lego summo altari ejusdem ecc: pro equo ituro coram corpore meo die sepulturæ meæ ac pro toto harnesio ejusdem equi et desuper equitantis v. marcas ex assensu et concessione vicar: ejusdem ecclesiæ. Item, lego eidem summo altari pro decimis oblitis 1 marcæ.

Item, ad exequias die sepulturæ ut in luminar: harnesio meo genuino (?) et hujusmodi perficiendas xx marcas. Item, lego ad perficiend' cementari supradictæ capellæ meæ ex parte boreali ecc: de Stoke Neylond ut in petra calce et hujusmodi deficient: ad opus prædictum emen'c(?) xxx^s. Item, lego ad opus prædictum totum meremium et plumbum quod ad hoc habeo paratum et preassignatum Carpentaria vero et coopertum ejusdem fieri debeat per ordinationem Roberti De Peytone filii mei. Item, lego Johanni de Peytone filio meo xl marcas. Item, lego Petro de Peytone filio meo xx marcas. Item, lego Jacobo de Peytone fratri meo xls. Item, carectario de Peytone 11 bussell' frument. Item, lego Agneti sorori meæ 1 quar. frumenti. Item, lego ad perficiendum cooperturam capellæ de Nelend cum tegula 11 marcas. Item, lego Domino Reginaldo de Peytone canonico Sancte Osithe dimid. marcæ. Item, lego Cristine uxori Roberti de Peytone totam cameram meam. (Then follow legacies of fermacleum aureum, and rings, &c., to different people. Executors—Robert de Peytone, his son, and Adam de Sayham.)

Dat. ad domum meam apud Peytone, in Stoke Neylond, die et anno supradictis.

Proved before Arch. of Sud. in parish church of Melford, vii. Kalend. Feb. A.D. M.CCC^{mo} decimo octavo.

ADDENDA.

P. 186, l. 27. The battle of Mortimer's Cross was fought 1460, near to Mortimer's Cross, in Herefordshire (*Rapin's England*, vol. i, p. 586). The story told is that a wonderful blazing sun gave great advantage to the Yorkist party. The battle of St. Alban's immediately followed, and Edward IVth became king. He adopted this blazing sun in his badge, with the white rose of York in the centre. It is so depicted at the head of the portrait of Edward IVth by Vertue, in *Rapin's England*. It is on the reverse of his coin called a ryal (*Rapin*, vol. vi, p. 628).

P. 196, l. 28 *should read* Le cours de oi ici gist (the body of him here lieth).

P. 199, 1737. Sir Francis Mannock leases the tythes of Stoke and Neyland from 1737 to 1744 at £160 a year. The rent charge now is £1,440 a year.

SCANDINAVIAN BROOCHES FOUND AT SANTON, IN NORFOLK.

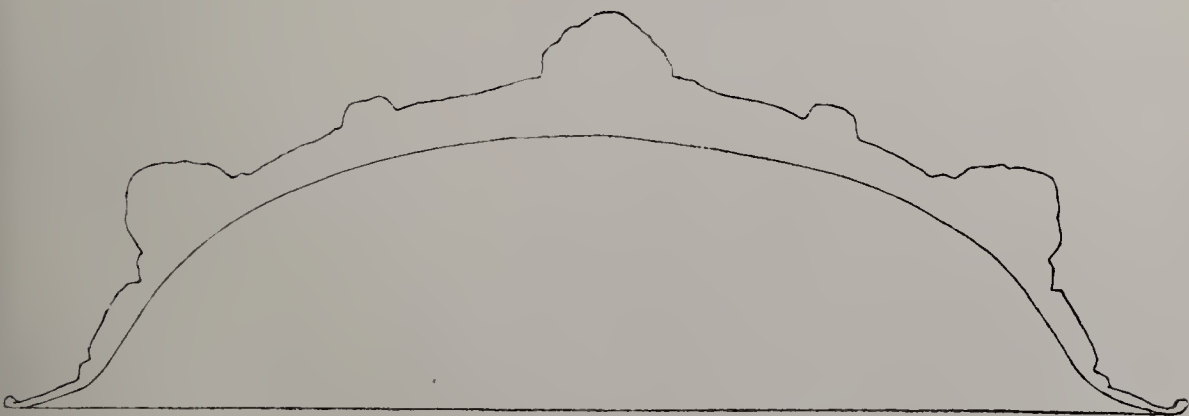
DURING the course of the year 1867, some men, employed in raising gravel at Santon, in the county of Norfolk, found a skeleton, laid at full length, and about two feet below the surface. The spot, where the burial had taken place, is on the slope of the hill to the north of the church, and at no great distance from the river Ouse. With the skeleton were found an iron sword, and two bronze brooches.* The sword and one of the brooches passed, at once, into the hands of Mr. Goddard Johnson, the then tenant of the farm, by whom they were given to the Rev W. Weller Poley, the Rector of Santon, in whose possession they remain. The other brooch was sold by one of the workmen to Mrs. Buckenham, of Brandon, by whom it was most kindly given to the writer, in February, 1869.

From the distinctive character of the sword and brooches there is no difficulty in identifying the people to whom the buried warrior belonged. The brooches are Scandinavian in type, and of a class, which is not unfrequently found in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, specimens of which are figured in Worsaae, *Nordiske Oldsager*, Nos. 419-422;† nor can we have much difficulty in affixing an approximate date to the time of the burial. The middle of the ninth century saw the Danes in possession of parts of East Anglia, from whence their conquests extended into Mercia; and from that time until far into the eleventh century, with various vicissitudes, the Danish rule prevailed in the district, in which these Scandinavian relics were discovered. Thetford, which is close adjoining to Santon, was the scene

* I use the term bronze conventionally, because these brooches have always been spoken of as being made of that metal (copper and tin). It is probable that they are made of copper and lead, which is a less costly compound, and as

well adapted for casting them as bronze would be.

† Several are engraved in the second volume of *Samlingar För Nordens Fornälskar*. Stockholm, 1824.



SCANDINAVIAN BROOCH

FOUND AT SANTON, IN NORFOLK.

of well known conflicts, between the native forces and the invaders, and suffered more than once in the strife: it was burnt in 1004,* and again in 1010;† in both cases after a severe battle. If we may be allowed to form a conjecture—and here we can do so with much probability—we may regard the once owner of these very interesting specimens of ancient art and warfare, as some Danish leader, who met his death sometime during the tenth or following century; and very possibly in one of the many battles which then took place in the locality where they were found.

As the occurrence of brooches of the same type has not been very frequent in Great Britain, it may be desirable to place on record in this paper, the localities in which they have been discovered, together with a short account of the circumstances of each find. It will be seen from this that they have usually been found, either near the coast, or upon some great line of road; and this is what we might look for, and seems to point to their owners having been engaged upon some predatory expedition, when they met their death, rather than to their having belonged to persons in quiet possession of the country. The fact that they have not been found, except in one instance, associated with other burials, or in a cemetery, but as isolated interments, seems to point to the same conclusion. They always occur in pairs, and at the shoulders, having been the ordinary fasteners of the outer garment, the remains of which have frequently been preserved on the inside of the brooch.

The sword, which accompanied the burial at Santon, is of ordinary Scandinavian form; it is now $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, but has lost a portion at the point; the grip of the handle is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; and the guard, which is curved, is nearly 4 inches wide from point to point.

The brooch, the shape and ornamentation of which will be best understood from the engraving, is $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches long by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, having at the back and cast with the inner plate of the brooch, a hinge, upon

* Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, ed. Thorpe, vol. I, p. 254.

† Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, vol. I, p. 264.

which the iron pin moved, and a catch into which it fastened; this latter has been broken, and replaced by a new catch, which is rivetted upon the plate. Upon the concave back of the inner plate of the brooch—and the same appearance is found upon almost all the specimens I have had an opportunity of examining—is seen the impression of cloth, evidently formed in the casting, and quite distinct from oxidised portions of the wearer's dress, which occur upon some of the brooches. It would seem from this, that the plate was cast in a mould formed in this way: a block of stone was hollowed into the shape of the plate, in this hollow was laid one or more thicknesses of cloth, and upon that was placed clay, which was pressed down upon the cloth. The cloth was then removed, and so a mould of the requisite thickness was made, in which the plate was cast. It is difficult to account for these impressions in any other way; and a skilful bronze caster has informed me that such a proceeding would answer admirably for the purpose. The whole of the mould could not have been made of clay, for if so, the impression would have been seen upon the convex surface of the plate, of which no appearance is found upon any of those I have examined. Attached to the edge of the brooch, on the inner side, are some remains of the owner's dress, of linen fabric, which has been preserved by becoming impregnated with the oxide of the iron of the pin. The brooch is formed of two plates, the larger and inner one, having the ornamental part confined to that portion which is below the line immediately beneath the pierced bosses, the upper plate being ornamented with richly figured open work and bosses over the whole surface. The entire brooch has been cast, and the ornamental part has been afterwards sharpened, and made clearer and more effective by having been chased. Both plates have been gilded, and the gilding of the lower shows through the open work of the upper plate, and very much enhances the rich appearance of the whole. It will be observed that the running pattern upon the inner plate is divided by square projections, which narrow towards the top, and are ornamented, each with three

circles, having a point at the centre ; the two outer of these squares, upon each side, have two holes pierced through the plate at the top, and two others at the bottom, apparently to fix something to the back, probably a strip of leather or cloth. The edge of the brooch has been damaged at one point, and a new piece of metal has been rivetted upon the edge to repair it.

The ornament, of which the engraving gives an accurate representation, is composed of six elements, if we count the gilding as one. The first and most important, and which must be taken in connection with the second, the pierced work, being a very elaborate pattern of interlacing or knot work, which is, in some measure, zoomorphic ; the heads of animals, after a very conventional sort, being apparent. This type of ornament, which has commonly been known as Runic knot work, enters very largely into all the decorative art of this and an earlier period, in the north western countries of Europe ; and is very common in Great Britain and Ireland, upon crosses and other monumental stones. It reached its highest development in the wonderfully delicate and intricate designs, which adorn the early Irish Books of the Gospels. It is there found in combination with another art principle, which is, apparently, native to the islands in question, and to which the name, of late Keltic has been given, a principle which is based upon the use of the divergent spiral, and which is entirely absent from classical or oriental design. From the union of these two principles, the interlacing and the divergent spiral, has been produced some of the most exquisite decoration in the world, as witness the *Book of Kells*, the *Lindisfarne Gospels*, &c.*

The third and fourth principal elements in the ornamentation of the brooch, are small bosses, the central and the four side ones being of bronze, pierced, and cast with the second plate ; the remaining four having been of ivory or paste, and fastened to the plate by bronze pegs. These latter bosses have become decayed, almost entirely, but

* See Westwood, *Palæographia Sacra Saxon and Irish Manuscripts*.
and *Miniatures and Ornaments of Anglo-*

enough remains of one of them to show that they have not been made of stone, glass, coral, or any other substance which would have better resisted the effects of time. The last element in the decoration is a series of three twisted cords of silver, laid closely side by side, and which pass along a groove in the plate, and run underneath the central, and six of the bosses, forming a figure not unlike that of 8. There are other minute decorative parts, but these are so sufficiently shown in the engraving as not to require any description. It is curious that Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., F.S.A., has a brooch which came from Denmark, and which is so identical in size, form, and ornament, that it might almost have been cast in the same mould with the Santon specimen; but, indeed, there is a very great similarity in most of those which have hitherto been discovered.

It may not be out of place to inquire shortly into the origin of these very peculiar, apparently inconvenient, but handsome brooches, so different from those which were in use at the same time in other parts of Europe;* and which possess scarcely anything in common with Anglo-Saxon or Frankish dress fasteners, where we might naturally look for some resemblance in form and ornamentation. They approach somewhat in appearance to those fibulæ, of late Roman work, which are highly convex;† and which are frequently ornamented with enamel: and it is possible that they are a modification of them, receiving a somewhat different form, and changing the character of the ornament, in consequence of their having been manufactured by a people of different race, and, therefore, of different art instinct, if one may so speak. In some of the details of the ornament

* Brooches evidently modelled upon the type of these Scandinavian ones, have been found in graves in Livonia. They are of two sizes, and differ in other respects. The one is large, and complete in itself; the other which is considerably smaller, has chains attached to it, from which hang various articles—a fashion not unusual in Livonian relics. The larger brooches bear much more resemblance to the Scandinavian specimens than do the smaller; but both appear to me to be imitations, and to

have lost much of the beauty of their prototypes in the process. Nor, judging from the other articles found with them, should I be inclined to attribute an earlier date to them than that to which the Scandinavian ones belong. Several, of both types, are engraved in Kruse, *Necro Livonica*, Dorpat, 1842; and in Bähr, *Die Gräber die Liven*. Dresden, 1850.

† One of these found near Chester is engraved in the Journal of the *British Archaeological Association*, vol. v, p. 334.

they possess features in common with those we find upon many of the large cruciform and circular fibulæ, which have occurred in the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of East Anglia and Mercia; but in form they are completely distinct from them. Nor can a certain amount of Irish influence be overlooked in the interlacing portions. At the same time their resemblance is so great to the tortoise, that it is difficult not to recognise some attempt at a representation of that animal, in their form and decoration; and it may be that the Norse rovers, who scoured all the coasts of the Mediterranean, and were at the time continually harassing the shores of Greece, and other adjoining parts, may have brought home a recollection of what to them must have been a very singular creature, and applied it to decorative purposes. Be this, however, as it may, the form was quite a novel one in the country in which it was used, for nothing, in the brooches or other dress fasteners of the early iron age of Scandinavia, bears the least resemblance to these striking articles of dress. The great moss finds* of Thorsbjerg, Nydam, and Vimose, so prolific of relics of a date about the second and third centuries of our era, present no dress fasteners which at all approach in shape to these in question. We may assume it then as certain, that, however this brooch originated, and whatever its prototypes may have been, that it was no developement of any native form, or modification of what had been in use in Scandinavia in earlier times, but was introduced, about the ninth or tenth century, through a foreign influence, though shewing, in some of the details of the ornament, a type of art very characteristic of the land of its adoption.

In referring to the places where these brooches have been found in Great Britain, it will be useful to take them in order, commencing with Orkney, where at a place near Pier-o-Wall, under small barrows, several skeletons had, from time to time, been found. In 1839, under one of these barrows, a skeleton was discovered, which was laid on its face, at full length, with the head to the south. Two of the oval

* *Denmark in the Early Iron Age*, by Conrad Engelhardt, London, 1866.

brooches were lying a little below the head, and about two inches apart. On the right side was something like a sword or dagger of iron; and on the left a sharp pointed metal instrument. Below the face was a metal buckle, with a long pin. Another skeleton was found afterwards, which had two brooches upon it, one on each breast.*

In Caithness, in the year 1786, upon the top of the ruins of a "Pict's House," was found a skeleton, laid under a flat stone. With it were two oval brooches, a ring of jet, or cannel coal, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and a bone pin. These articles, with the exception of one of the brooches, are preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.† The brooch is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, by 3 inches wide. The ornament is of the usual character, and appears



to have been tooled after it was cast. It has five metal bosses, the central one not being cast with the plate, but rivetted upon it. The four side bosses are in the shape of

* *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, vol. II, p. 328. At page 331, is given an engraving of one of the brooches, which does not, however, appear to be very accurate. It is of the usual type, and had once had seven studs of bone or ivory, which have gone to decay. The brooches, with a sword, spearhead, part of the iron boss of a shield, a bronze buckle, with long pin, and a bone comb, are now in the collection of the late Mr. Bateman, at Lomerdale House, Derbyshire. They are noticed in the catalogue of his museum,

at pp. 169 and 170, where engravings of the brooches, the buckle, and bone comb are given; and in Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. II, 305, where some of the engravings are repeated.

† This is engraved in the Catalogue of Antiquities, exhibited in the Museum of the Archaeological Institute, at Edinburgh, p. 26; and also in Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. II, 265, from which work the above representation has been kindly permitted to be used by the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

horses' heads, when the brooch is viewed endways, but seen from above the upper part of the neck of the horse is worked into a different head, which has as much the appearance of an ox's as of a horse's head. Both the upper and under plate have been gilded, and the upper one, besides the metal, has had six bosses of ivory or paste, which are now entirely decayed.

One* was found, with a skeleton, in the island of Sangay, between Uril and Harris. With it were a brass pin, and a brass needle. There have been nine bosses, all of which have been of some material which has entirely decayed. There seems to have been only one plate, and the brooch bears a very strong resemblance to one preserved without any note of its place of finding, in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; and it is possible that the latter may be the second one of the pair, for no doubt two were found.

A pair of these brooches was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries of London, March 5th, 1863, which were discovered by Commander Edge, R.N., in the island of Barra, Hebrides. He found under a barrow, upon which was placed a large upright stone, a skeleton of an old man, laid at full length, his head to N.N.W. By his side was an iron sword, two feet nine inches long; and upon the body was lying what was supposed to be the remains of a shield, made of thin iron rods and wood. "But the most interesting objects in this interment are two oval brooches, or ornaments in bronze, having on them an intricate pattern, composed chiefly of small bosses surrounded by human arms, the hands of which are grasping the wrists of the upper part of other arms, thus forming a very curious interlaced pattern of considerable beauty ... They have also evidently been lined with cloth, as in one of them are the remains of such lining in a very good state of preservation." There were also found, with the body, two bronze tongues of buckles, a whetstone much used, a box-wood comb, and a large clam or scallop shell.†

* Engraved *Vetusta Monumenta*, pl. xx.

† *Proc. Soc. of Ant.*, 2 ser., vol. II, 229.

Two, found in the island of Islay, were presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, by Colin Campbell, Esq., of Ballinelly, Islay, in 1788. They are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by 3 inches wide, but have not been cast in the same mould. They have upon them a very similar ornament to that on the Santon brooch, with bosses both of metal, and of some material which has decayed. They have along the edge a pattern which is not found upon any of the other specimens; and which consists of a line of diamond-shaped figures, with dots between them. There is no trace of gilding; but the usual cloth impression is seen on the concave back.

Near Claughton Hall, Garstang Lancashire, were found, in 1822, in a barrow which contained an urn filled with burnt bones, two oval brooches, joined together, and enclosing a small ornamental fibula, two beads, one of blue, the other of red coloured paste, and a molar tooth. They had been placed in a wooden case, of the same shape as the brooches, and apparently lined with cloth. This small case was again placed in a larger wooden box, together with an iron axe and hammer, an iron spear head, an iron sword, and a stone axe or maul head.* The account of the discovery is not clear; and the way in which the several articles are said to have been found does not seem a very probable one. The barrow was, without doubt, a British one, made use of in long subsequent times, by a Norseman, and to the original burial or burials, the urn, with calcined bones and the stone axe-hammer, are to be referred.

The only other occurrence of these brooches in Great Britain that I am acquainted with, was one or two feet below the surface of the Roman road, from Catterick to Piercebridge, now called Leeming Lane, and not far from Bedale. A skeleton was found there which was said to have had its head transfixed with a long rude square spear head. Two brooches were at the shoulders; one, now in the museum

* *Journ. of British Arch. Assoc.*, vol. vi, p. 74, where the brooches and other articles are engraved.

of the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, is engraved in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. v, p. 220; the second is now in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. They have silver thread and the usual bosses, four of which have been of bone or paste, but are now entirely decayed. There is no appearance of cloth impression on the back of that in the Edinburgh Museum, nor any trace of gilding.

In the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. xi, p. 58, it is recorded that Mr. Franks exhibited one of two found in the Phoenix Park, near Dublin; the other was bought by Herr Worsaae, and taken to Copenhagen. That exhibited is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and has upon it the usual kind of ornament.

W. GREENWELL.

ENTOMOLOGY IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

IN inviting the attention of the Society to a paper on "Entomology in the county of Suffolk," I must crave a certain amount of indulgence for the extremely fragmentary and egotistical nature of what I have to say. To work a county successfully would require a number of zealous students acting and communicating together, whereas I have been almost alone in my work, and have of necessity only been able to pursue it *operis subsecivis*, by fits and starts. Still I have been able to accomplish so much, that this great encouragement may well be held out to all inclined to take up this branch of science, viz., that there is in all probability no county in England, not even excepting Hampshire, the district of the New Forest itself, which

offers so rich a prospect both of rarities and new discoveries, as the county of Suffolk. Fens and woods have been thoroughly ransacked, but the great sandy district, of which Mildenhall may be taken as the centre, and which runs into Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, is all but virgin ground to the Entomologist.

Let me give a few instances. The exquisite little moth, *Agrophila Sulphuralis*, the "Spotted Sulphur," was long called the "Brandon moth," and was supposed almost peculiar to the neighbourhood of that place. Last year, and the year before, I cannot have taken fewer than *one hundred and fifty* specimens of this rarity, although I am sorry to say, none of the eggs that I obtained produced caterpillars.

Again, not many years ago, a single specimen of the "Red wave," *Acidalia rubricata*, was exhibited as a wonder at a meeting of the Entomological Society in London. One evening last August, in a field which I had long marked as likely to produce this moth, I found myself suddenly surrounded by tiny beams of pink and purple light, and in about an hour had nine and twenty beautiful specimens in my boxes, and five in my net. Altogether, last year and the year before, I cannot have taken less than a couple of hundred specimens of this rarity, and many cabinets have been supplied from my captures. I have now a few caterpillars, reared from the egg, hibernating. They were fed first on the "Strawberry clover," *Trifolium fragiferum*, but afterwards took to *Polygonum aviculare*, "Common Knot-grass," with great avidity. The beauty of the "Red wave" cannot be understood or even imagined from cabinet specimens, the best of which, in comparison with a fresh or living specimen, are little better than a raisin in comparison with a fresh and untouched grape. This moth has also been found in abundance at Croxton, near Thetford, in Norfolk.

Spilodes Sticticalis, the "Diamond spot," which the works usually consulted by entomologists state to be only taken singly and occasionally, is found swarming in many parts of the dry district, the peculiar productions of which I am

noticing. *Lithostege nivearia*, or *grisearia*, the "Snowy moth," which has not been many years in the British list, is peculiar to this sandy district, and was first observed at Thetford. Its food plant is the *Sisymbrium sophia*, "Flix-weed," which is there in many places one of the commonest corn-weeds, though in most parts of the country it is far from abundant. An extremely pretty cocoon is spun by the ichneumon that infests the caterpillar of this moth.

But the grand discovery, which I have been so fortunate as to make in this district, is the beautiful *Dianthæcia irregularis*, or *echii*, which, however, has nothing whatever to do with the *Echium vulgare*, or "Viper's bugloss," beyond, in all probability, paying an occasional visit to its flowers. One specimen of this moth, a female, I found asleep on a plant, either of *Echium vulgare*, or *Centaurea scabiosa*, I do not exactly remember which, in the beginning of July, 1868. Another, also a female, I beat from the side of a footpath in the same neighbourhood, at the end of June last year. The question is, upon what plant does the caterpillar of this fine moth feed? It is common near Vienna, where its food plant is *Gypsophila paniculata*, which is not found in this country. All its congeners feed upon the seed or seeds and flowers of *Caryophyllaceæ*, among which the plant last mentioned is also reckoned; and upon the seed and flowers of this its caterpillar feeds on the continent. I thought, at first, that the rare *Silene conica*, 'Striated Silene,' might be its food plant, but searched it day and night, at the proper season, without result. I then turned my attention to *Silene Otites*, 'Spanish catch-fly,' which is peculiar to the district in question, and, ere long, had a goodly assemblage of caterpillars, which appeared to be certainly those of a *Dianthæcia*, but not to correspond exactly with those of any other member of the genus. Thus I have strong reasons for believing *Silene Otites* to be the food plant of this rare and beautiful moth, the only two indigenous specimens of which, at present known, are in my cabinet. Still, complete certainty, in this respect, cannot be attained until midsummer, when the moths ought to appear from the

chrysalids. Numerous, however, as were the caterpillars which I captured upon *Silene Otites*, nearly half of them were unprofitable, owing to the attacks of a small ichneumon, which appears to assail them in an early stage of their growth. [Since the above was in the printer's hands, my conjecture has been converted into certainty by a catalogue of insects made at Halle, in Germany, by Herr A. Stange, which gives *Silene Otites* as the food plant of this moth in that neighbourhood.]

Tuddenham Fen regularly produces *Hyria auroraria*, the 'Purple and Gold'; *Hydrelia Unca*, the 'Silver Hook'; *Melitæa Artemis*, the 'Greasy Fritillary'; and the caterpillars of *Acronycta Leporina*, the 'Miller'; and *Notodonta Dromedarius*, the 'Iron Prominent,' upon dwarf birch trees.

Icklingham and Aldeburgh have, of late years, been especially fruitful in the scarce 'Queen of Spain Fritillary,' *Argynnis Lathonia*, and Lavenham has long been a noted locality for the same beautiful butterfly. I possess a mutilated specimen which I captured near Aldeburgh myself. Aldeburgh has also yielded the scarce *Mamestra abjecta*, the 'Dusky Nutmeg'; and, in considerable quantity, the beautiful *Cymatophora ocularis*, 'the Figure of 80 moth.' *Hadena Suasa*, the 'Dog's tooth,'—which used to be considered a great rarity—abounds there; but its great glory is the magnificent *Catocala Fraxini*, the 'Clifden Nonpareil,' which was taken by my friend, Mr. N. F. Hele, at sugar, in 1868.

As regards the immediate neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's a good deal may be said. Shaker's Lane produces in great abundance *Anticlea Berberata*, the 'Barberry Carpet'; and *Scotosia certata*, the 'Scarce Tissue,' the former of which used to be found near Cambridge, but disappeared when the Barberry hedge, which it frequented, was stubbed up. The fact is, that the Barberry, *Berberis vulgata*, is infested by a reddish fungus, which bears a considerable resemblance to that which produces rust in wheat. Thus farmers have ignorantly supposed the barberry to have infected their corn; and the destruction of the unfortunate barberries, and with them of their inhabitants, has been the result.

Spring Lane produces the 'Small Waved Umbre,' *Phibalapteryx vitalbata*, and the hedge of 'Traveller's joy' *Clematis vitalba*, in Hospital Road, both that and the exquisite green moth, *Iodis Vernaria*, the 'Small Emerald.' The oak trunks in Ickworth Park are haunted in February and March by the 'Small Brindled Beauty,' *Nyssia hispidaria*. There are a few trees, ashes, oaks, and poplars, close to the Tollgate Inn, on the Fornham Road, and here Mr. Whelan obtained, at sugar, a considerable series of *Cirrhædia Xerampelina*, the 'Centrebar Sallow,' the caterpillar of which feeds upon the ash.

The Railway bank, close to Bury, is an excellent locality, and has produced me a fine series of *Eremobia Ochroleuca*, the 'Dusky Sallow,' which I have invariably found on the flowers of *Centaurea Scabiosa*, and never on those of *Centaurea Nigra*. It has also given me a specimen of *Mecyna Polygonalis*, a species only lately introduced into the British list. Wherever there are railway embankments, the Entomologist may expect a harvest, and it is to them that he must look, now that high farming is cutting down hedges to the smallest possible proportions.

West Stow Wood has produced *Brephe Parthenias*, the 'Orange Underwing,' and *Trachea Piniperda*, the 'Pine Beauty,' as well as caterpillars of *Cymatophora Ridens*, the 'Frosted Green'; of *Psilura Monacha*, the 'Black Arches'; of *Notodonta Dictæoides*, the 'Small Swallow Prominent'; and, in considerable abundance, of the beautiful *Halias Quercana*, the 'Scarce Silver Lines.'

In Monk's Park Wood I have obtained *Acidalia inornata*, the 'Plain Wave'; and an abundant supply of the larvæ of the 'Broad bordered Humming Bird,' *Macroglossa fuciformis*, which feed on the common woodbine or honey suckle, and are easily found on the underside of the leaves in July and the beginning of August. At the same time the caterpillar of the 'Narrow bordered Humming Bird,' *M. Bombyliformis*, may be found, in some seasons abundantly, in a similar situation, on the *Scabiosa Succisa*, 'Blue' or 'Devil's Bit Scabious,' on Tuddenham Common, where I once took

nineteen caterpillars, of which only one, through neglect during my absence abroad, produced a perfect insect.

Among the smaller moths, the sandy district above mentioned has produced *Ononia ahenella*, *Catoptria Expallidana*, and *Citrana*; and *Argyrolepia Schreibersiana*, which I beat out of a small elm near water, at Icklingham. Norton Wood gave me *Hypolepia Scquella*, the 'Small Marvel-du-jour'; and West Stow Wood *Heusimane Fimbriana*.

Not having an unlimited amount of leisure at my disposal, I cannot chronicle any great number of captures in orders other than the *Lepidoptera*. Still there are a few things that may be worth mentioning. Among the Hymenoptera, *Sirex Gigas* and *Sirex Juvenecus* are both taken in and near Bury. Among the Coleoptera, Icklingham has given me the beautiful Longhorn, *Callidium Violaceum*, and the foot of an elm tree, near Rushbrook Canal, the pretty *Eponus Nigricornis*. Tuddenham and Culford Heath have produced specimens of the 'Blister Beetle,' *Lytta vesicatoria*.

I do not think that any body, who once takes up the pursuit of Entomology, will readily lay it aside; and if a few in different parts of a county are willing to work together and compare the results of their efforts, catalogues of considerable scientific value and completeness may be formed, new species may be discovered, and the habits and peculiarities of scarce ones ascertained, while each and every individual will have a never-failing source of interest in his walks, which he will find of the highest value in the intervals of more serious employment.

A. H. WRATTISLAW.

School Hall, Bury St. Edmund's, Feb. 16, 1870.

WOODBIDGE PRIORY SEAL.

THE site of this Priory was near the present parochial church. It was founded towards the close of the twelfth century for a prior, and five or six canons of the order of St. Augustine. By some writers the name of the founder is given as Sir Hugh Rous or Rufus. By Weever as founded by Sir Hugh Rous. By Leland as founded by Ernaldus filius Ernaldi Secundi, grandson of Ernaldus Ruffus or Rous. However, Alice Rous, and Ernaldus are stated as being buried in the church attached to the Priory in the year 1202; and Sir Richard de Brews and Alice his wife in 1266, for whom the canons were daily to pray in the church, which was dedicated to the honour of the ever blessed Virgin Mary. Ambrose was at this time prior, and we have a list of seventeen priors, until Henry Bassingbourne, who subscribed, with five canons, to the king's supremacy, in the year 1534. The value of the temporalities was 4*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*, and the spiritualities 8*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

The Augustine order of canons, introduced into England in the reign of Henry the First, about the year 1105, were a sort of medium between the monks and secular clergy. They were less strict, but tied down by their rule to study and devotion. The monks of this order wore a long black cassock, white rochet, black cloak and hood, and beard with cap on the head. Hence they were sometimes called black canons. They do not seem to have wished to lead contemplative lives in the retirement of woods and solitudes, but were frequently found in towns, and they did not object to attend on parochial duties.

The Seal of which we here give an illustration reads:—“*Sigilla' rre capti h:re marie de Wodebregg*” intended for “*Sigillum commune capituli beatæ Marie de Wode-*

bregg." The subject is the annunciation to the Virgin by the angel Gabriel. On the scroll held by the angel are the words *ave maria*.

Dugdale (*Monasticon*, vol. 6, page 601, edit. 1846), notices another Seal of this Priory, from a Chartulary (Cotton MSS., British Museum, xxi, 44), dated 36 Henry VI. This Seal reads:—"s. COM'VNE. CAPITULI. ECCE. DE. WODEBREG;" and represents the blessed Virgin, crowned, seated; in her right hand a lily, and on her left, the Divine Infant in her lap.

Devices on seals are susceptible of great variety in their designs, and serve in some degree to attest the condition of the art at the period when they were executed, and the large number of figures represented, and sometimes worked up into the small space they occupy, exhibit exquisite beauty of execution and workmanship.

PRIORS OF WOODBRIDGE.

Ambrose, in the year	1267.	Thomas de Troston,	1372.
Thomas, „	1286.	William de Melton,	1394.
Henry de Eccles,	1305.	Thomas Parham, „	1432.
John de Athelington,	1326.	Nicholas Foster, „	1447.
John Brundish, „	1342.	John Haugh (or Hadley),	1493.
William Bast, „	1345.	Augustine Rivers, „	1507.
John Hadley, „	1349.	Richard Bool, „	1509.
William Halton,		Thomas Cook, „	1515.
Henry Brom, „	1371.	Henry Bassingbourne,	1530.

C. GOLDING.



SEAL OF WOODBRIDGE PRIORY.

From Yarmouth

RIVER BLYTH

Skirts

The Abbey Piece

a . r . p
5 . 1 . 30

Abbey

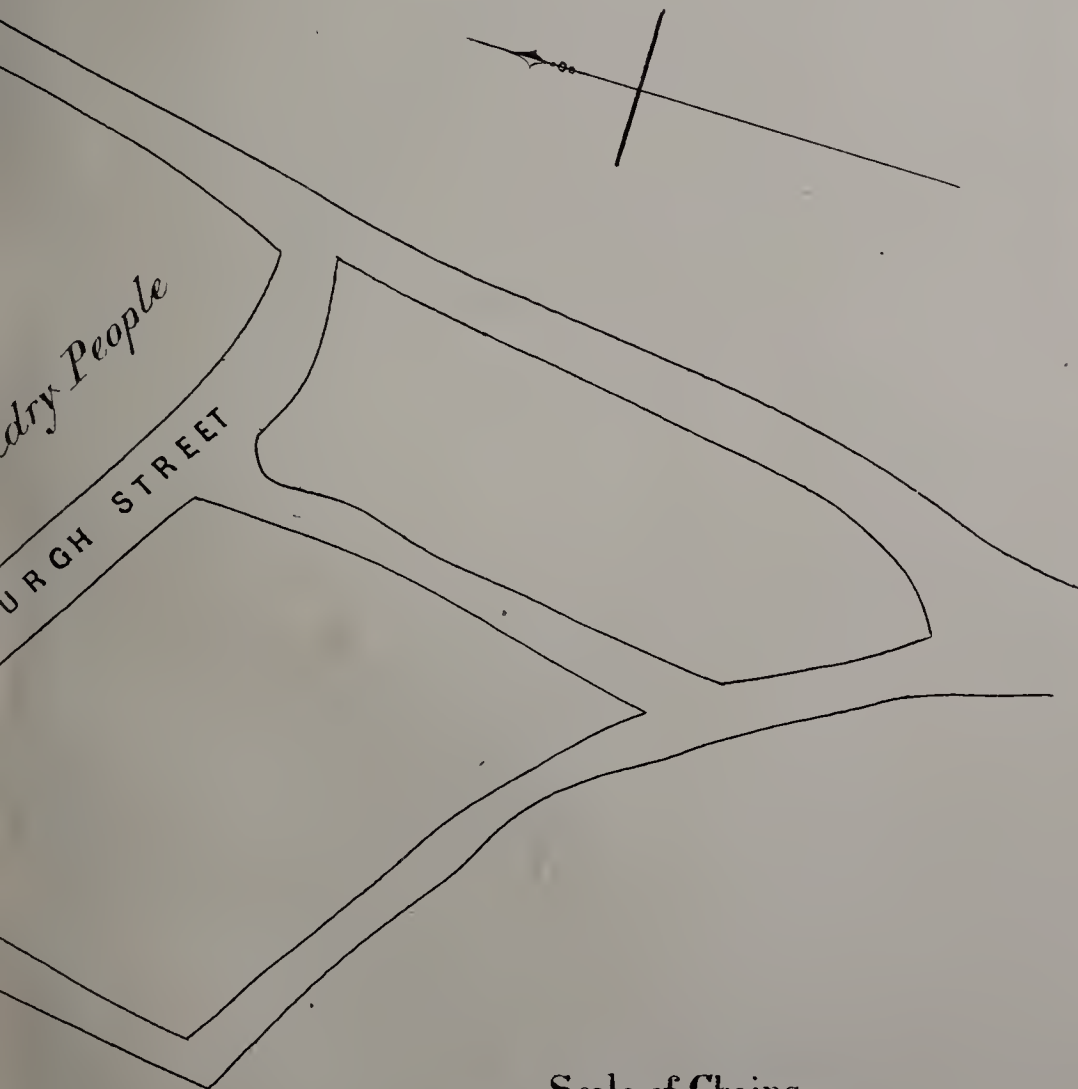
a . r . p
0 . 2 . 32

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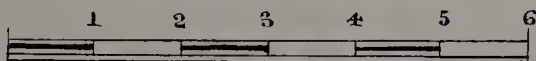


BLYTHBURGH.

*No date to Map, perhaps
in 1810.*

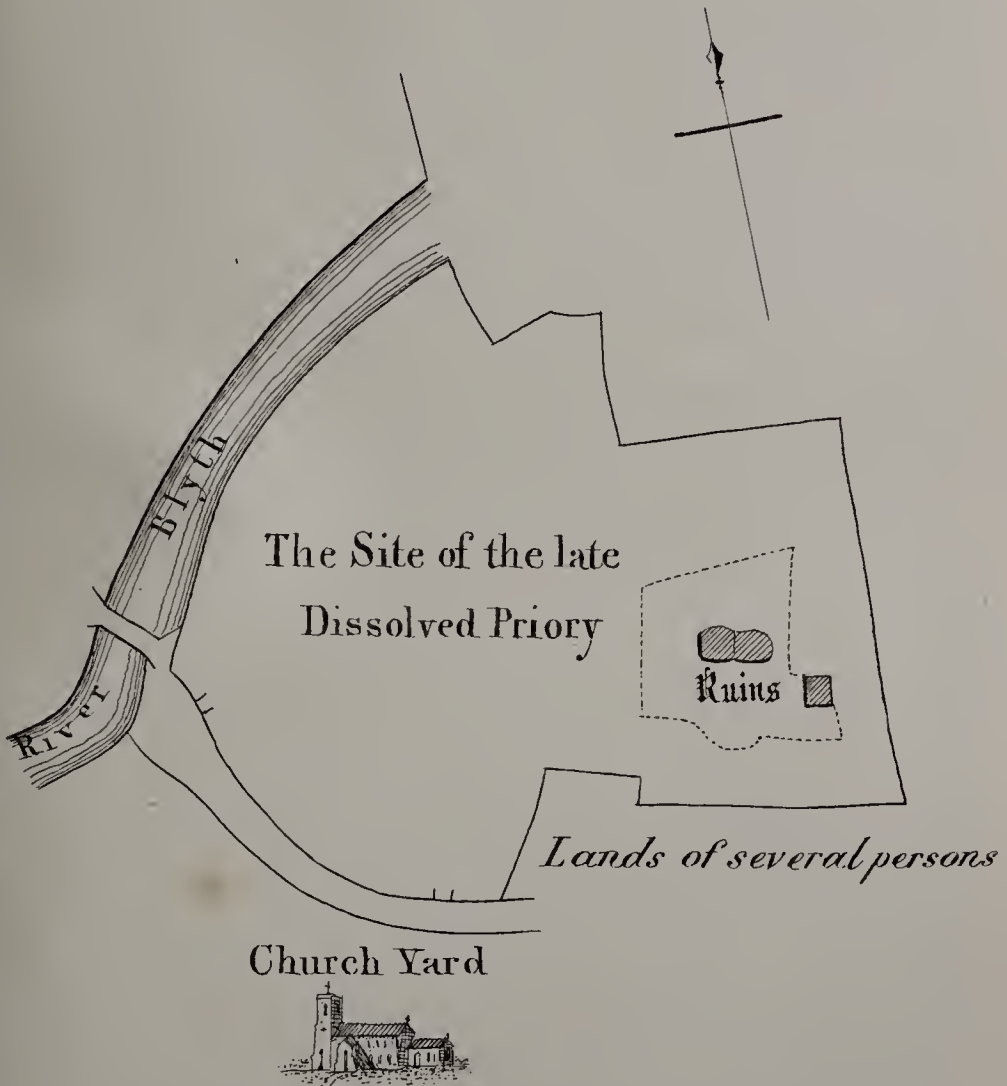


Scale of Chains.



Cleer S. Alger Litho Diss.

Blythburgh.



From a Map made in 1770.

Cleer S. Alger, Litho Diss.

BLYTHBURGH.

I. THE village in which we are this day assembled, though presenting on the surface slender traces of its ancient importance, will be found to possess in its history and architectural remains matter of more than usual interest. I shall endeavour to sketch a few scenes from that small portion of the great Human Drama which has been acted in this place, and to point out as far as possible the existing remains of past days which are connected with these scenes.

I must pass over pre-Adamite Blythburgh as a subject beyond my powers, and Blythburgh under Queen Boadicea as having left no trace of its history.

II. The Romans, however, as is not unusual, afford us a starting point in the annals of the place. That they had a small camp here is shown by the urns and other remains dug up in 1678. Indeed, without this direct evidence, there would be a very strong presumption in favour of the existence of such a camp.

Three old ways at least cross at this point—the trackless course of the Blythe—a road nearly in a straight line from Aldeburgh to Beccles, crossing the little Minsmere near a place called East Bridge *Street*, and a road from one square burgh* to another—from Dunwich to Bungay—passing Bulcamp *Street*, as it is called in Camden's map, and a farm known as *Stone Street* Farm, between Halesworth and Bungay. These "Street" names are highly suggestive, and *Stone Street* is a name well known in other counties as marking the position of a Roman road. We may picture to ourselves, then, a small band of Stablesian horse—part of the force under that respectable man, as he is called, the Count of the Saxon Shore—stationed here, perhaps in a

* Gibson on Camden.

slightly-entrenched camp, engaged in beating back with all their might the sanguinary pirates who swarmed up the creeks and estuaries of this coast. We may, without verging on improbabilities, imagine a light Liburnian galley in the broad off Walberswick, and horsemen riding hard with orders for the great camp on the Yare, or clattering over *Stone Street*, through Bungay, for the ancient market town of the Iceni, Venta Icenorum, now Caistor near Norwich. Blythburgh, too, must have known exciting times when two Roman officers—Carausius and Allectus—successively defied the home authorities, raising an ineffectual protest against that excessive centralization which seems to attach to Rome in all periods of her history. But the Roman at Blythburgh as elsewhere dies out in smoke.

III. The pirate hordes from the north and east gain the land and hold it. Very few years elapse, however, before their ancient faith begins to fade away in the light of Christianity. The third king of the East Angles, Redwald, whatever his own views may have been, certainly permitted the preaching of Christ in his kingdom. But under his successor, Erpenwald, the old creed again lifted its head, and when S. Sigbert came to the throne in 636 he found the truth nearly dying out, and at once invited to Suffolk the great Apostle of the East Angles, Felix, the Burgundian, whose name yet survives in a window in the north aisle of this church. In the course of the following twenty years the ferocious Penda, king of the Mercians, who, as William of Malmsbury says, "hated peace worse than death," was engaged in constant wars with his neighbours on every side. What brought him to Blythburgh is not clear. Possibly there was the usual "religious difficulty," for he claimed to be eleventh in descent from Woden, and Anna, then (655 or 656) king of the East Angles, was a Christian. There is a wide divergence in the various accounts of the war between Penda and Anna; but that which is most commonly received represents the latter as falling with his son Firminus at "Blithborow." The body of Firminus is said to have been removed to Bury S.

Edmund's, but that of Anna, according to local tradition, is in this church. Kirby, c. 1733, visiting this place, was shown King Anna's tomb, concerning which he doubted; "For," says he, "the present church is certainly a modern building." The tradition is certainly rather to be questioned than rejected; for there may have been a church here in Anna's time as there was at the Conquest, and Anna's bones may have been removed from the one building to the other. The battle, according to local tradition, was fought at Bulcamp; but that certain bodies were buried here is rendered probable by discoveries, especially in 1758 and 1851, of a great number of bones lying near the site of the Priory. One circumstance of the burial, discovered in 1851, seem to indicate the fierce Pagan spirit of old Penda, who had then reached the age of three score and ten. There were several skeletons lying side by side, the feet of one eastward and the other westward. This may have been in mockery of the usual manner of Christian burial.

A Penda might cast down Christianity, but he could not destroy it. The year after the battle of Blythburgh he fell near Leeds, fighting against Oswy, King of Northumbria, and East Anglia witnessed the revival of the truth under the Bishops of Dunwich, successors to Felix.

IV. And now, passing by some centuries, we come to the foundation of the Priory, whereof so little remains to meet the eye of the archæological excursionist. Whoever attributes the foundation to Henry I. and Richard Beauveys, Bishop of London; but the patronage was not vested in the Crown, and the biographers of Beauveys are silent on the subject. The conjecture of Davy is more probable, that the Abbot and Convent of S. Osyth in Essex built the house, having had the church granted to them by the King; for Leland says, "Abbas S. Osithæ fundator 1^{mus} Smodemus," and the sole patronage did not vest in the Prior of S. Osyth, who only nominated to this Priory, his nominee being presented by the Lord of the Manor. The date of the foundation is about 1130, and the building

itself is of about the same date, as is made clear by the Norman character of the remains in Mr. Trueman's garden and elsewhere ; yet the sketch made by Mr. P. Sandby in 1772, for *Grose's Antiquities*, would lead to the conjecture of a somewhat later date, from the presence of the segmental pointed arch (ogive tronquée) in the sketch. The monks who were settled here were of the rule of S. Augustine—"black canons." You will find in some books that they were Præmonstratensians, in which case they would have been "white canons." The latter adopted the rule of the former with some severe additions, amongst which was a vegetable diet.

I regret that I am unable to add much to Suckling's notices of the history of the Priory. Sir Richard Gipps, in his *Suffolk Collections*, speaks of a register of the Priory in Gresham College Library. I trust it may yet be found out and examined. I have enquired for it in vain at Gresham College.

The buildings of the Priory seem to have extended nearly to the Church. There are remains of ancient walls in the foundations of a cottage nearly opposite the east window, and in Mrs. Hunt's cottage ; and in the field known as the "Abbey Piece." The accompanying plans, made respectively in 1770 and about 1810, may suggest some hints to those who are bold enough to re-construct the whole from the part. I am indebted for them to Mr. S. Wilton Rix, of Beccles.

The original Charter, as granted to the Priory by Richard I., is given imperfectly in Suckling. It is rehearsed at length in a Charter of Confirmation, granted by Henry VI., which I here insert :—

(PRIORY OF BLIBURGH.*)

D' con- } R' Om'ibs ad quos &c' , salt'm. Inspexim^s cartam Dñi †
firmacõe } Edwardi quondam Regis Angl' p'genitoris nr'i fe'am in hec
v'ba. Edwardus Dei gr'a Rex Angl' Dñs Hib'n et Dux Aquit' Archiep'is
Ep'is Abb'ibs Prioribs Comitibs Baronibs Justic' Vicecomitibs Prepositis
Ministris et om'ibs Balliuis et fidelibs suis , salt'm. Inspexim^s cartam

* Patent Roll, 21 Hen. VI., pt. 2, m. 27.

† Edward II.

quam celebris memorie Dñs Ric'us quondam Rex Angl' p'gentor nr' fecit Deo et eccl'ie S'ce Marie de Bliburgh et Canonicis ibidem Deo s'uiuentibz in hec v'ba. Ric'us Dei gr'a Rex Angl' Dux Normanñ [et] Aquit' Comes Andeg' Archiep'is Ep'is Abb'ibz Comitibz Baronibz Justic' Vicecomitibz Ministribz et om'ibz Balliuis et fidelibz suis tocius Angl' Francis et Anglis p'sentibz et futuris, salt'm. Sciatis nos p' aie nr'e concessisse et p'senti carta nr'a confirmasse in p'petuā elemosinam Deo et eccl'ie Sc'e Marie de Bliburh et Canonicis ibidem Deo s'uiuentibz et s'uituris om'es t'ras quas h'uerunt in Donewyco tempore Regis Henr' pr'is nr'i scil't ex dono Brut'ch et Augustini 'fil' eius et Godwini Oxefot et Botilde fil' eius et Huntelman et Rog'i fil' eius et Malet et Steph'i fil' eius et Rob'ti fr'is eiusdem Malet et Arnaldi P'sbit'i et Safuli fil' Huthredi et Vlf le Riche et Walt'i Leadeneperi et Vlf Canun et Ric'i Diaconi et Seild' et Snoting' le Riche et Alwini Bunt et Rand'i Kake et Adwini Kenewald' et Gode-seald' et Dice et le Waist'e et Henr' * fil' T'ri et Leuene Tod et Godenerd et Walt'i Besant et Bernardi qui h'uit sororem Malet et Thredrodi et Ric'i fil' Brichune et Brithmari fil' Goche et vx'is Walt'i fil' Malg'i et t'ram quam tenuit Gerardus de la Mare et quietas ab om'i t'reno s'uicio et seculari exaccōe p' duodecim denarios singulis annis reddendos ad festum Sc'i Mich'is sicut reddi solebant ante extensionem fc'am in Donewyco. Et p'hibem' ne aliquis sup' hoc p'dcis Canonicis molestiam faciat vel g'uamen vel p' p'dcis t'ris quicq'm ab eis plus exigit. Concedim' eciam et confirmam' p'fatis Canonicis redditus suos quos nunc h'ent et quos impost'um rōnabilit' adquirere pot'int et om'es t'ras quas h'ent ex dono Witt'i del Chednei in Bliburh t'ram scil't que vocat' Kyngescroft' et mesuagiū Blaestani et † Brueram del Hussei quam Burthardus de Wenhaestun tenuit et viginti acras in Westfeld' et totam decimā piscacōis in Walberdeswyke. Et om'ia que h'ent in Brigge ex feudo Will'i de Monay et heredum suor' siue ex dono siue ex emp'cōe tam in t'ris et herbariis q'm in p'tis et pasturis. Et ex dono Reginaldi cl'ici brueram que iacet iuxta nemus de Walberdeswike. Et ex dono Rob'ti fil' Regiñ duas solidatas redditus in Eleth' quas Hermerus Russell' tenuit. Et ex dono Mainardi p'sbit'i quatuor solidatas t're in Barneby. Et ex dono Holdeburt de Bandemunt' duas solidatas in Mutford. Et ex dono Will'i Lagunce quandam t'ram in G'nemue quam tenuit Anandus Simekin ‡ in illa parte que est in Luderlingland'. Et ex dono Wimari Capellani quandam t'ram in Becles iuxta aquam. Et ex dono Rob'ti le Boteiller et Rob'ti de Curtoun et ex feudo Rog'i del Chednei t'ras quas h'ent in Coue et in Norhales. Et ex feudo Will'i de § Falesham t'ram quam ip'i emerunt de Hermesent vx'e Will'i Kempe. Et ex feudo Will'i fil' Walt'i t'ram de Westhale cum bosco et aliam t'ram eiusdem W. in Holetune. Et ex dono Rog'i de Coleuile duas solidatas redditus in || Brōtune. Et omes t'ras et redditus quos h'ent ex feudo Osb'ti fil' Will'i et ex feudo Gaufridi de Marti siue heredum suor'. Om'es istas p'dc'as t'ras et redditus concedim' nos et confirmam' Deo et eccl'ie Sc'e

* Fil Terræ. (?)

§ Foulsham.

† Heath.

‡ Now Southtown.

|| Brampton.

Marie de Bliburh et Canonicis ibidem Deo s'uiuentibz et s'uituris quatenus ip'i eas teneant et h'eant bene et in pace lib'e et quiete integre et honorifice sicut carte donator' suor' testant'. Et sint sepedc'i Canonici et om'ia m'cata sua lib'a et quieta ab om'i thelonio quod ad nos p'tinet in om'i foro et in om'ibz nundinis et in om'i t'nsitu pontiū calcear' viar' et maris p' totum regnū nr'm et p' om'es t'ras nr'as. Sint ip'i et om'es hoīes sui lib'i et quieti de sectis et sūmonicoībz Comitatus et Hundr'or' et pl'itis et querelis et de pecunia danda p' forisfc'ura de murdro de gledis et de Denegeldis et Hornegeldis de scutagiis de assisis vet'ibz et nouis de auxiliis vicecom' et p'positor' hundr' et Balliuor' suor' et de or' misericordia de misericordia Comitatus de custodiis et op'ibz Castellor' et clausuris et de om'i carregio et carruagio et summagio et nauigio et lestagio et stallagio et domuū regalium edificacōe et om'imoda op'acōe. Et p'hibem' ne de aliquo teñ suor' ponant' in pl'itum nisi coram nob' vel coram Capitali Justicia nr'a aut p' sp'ale mandatum nr'm. Quare volum' et firmit' p'cipim' qd' p'dc'i Canonici de Bliburh tam dc'as t'ras et concessionones et lib'tates tam eccl'iasticas q'm laicas que eis in p'senti collate sunt vel impost'um p' Dei gr'am siue ex dono siue ex empcōe iuste conferent' h'eant et teneant bene et in pace lib'e et quiete integre et honorifice in bosco in plano in viis in semitis in pascuis in pratis in campis in siluis in mariscis in herbariis in brueris in molendinis in stagnis in viuariis in piscariis in cōmunis in m'cato in feria in thelonio in furis app'hensione et sanguinis effucōe infra Burgū et ext' cum soca et saca et tol et team et infangenethef et ordel et oreste infra tempus et ext' in om'ibz temporibz et in om'ibz locis et in om'ibz rebs lib'as et quietas de om'i Miskenninge de Gridbrethe fridsoena ferdwite fit'hwhite leierwite hamsoca franco plegio de auerpeni de Wardpeni de hundredpeni de Thidenpeni nisi in introitu de Blodwita et de om'i seculari s'uicio et op'e s'uili et exaccōe et om'ibz occōnibz aliis et consuetudinibz secularibz excepta sola iusticia mortis et membror'. Et p'hibem' ne quis hanc nr'i concessionis et confirmacōis paginam in minimo aut in magno infringat sup' forisfc'uram decem librar'. Hiis testibz Rob'to Joello Baldewino Capellano Brand' cl'ico Will'o de Stagno Rad'o de Arderñ Thoma Basset. Dat' p' manū * E. Ep'i Elyeñ Cancellarij nr'i apud Chaa'gnes xxiiij die Januarij anno nr'i decimo. Nos autem donaco'es concessionones et confirmaco'es p'dc'as neenon concessionem donaco'em et confirmaco'em quas Walt'us fil' Simonis de Wenhaw'estun p' cartam suam fecit Deo et eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dc'is de toto illo tenemento quod Dñs Will's de Redham et Dñs Rog's de Wymples Walt'us de Cretynge Will's Fareman Rob'tus Hulfketell' et Ric'us le Do (*sic*) de Don'ewyco tenuerunt de ip'o Walt'o fil' Simonis in Villa de Wenhaw'estuñ et Thuringtune cum homagiis s'uiciis et om'ibz aliis p'tin' ad ip'm Walt'um fil' Simonis et heredes suos spectantibz. Concessionem eciam quam idem Walt'us fil' Simonis p' eandem cartam suā fecit canonicis p'dc'is de redditu trium denarior' annuatim quos Reginaldus de Monte sibi reddidit annuatim p' quadam pecia t're quam tenuit de eo in villa de Wenhawestune Donaco'em eciam

* Eustachii.

concessionem et confirmaco'em quas Rog'us de Chednei p' cartam suā fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dc'is de t'ra illa quam Basilia vidua tenuit de ip'o in Ders'ham, Concessionem eciam et confirmaco'em quas Will's de Criketot p' cartam suam fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dc'is de octo acris t're in Westletun et vna sūma frumenti scd'm mensuram que h'et' in villa Sc'i Eadmundi. Donaco'em eciam et concessionē quas Galt'us p' cartam suam fecit Deo et eccl'ie p'dc'e ad opus Canonicor' p'dc'or' de sex acris in Dere'sham. Concessionem eciam et confirmaco'em quas Dn's Nich'us de Falsham Miles p' cartam suam fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dc'is de sex acris t're cum p'tin' in Dersham. Donaco'em eciam et concessionē quas Hugo de Cressy p' cartam suam fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dc'is de vna marcata redditus in Walb'tewic. Donaco'em eciam concessionem et confirmaco'em quas Thomas de Hopetune p' cartam suā fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dc'is de tota t'ra quam Domelin tenuit de ip'o Thoma in Jokesford' et de s'uiciis eiusdem t're scil't de decem denariis et duabs gallinis et quadam op'aco'e vnus diei ad cibum eiusdem Domelin cum om'ibz aliis p'tinenciis suis necnon quietam clamanciā quam idem Thomas p' eandem cartem suam fecit Canonicis p'dc'is de ea'dem Domelin et om'ibz heredibz suis ab homagio p'dc'i Thome de Hopitune et oīm heredum suor' cum om'ibz catallis suis * impp'm. Concessionem eciam et confirmacōem quas Rog'us f'it Thome de Hopetuñ p' cartam suam fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dc'is de om'ibz donacōibz et concessionibz quas p'dc'us Thomas pater suus fecit eisdem Canonicis de tota t'ra quam Alanus fil' Rog'i de Joke'ford' tenuit de ip'o Thoma pr'e suo scili't de quatuor acris de t'ra arabili et dimid' acra de prato et dimid' acra de Marisco cum mesuagio et de ip'o Alano et Mab'ilia' c'um' toto sequela sua quietis ab homagio p'dc'i Rog'i vel heredum suor sine om'i retenemento sibi vel heredibz suis. Concessionē eciam et confirmacōem quas idem Rog'us p' eandem cartam suam fecit Canonicis p'dc'is de tota t'ra quam Domelin tenuit de pr'e suo in Jokeford' et homagio ip'ius Domelin cum om'i sequela sua absq' om'i retenemento sibi vel heredibz suis. Donaco'em eciam concessionem et confirmacōem quas Hubt'us de Baauent p' cartā suam fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dc'is de vna acra t're in villa de † Estune. Concessionem eciam et confirmacōem quas Michael de Baunent p' cartam suam fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dc'is de vna acra t're in eadem villa. Concessionem eciam donacōem et confirmacōem quas Galfr'us Cap' de Bulcamp' p' cartam suam fecit canonicis p'dc'is de mesuagio et toto tenemento quod Thomas le Hopp'e tenuit de ip'o in Bulcamp' cum homagio et om'i iure quod h'uit vel h'ere debuit in p'dc'o tenemento. Remissionem eciam quam idem Galf'rus p' eandem cartam suam fecit Canonicis p'dc'is de duobz denariis quos iidem Canonici solebant sibi annuatim reddere de mesuagio Hub'ti Coci et de illis particulis marisci et p'ti in Bulcamp' quas Aluredus de Bulcamp' tenuit de ip'o Galfr'o et de illa particula marisci quam Petrus Parmentarius tenuit de eodem et de illa particula marisci quam Rog'us Cocus tenuit de eodem et de vna acra t're arabilis iuxta domū Thome le

* In perpetuum.

† Easton Bavents.

Hopp'e quam Petrus Permentarius tenuit de eodem et de duabs acris t're int' domū Benedicti fil' Alani Carpentarii' et Crucem quas idem Benedc'us tenuit de et de vna acra t're in villa de Bulcamp' p'pinqiori fossato Ranulf' de Bulcamp' et de dimid' acra marisci in Siremor et de tota parte quam idem Galfr'us h'uit in marisco qui appellat' Pochesfen scil't a diuisa de Brigge vsq' ad diuisam de Henham et a diuisa de Henham vsq' ad Galchefordeslade. Concessionē eciam et confirmacōem quas Ric'us de Blumuile p' cartam suam fecit Deo et b'e Marie et Canonicis p'dcis de om'ibz t'ris et redditibz quos Galfr'us Cap' et p'decessores sui contulerunt eisdem Canonicis de feodo ip'ius Ric'i in villa de Bulcamp'. Concessionem eciam et confirmacōem quas Will's fil' Walt'i de * Sadenefeld' p' cartam suam fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dcis de vna acra t're arabilis cum p'tiñ que iacet iuxta Cimit'ium eccl'ie de Thuritoñ ex parte occidenti's vna cum aduocaco'e eiusdem eccl'ie de Thuritoñ et de om'ibz t'ris et possessionibz quas h'ent de feodo ip'ius Will' in p'dc'a villa de Thuritoñ. Concessionem eciam et confirmaco'em quas idem Will's p' aliā cartam sua fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dcis de om'ibz t'ris et possessionibz cum om'ibz p'tiñ suis quas h'ent de feodo ip'ius Will'i in villa Thuriton. Concessionem eciam et quietam clamanciā quas Walt'us fil' Will'i de Sadenefeld' p' cartam suam fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dcis de vna acra t're cum p'tiñ in villa de Thuritoñ iacente iuxta eccl'iam eiusdem ville ex parte occidentali vna cum aduocaco'e eccl'ie eiusdem ville. Donaco'em eciam concessionem et confirmaco'em quas Rad'us de Cricketot p' cartam suam fecit Deo eccl'ie ac Canonicis p'dcis de eccl'ia de Blifordia cum om'ibz p'tiñ et obuencōibz suis et de particula silue in eadem villa que vocat' Pilchershegh' cum omibz rebs ad p'dcam eccl'iam p'tinentibz. Concessionem eciam et confirmacōes quas Hub'tus de Criketot p' cartam suam fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dcis de eccl'ia de Bliford' et de om'ibz rebs ad eandem eccl'iam p'tinentibz tam in decimis q'm in lib'is t'ris et aliis obuenco'ibz. Donacoem eciam concessionem et confirmaco'em quas Will's fil' Gileb'ti p' cartam suam fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dcis de quinq' solidis de marcata redditus quem Nich'us nepos suus tenuit de eo in † Rissemere. Concessionem eciam donaco'em et confirmaco'em quas Alicia de Frostendeñ filia Will'i de Londoñ p' cartam suam fecit Deo eccl'ie et Canonicis p'dcis de redditu quatuor solidor' in villa de Frostendeñ ratas h'entes et g'tas cas p' nob' et heredibz nr'is quantu in nob' est dil'cis nob' in Xp'o Alex'o nunc Priori et Canonicis loci p'dc'i ac eor' successoribz concedim' et confirmam' sicut carte p'dc'e r'onabilit' testant'. Hiis testibz Ven'abilibz pr'ibz ‡ J. Elien' et § S. London' Ep'is Hugone le Despenser Dn'o de Glammorgan' Rob'to de Insula Thoma le Blount Senescallo Hospicii nri et aliis. Dat' p' manū nr'am apud Bernewell decimo octauo die Februarii anno regni nr'i decimo nono. Nos autem cartam p'dc'am de huiusmodi donaco'ibz concessionibz confirmaco'ibz franchisesiis lib'tatibz immunitatibz

* Shadingfield.

† Rushmere.

‡ John Hotham, Chancellor of the

Exchequer, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer.

§ Stephen Gravesend.

et priuilegiis minime reuocatis de auisamento et assensu dn'or' sp'ualium et temporalium ac Coitatis regni nr'i Angl' in parlamento n'ro apud Westm' anno regni nr'i primo tento existen' approbam' ratificam' et confirmam' p'ut carta p'dc'a r'onabilit' testat' et p'ut nunc Prior et Canonici loci p'dc'i et eor' p'decessores donaco'ibz concessionibz confirmaco'ibz franchises lib'tatibz immunitatibz et priuilegiis illis et ear' qual't a tempore confecco'is carte p'dc'e semp' hactenus r'onabilit' vsi sunt et gauisi. T' R' apud Westm xxiiij die Maii.

V. Turning for a moment to a specimen of manorial tyranny during the reign of Edward I., we have an instructive *item* in the report of the Jury of the Hundred of Blything in the third year of that monarch. A member of the noble house of De Valence was at this time the lord of the manor, and Hugh de Bussey was his bailiff. It appears from the following *Inquisitio*, as recorded in the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, that a wrongful distress had been levied on one of De Valence's tenants, whether freehold or copyhold is not clear :—

“*Item*—(jurati) dicunt q^d Hug. de Bussey ball's Dn'i Will'i de Valenc. ap^d Bliburg. et alii ignoti venerunt ad domum unius lib'i ho'is vid^t Joh'is de Kyngeshaye. et ab eo injuste ceperunt iiij equos, iij boves, j vaccam et xxx oves et eos infugav^t usq. ad aulam Dn'i Will'i de Valenc. in Bliburg. tunc tempis Dn'i. et eos ibi imprisonaverun't quousque idem Johā' eos redem : de p'dico Hugon. p. l. solid.”

—The terms of the verdict seem to indicate that the cattle had been removed to a *pound covert*, in spite of the rule of the common law concerning distress on cattle ; so that Kyngeshaye had been put under pressure to pay the fifty shillings, which he appears to have recovered by this action. It is remarkable that in this very year the Statute of Westminster I. materially checked the harshness and tyranny of the lords, enacting that in case of a lord not causing beasts illegally withholden within the close of his castle to be delivered to the sheriff or king's bailiff, the king shall cause the said castle to be beaten down without recovery.

VI. The lapse of another century or two brings us to the description of the fine Church in which we are assembled. The earliest bequest we find for this object is that of John Greyse, who left twenty marks in 1442

towards rebuilding the chancel. There are none after 1473; but the workmen had not left the place by the death of Henry VII., if we may judge at all by style, which is decidedly late Perpendicular. The ground plan consists of chancel, nave, aisles with chapels, south porch, west tower.

Before we pass into the Church our attention is arrested by the fine flint-work of the east end. Below the east window are the following letters :—

A N £ B £ C □ M £ F h K R

The east gable is occupied by a figure, now mutilated. The flying buttress over the door now constitutes the only important external feature of the north aisle, which has lost its battlement.

The tower, though it has not suffered so much as other parts of the Church, is hardly worthy of the magnificent nave and aisles, and contrasts rather unfavourably with its neighbours at Southwold and Walberswick.

In the chancel we may observe a blocked-up piscina and a tomb, under a Purbeck marble canopy bearing indents of three figures in brass with scrolls, alleged by Suckling, on the authority of a MS. in possession of the late Rev. Sir Ralph Blois, to have been raised to the memory of Sir John Hopton, the founder of the chantry which occupies the east end of the north aisle. But I would direct your attention primarily to the roof, which, though of a late and depressed character and without a break between chancel and nave, is a fine instance of ornament judiciously applied. Though the eye has to traverse the great unbroken length of 127 feet; yet, through the enrichment of the timber with angels, sacred monograms, bosses, and armorial bearings, there is no sensation of weariness, and before the work of decay and destruction had commenced the effect must have been very striking. The intersections of the three longitudinal ribs of the roof with the nine transverse ribs afforded places for fifty-four shields of arms, and as six more were probably

added by the terminations of the longitudinal ribs in the east wall and tower, there were sixty shields in the nave, not half of which now remain. All the intersections at the ridge-rib are occupied by fine flower-bosses, each supporting two angels bearing the shields. Many of the missing shields are to be found registered in Davy's MSS. in the British Museum. They were first noted by one Mr. Henry Sampson, Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who visited this Church about 16 years after the great Puritan havoc. Among the more remarkable of those remaining we may notice (reckoning from the east end):—

On the 2nd rib } *Craven*—Ar. a fess between 6 crosses
and 6th „ } fitchée gules.

On the 2nd rib—*Swillington's* shield with eleven quarterings, amongst which

Swillington—Ar. a chevr. az.

Rosse—Gu. a griffin rampant ar.

Hopton (?)—Erm. 2 bars sa.

Spencer (?)—Ar. on a bend sa. 3 martlets ar.

Tiptoft—Ar. a saltire ar. gu.

Goswell—Barry of 6 gu. and or. a canton ar.

Wingfield (?)

On the 3rd rib—*Barrington*—Ar. 3 chevrons gu. and label of 3 points.

Bacon of Baconsthorp—Ar. 3 swine passant.

On the 5th rib—*Kerdiston*—Gu. a saltire engrailed ar.

Ufford—Sa. a cross engr. or.

On the 6th rib—*Mekilfield*, or *Milketfield* (of Blythford)—
Ar. on a cross engr. sa. certain changes now indistinct.

Argentine (of Halesworth)—Gu. 3 covered cups or.

On the 8th rib—*Cailly*—Chequée gu. and ar. Over all a fess ermine.

Some of these coats and others are noted by Mr. Sampson as in the windows, and “cut in stone on the outside of the Church in divers places.”

In the aisle roofs the spandril spaces were all occupied with carving at once delicate and bold, in a style worthy of buildings of the period of the best Geometrical Decorated. That the work, however, is of the Perpendicular period is plainly shown by the most western spandril in the north aisle. In the south aisle several corbels remain, in the physiognomy of which the individuality is so strong as to lead us to suppose that they are portraits.

Fragments of painted glass yet remain in the windows. In the Hopton chantry we may observe a bishop with crosier and book, and portions of the names of S. Paul, S. Stephen, and the first and third Bishops of Dunwich—Felix and Boniface.

In Davy's time (c. 1825) the south aisle windows were filled with shields corresponding to those in the roof. Many of these have disappeared, but there yet remain (numbering from the east) in (2) the well-known Trinity shield, and above it a figure bearing a cross on the head and a shield with the rising sun. In (4) a king with Saxon crown bearing a cross tau, and S. Etheldreda, or Audrey, foundress of Ely, daughter of King Anna who was killed at the battle of Blythburgh. In (5) the Virgin Mary in a mantle of rich crimson diapered, and a bodice with a diaper containing the letter O.E.; also the name of S. Matthew, and an angel with six wings. In the west window of this aisle, according to Davy, there appears to have been a creed. He records these fragments, *credo i in sanctum* The last word only remains.

The woodwork which is now in the chancel has been recently removed thither from the Hopton chantry at the end of the north aisle, which was screened off from the chancel proper, as was also that in the south aisle. The screen which, with its coats of whitewash, well typifies the insolvent condition of the benefice, extended all across the Church. We may congratulate ourselves that this fine series of figures, with their flowing locks carefully arranged and beards of various cut, escaped the fury of the Iconoclast,

1



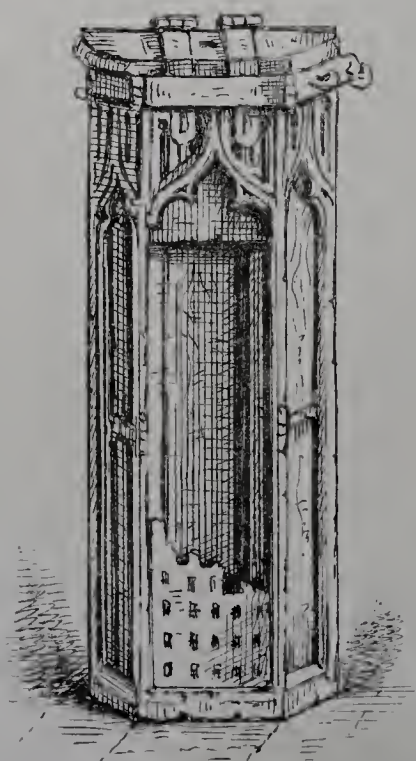
2



3



4



5



Francis Jessup, who visited this Church on April 9th, 1644. Beginning from the east there are on the north side—

- (1) S. Luke, with doctoral cap and book.
- (2) S. Andrew, with beard in six peaks.
- (3) S. Philip.
- (4) S. Bartholomew, with flaying knife.
- (5) S. Matthias, with axe and book.
- (6) Joseph the carpenter (?), with cross tau.
- (7) S. John the Baptist, with leathern girdle.
- (8) S. Stephen, with napkin.

On the south side—

- (1) S. Thomas. (Staff or spear, now broken.)
- (2) S. Matthew, with purse.
- (3) S. James the Less, with fuller's club.
- (4) S. Jude, with boat.
- (5) S. James the elder, with staff and book, as on the screen at Randworth.
- (6) S. Paul.
- (7) S. Peter.
- (8) S. John the Evangelist.

—We miss in this series S. Simon Zelotes, with his fish.

There are also on the north side two other figures—an Ecclesiastic giving the benediction, and a Queen, probably Etheldreda, in the dress usual about the time of the building of the Church.

On the bench-ends in the north aisle there appear to have been, amongst other subjects, the seven deadly sins, of which Sloth and Gluttony are as little injured as their antitypes in the world.

In the nave there are the figures of husbandmen sowing, treading in the seed, and taking up a sheaf of corn.

The lectern, which has been engraved by Mr. J. H. Parker, and the ancient alms'-box are good representative articles of church furniture; but a more rare specimen of the days that are gone is in the tower—the “Jack o' th' Clock,” apparently a near relation of the man at Southwold,

who stands with battle-axe in hand to give a chop at his bell, as Richard II. says—

“ My time
Runs posting on in Bolingbroke’s proud joy,
While I stand fooling here, his Jack o’ th’ Clock.”

The exterior of the south aisle and porch presents an instance of the individuality which an architect of genius could infuse into the Perpendicular style, even at a late point of its existence. The pinnacles of the aisle are surmounted with figures of animals, while the angles of the porch bear two well-executed angels. The gargoyle-spouts are bold; one of them, especially, being of surpassing hideousness.

The battlement has a light and elegant effect, being formed of circles containing quarrels, and presents a resemblance to that at St. Mary’s, Bungay, where, however, the circles are changed into ellipses. One of the figures which formerly surmounted a pinnacle is now doing duty in the meaner office of supporting a neighbouring hog-stye.

In 1528, Wolsey obtained a grant of this Priory, with those of Romboro’, Felixtow, Bromehil, and Montjoye, by bull of Pope Clement VII., for the purpose of founding his college at Ipswich. This bull is of considerable interest, and I give it entire from *Rymer’s Fœdera* :—

A.D 1528. An. 20 H. 8. Ex Origine.*

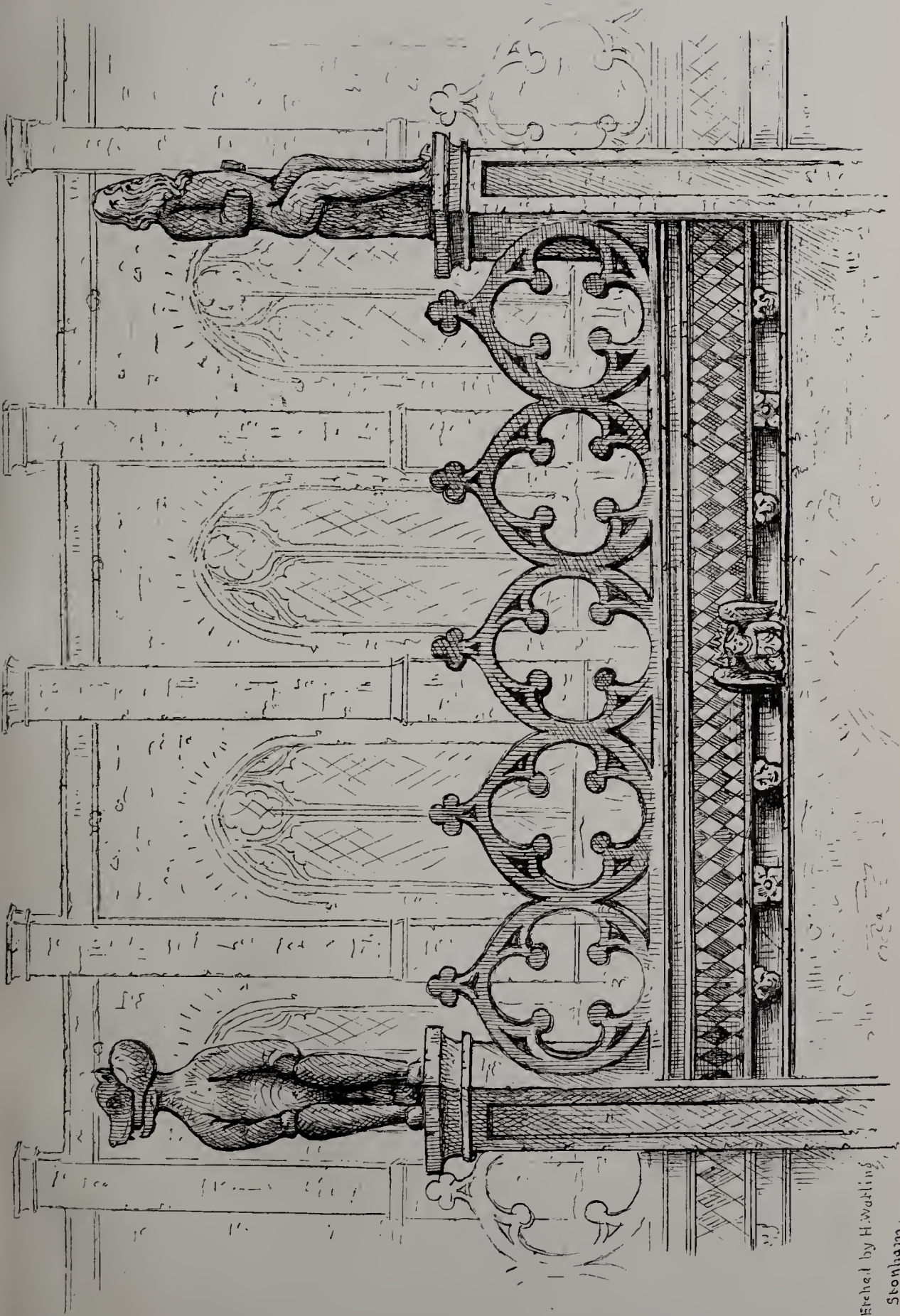
“ Pro Eodem Cardinali, Bulla Suppressionis Monasteriorum de Romboro, Felixtow, Bromehil, Bliborow, and Montjoie. Registrata in Camera Apostolica de Mandato Reverendissimi Cardinalis Sanctorum Quatuor.

B. MOLTA.

Clemens Episcopus Servus Servorum Dei, Dilecto Filio Thomæ Tituli Sanctæ Cecilie Presbitero Cardinali in Regno Angliæ nostro & Apostolicæ Sedis Legato Salutem & Apostolicam Benedictionem.

Cum hodiè per alias nostras Literas circumspeditioni tuæ in Monasterio per Priorem gubernati solito, Sancti Petri Ordinis Sancti Augustini Canonorum Regularium in Villa Seu Oppido de Ipswich Norwicensis Diocesis sito Nomen Dignitatem Ordinem & Dependencias Supprimendi & Extinguendi ac inibi Nomen Collegii imponendi, illiusque Fructus Redditus & Proventus Collegio per Te Instituendo Applicandi & Appropriandi Licentiam & Facultatem concesserimus, prout in illis plenius continetur, Et quia, sicut accepimus Fructus Redditus & Proventus

* Rymer, *Fœdera* xiv, 240.



dicti Monasterii longe minores & tenuiores existant quàm pro Scholaribus inibi Literarum Studio vacare debentibus ad eorum Alimoniam & Sustainementem sufficiant sintque in Partibus illis infra scripta Monasteria, quorum Fructus Redditus & Possessiones, si in usus tam salutare (videlicet) Religioni & Moribus multum profuturos converterentur & applicarentur, ex hoc profectò plures Personæ Literarum Studiò vacare volentes sustentari & Margaritam Scientiæ acquirere, quâ postea acquisitâ Regno consulere ac Scientiâ & Virtute Fidelium animarum Saluti prodesse possent :

Nos, de Circumspectione tua, quam Altissimus egregiis Virtutibus & animi Dotibus plurimum insignivit, & Prudentiam, ac Rerum Experientiam in arduis Negotiis experti sumus plenam in Domino fiduciam obtinemus, Motu proprio, non ad alicujus Nobis super hoc oblatae Petitionis Instantiam, sed de nostra mera Deliberatione ac ex certa nostra Scientiæ & Apostolicæ Potestatis plenitudine, *eidem circumspectioni tuæ de Romboro & de Felixtow aliàs Fylstou ac de Bromehil propè Brandonfery necnon de Bliborow & Montisgaudii aliàs Montjoy Sancti Benedicti & Sancti Augustini Ordinum respectivè dictæ Diocesis Monasteria*, per Priores gubernari solita & in eorum singulis Nomina Dignitates Prioratum ac Ordines & Dependencias, si ad hoc Carissimi in Christo Filii nostri *Henrici Angliæ Regis Illustris, & Domini Ibernici ac Fidei Defensoris* accesserit *Assensus* penitus Supprimendi & Extinguendi, ac Monasteria ipsa cum suis Juribus & Pertinentiis universis eidem collegio perpetuò Uniendi, ac Illorum Monachos ac Canonicos & Personas ad alia Loca sive Monasteria ejusdem vel alterius ordinis, prout Tibi melius videbitur expedire, Transferendi necnon Monasteriorum sic Suppressorum hujusmodi & unius cujusque sic suppressi Fructus Redditus & Proventus cujuscunque naturæ aut qualitatis fuerint, sive sint Oblationes Decimæ aut Pensiones quæcunque ratione Unionis Appropriationis, aut alio quocunque Jure speciali vel generali Præscriptionis aut alius prædictis Monasteriis aut eorum alicui spectantes aut pertinentes, necnon omnia & singula Monasteriorum prædictorum Bona mobilia sive immobilia de quorum omnium tam Bonorum extimatione quàm Reddituum Fructuum & Proventuum Monasteriorum prædictorum vero annuo valore sumus eertiorati & hic pro expressis volumus haberi, Ex dicto Collegio per Te in *Villa sive Oppido de Ipswich* Norwicensis Diocesis hujusmodi extruendo perpetuò Applicandi & Appropriandi & cum omnibus suis Privilegiis, Juribus, Dependenciis, ac Appendentiis & Pertinentiis universis pleno & Integro Jure ad *Collegium prædictum* Transferendi, eidem quoque Ecclesias Parrochiales quoscunque dictis Monasteriis aut eorum alicui unitas jam & appropriatas Uniendi similiter Annectendi & Appropriandi, prout Nos etiam potiori pro Cautela in eventum suppressionis hujusmodi respectivè unimus appropriamus & Incorporamus, aliâque denique omnia & singula, quæ ad Stabiliendam Confirmandam & perpetuendam Bonorum Terrarum Fructuum Reddituum & Proventuum prædictorum Monasteriorum sic suppressorum Possessionem *prædicto Collegio* pacificè in futuro Habendam & Tencendam necessaria videbuntur aut opportuna, per Pænas & Censuras Ecclesiasticas & Alias quomodo-

cúnque Faciendi Stàtuendi & Exequendi Plenam integram & liberam Tenore Praesentium Licentiam concedimus & Facultatem, Iastasque Literas ad hoc extendimus & apliamus, non obstantibus nostrâ quâ volumus, quod in Unionibus faciendis verus Annuus Valor tâm Beneficii Uniendi quàm illius cui Unio fieri peteretur & semper vocarentur quorum interest ac aliis Apostolicis & Bonæ Memoriae *Ottonis & Ottoboni* olim in Regno Angliæ Apostolicæ Sedis Legatorum in Provincialibus & Sinodalibus Conciliis editis generalibus vel specialibus Constitutionibus & Ordinationibus, necnon Monasteriorum sive Ordinum prædictarum Juramento Confirmatione Apostolicâ vel quavis Firmitate alia roboratis Statutis & Consuetudinibus, Privilegiis quoque & Indultis ac Literis Apostolicis etiam in forma Brevis Monasteriis & Ordinibus prædictis vel cuibuscunque Tenoribus & Formis etiam per modum Statuti & Ordinationibus perpetuorum & cum quibusvis etiam Derogatoriis Derogatoriis fortioribus & insolitis Clausulis ac irritantibus & aliis Decretis, etiam Motu simili & ex certa Scientia ac de Apostolicæ Potestatis plenitudine, etiam per Nos & Sedem eandem etiam iteratis vicibus concessis confirmatis & innovatis, etiam si in illis caveatur expressè quod illis etiam per quas-cúnque Literas Apostolicas nullatenus derogari possit, nisi in Literis quæ eis derogares viderentur illorum omnium Tenores de verbo ad verbum inserentur, & expressè appareret Romanum Pontificem illis voluisse derogare & causa urgens & sufficiens exprimatur & aliis certis modis & formis observatis, quibus omnibus, illorum Tenores, ac si de verbo ad verbum inserti & forma in illis tradita observata foret, Præsentibus pro expressis habentes, illis aliâ in suo robore permansuris, hac vice duntaxat specialiter & expressè, Motû Scientiâ & Potestate similibus, Derogamus ac etiam quibuscunque Defunctorum Testamentis ultimis Voluntatibus Ordinationibus aut Dispositionibus, quacunque Auctoritate confirmatis corroboratis & consolidatis at quibuscunque Pœnis & Censuris Ecclesiasticis communitis, super quorum omnium Testamentorum ultimarum Voluntatum Ordinationum & Dispositionum ea omnia & singula & illorum Tenores pro hic expressis & recitatis habentes Immutatione Alteratione & in Usus prædictum conversione & Translatione specialiter and expressè Motû & Scientiâ similibus Dispensamus, ac specialiter quacúmque Allegatione de non expresso vero Valore Bonorum aut Anni Redditûs Monasteriorum prædictorum in Litteris nostris prætextu alicujus Constitutionis inde editæ Curiae nostræ Stili aut aliâs requisito & inserendo cæterisque contrariis quibuscúmque,

Nulli ergo omnino Hominum liceat hanc Paginam nostrarum Concessionis, Unionis, Appropriationis, Incorporationis Extensionis, Ampliationis, Derogationis, & Dispensationis infringere &c.

Dat in Vrbe Veteri Anno Incarnationis, Dominicæ Millesimo Quingentesimo Vigesimo octavo, Pridie Id. Maii Pontificatûs nostri Anno Quinto.

CLEMENS PAPA SEPTIMUS,

Super plicam,

HEN. DE BUSSEYO,

Sub Sigillo plumbeo pendente a filo sericis flavi rubeique colorum.

The Cardinal's fall arrested that of the Priory, and afforded the last Prior (John Righton) an opportunity of obtaining some ready cash by granting a lease for ninety-nine years to Richard Freston, Esq., of Mendham, "*Bliburgh beneficiæ cum capella Walberswick.*" The lease is signed by John Baker as well as by the Prior, and his is the only name Blomefield has thought worthy of record. Five years after this transaction, Righton and his small convent resigned the Priory into the King's hands, and it was granted to Sir Arthur Hopton.

Since that time the process of decay and destruction has been steady. On April 9th, 1644, William Dowsing's deputy visited the place. He notes "20 superstitious pictures—one on the outside of the Church; 2 crosses—one on the porch, & another on the steeple; & 20 cherubims to be broken down in the church and chancel; & I brake down 3 orate pro animabus: and gave order to take down 200 more Pictures within 8 days."

All Puritans were not equally tinctured with a spirit of barbarous iconoclasm. Mr. Henry Sampson, to whom we are indebted for valuable notes on the Church, was one of the ejected in 1662. Among later visitors was that

"Fine, fat, fodge! wight,
Of stature short, but genius bright"

—Captain Grose. I have already referred to the sketch made for his work by Mr. P. Sandby.

At the present day, which has seen the restoration of so many of the houses of God in our land, the condition of Blythburgh is a sore scandal. Here is one of the finest Churches in Suffolk, in a place of historic note, and surrounded by fair estates, shorn of its architectural ornaments and reduced to the lowest point of squalor; the nave filled with rickety pews of the meanest deal; the windows, many of them blocked up with red brick and plaster; the flooring loose and broken; and the whole plentifully smeared with whitewash, which dose was being administered at the time of one of my visits by workmen with caps on their heads and pipes in their mouths.

We have “sounded the very base-string of humility.” Perhaps the placing of a new organ in the Church in 1870 may be the beginning of brighter days.

The engravings which illustrate this paper have been made from drawings kindly furnished by Mr. H. Watling, of Stonham. In Plate I. (1) and (2) are poppy-heads from the north aisle; (3) and (5), figures now in the chancel, removed from the Hopton chantry; (4) is the alms-box. Plate II. represents a portion of the south aisle parapet.

J. J. RAVEN.

[The members are indebted to the kindness of Mr. H. Watling, of Stonham Earl, who, while these sheets were passing through the press, prepared drawings on a reduced scale from tracings taken by himself from the stained glass still remaining at Blythburgh. With great liberality Mr. Watling has presented to the Society hand-coloured copies of these faithfully-executed drawings, in order that members may for themselves colour the tracings after the originals. These coloured copies will be found in the Collection of Suffolk Illustrations at the Museum.—ED.]

Since Mr. Raven's paper upon Blythburgh has been in type, I have met with the following letter addressed to Sir William Betham. The letter will be found among the Davy MSS. in the British Museum at the end of a volume of “Church Notes,” collected by Sir William Betham, and was addressed to him by some relative, whose initials I have unfortunately omitted to record. The notes are by the writer of the letter.—E. M. D.

*Extract from a letter addressed to Sir William Betham,
May 6, 1821.*

BLYTHBURGH.

On visiting this church lately we observed a large chest strongly bound with iron. The sexton opened the lid, when it appeared to be half full



St. Thomas a Becket.
From N Wind^e Wythborough Ch. Suff.



CORWALLS ANASTASIO PRESS
1880

St. Etheldreda, Edithride or Audry v. 679 ad Blythborough-
Church. Suffolk.

Red $\frac{1}{4}$

Copd and Etched by

H Wotling, Guildhall, Stanham.

of loose papers. Our curiosity tempted us to look at some of them, when we found many single sheets of paper containing registers of marriages, &c., in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Among these papers was one containing some parish accounts (35 Henry VIII.), of which the foll^s is a copy :—

Received of the ploughe chirche ale	xxvs
Received and gathered by Lawrence on X ^{ms} for Sexton's wages	vijs
Received of Thomas Martin of two Keyen for this year	iijs
Received for men's chirche ale	xxxs
Received and gathered upon Easterday of the Paschal	vijs
Paid for washing the chirche linen	ivs
For two new banyore stavis *	xiiid
Paid for one other banyore staffe	viijd
For rent for the church house, standing in the church yard, being unpaid six years†	vid
The rent for one half of a close for six years	vid
An organ maker, for his coming and seying, and little mending of the quere organ	xxd
Candles, X ^{ms} day, in the morning	ijd
Sexton, for his wages for the whole year	xxs
For wax for the Paschal	xviijd
For making the Paschal‡ and the * * *	—

* These were banners of saints used at funerals.

† This house was standing within memory.

‡ Qy. Does this mean making the wax tapers? [The Paschal candle, which, ac-

ording to the Salisbury use, was kept burning throughout the octave of Easter at Matins, Mass, and Vespers, and from its light every taper on the eve was re-kindled.]

THE STONES IN MUTFORD WOOD.

THE strangely-shaped and strangely-standing stones in Mutford Wood, an illustration of which accompanies this notice, were discovered in the early part of March, 1870.

In a small natural hollow on the south-west side of the Wood, close by the road which runs from the parish of Carlton Colville to the village of Mutford, the Rev. W. H. Andrew's gamekeeper was digging for a lost ferret when he came upon some large stones of a peculiar shape, and they were subsequently excavated. All the stones were found imbedded perpendicularly in the post-tertiary formation of the district, their ends nearest the surface being about three feet below it, and all upon the same level. Some of the stones are not more than three feet in length, others nearly seven. The top soil of the hollow was loam to the depth of about two-and-a-half feet ; below this is pure yellow sand, lying in horizontal strata. In the loam above the stones were found bits of (perhaps mediæval) pottery, some bones of a young horse, and a small portion of apparently half-burnt bones, with a few small oyster shells.

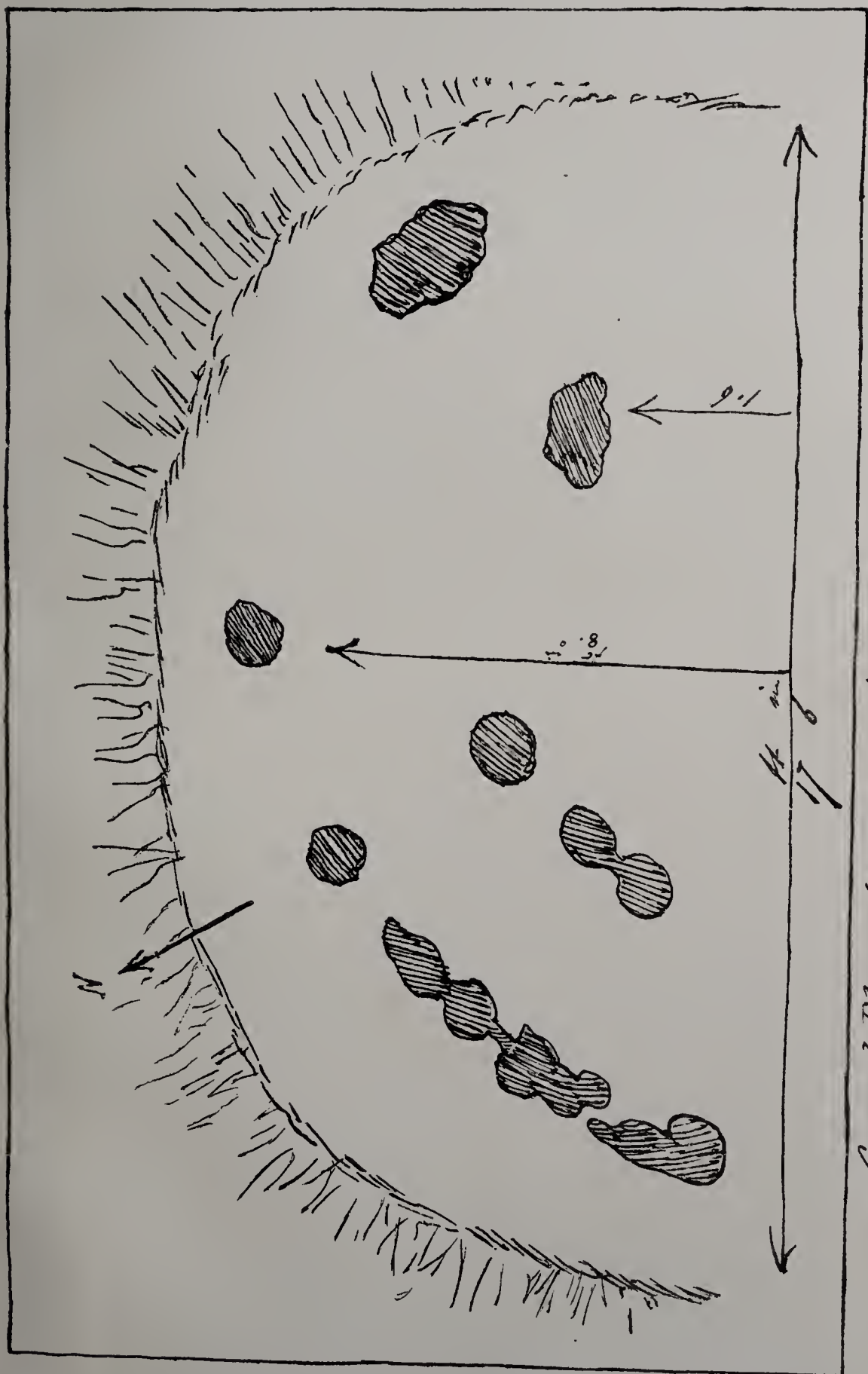
Professor Sedgewick visited the stones last summer, and at once pronounced them to be natural sandstone formations, produced probably by infiltration of lime, and very peculiar from their columnal character.

The sandstone composing them lies in horizontal strata, similar to that of the soft sand around. One of the stones is so like a small column, with a weather-worn capital, that it is difficult not to imagine it the rude work of human hands ; and upon first entering the excavation the group is singularly striking, reminding one of the (so-called) Druidical erections on a small scale.

H. K. CREED.



Stones in Nutford Wood.



Ground Plan of the Stones in Nutford Wood.

THE CHAPEL OF SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST, NEEDHAM MARKET.

THE history of this chapel is not difficult to discover with the help of the Suffolk Collections made by the late Mr. Davy, who visited the place on 23rd October, 1826, and whose notes I have consulted.

Needham, in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk and in the Deanery of Bosmere, is a hamlet in Barking, to the church of which parish this building was a chapel of ease. It is dedicated to the glory of Almighty God in honour of S. John the Baptist, and is now a perpetual curacy.

There are no register-books belonging to the chapel. Needham Market marriages are solemnized at Barking, where also those dying in the hamlet are buried; but baptisms take place in the chapel, and are afterwards registered in the Register-book of Barking.

The hamlet must in early times have been a place of constant resort, for it stands on the great road between Ipswich and Bury; and is distant but one mile and an half from Beacon Hill and Bridge Place, in the adjoining parish of Coddtenham, where the ancient Roman road branches off in a nearly straight line for Norwich. Accordingly, we find that as far back as the 13th century Needham was celebrated for the market that was then held there.

Chancellor Tanner's volume in the Norwich Diocesan Registry contains the following extract relating to the market:—

Hugo Epus. Eliens. hab. mercatum apud Nedham in par. de Berking die Lunæ ubi Burgenses de Gippô quieti de Theolmio. . . .

Fin. Suff. 29. Hen. iij. n. 123.

— From this statement we learn that Hugh, Bishop of Ely, who was either Hugh *Northwold* (A.D. 1229), or Hugh *Balsam* (A.D. 1257), held a market in the parish of Barking,

on the Monday, to which market the burgesses of Ipswich used to resort. Ipswich is distant about 9 miles.

It is a wide leap from the reign of Henry III. to that of George III., in whose reign occurs the next notice I have found of this market. In an advertisement, dated 5th Dec., 1776, it is stated that the market on the Wednesday at Needham, which, on account of the distemper, had for some time been discontinued, would again be held on the Wednesday following, and that merchants and others had promised on that day to attend. I believe there has been no weekly market at Needham for several years past.

The yearly fair is still held on the Feast of S. Simon and S. Jude (28th Oct.), and on the morrow after that festival.

Needham is said to have once been famous for its woollen manufacture. But I have not succeeded in finding particulars relating to its reputed staple.

The object here of chief interest is the Chapel of S. John the Baptist, of which a ground plan is given in Plate I. In the interior it measures 92 ft. 6 in. from east to west, and 29 ft. 10 in. from north to south. It is entered by a door in the west end, and also through a south porch. The east window has five lights; the rest of the windows have three lights each.

The building is commonly spoken of as "the church," but incorrectly as it seems; for I am not aware of any instrument which has constituted the hamlet of Needham an independent parish, with the chapel for its parish church. It may be well to point out that the word "chapel" describes a place of worship (other than the parish church) solemnly set apart for divine service by an act of episcopal consecration. It is a proper and distinctive term in the Church of England, having for centuries been used to designate chapels belonging to religious houses, college chapels at the universities, to say nothing of the Chapel Royal; all of which buildings have been consecrated by the bishop. Accordingly, the best informed of those who have separated from the "State Church" have consistently enough avoided a title that savours of what they consider super-

stitution of consecration ; and have called their places of religious assembly, meeting or preaching-houses.

It will be seen from the ground plan that the chapel has no distinctly-marked nave or aisles : the west end of the interior being screened from the west wall by a gallery, and boarding carried up to the roof, where is a small but most unsightly bell-cot.

The style of architecture shows the chapel to belong to the fifteenth century. It is no doubt an excellent specimen of the Perpendicular Period. On the south side of the chapel, near the east end, is a very interesting priest's doorway (Plate III., fig. 3), having an E.E. dripstone, worked in from some older building. The door is a fine specimen of carving, and measures about 6 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. On its upper part may be seen (and both beneath three crosses) two shields of arms, which help us to discover the history of the fabric. Davy states that two similar shields were formerly to be seen on the south porch.

The blazon of one shield is as follows :—" *Gules, three ducal crowns or, one and two*, instead of *two and one*." This is the shield of arms of the see of Ely. Now the manor of Barking, with the advowson of the rectory, belonged to the conventual church of Ely from the time of King Edward the Confessor until the year 1561. In that year, being the fourth of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in the episcopate of Dr. Richard Cox, of King's College, Cambridge, the see of Ely was by Act of Parliament robbed of this, together with other goodly manors, and received in exchange only the paltry pension of £135 7s. 3d. Queen Elizabeth transmitted the property to her successor, King James I., who, having the keenest relish for ready money, sold it to Sir Francis Needham. Thus, until the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, all this property belonged to the see of Ely. The building of the chapel must, therefore, from the circumstances of the case, be attributed to one of the bishops of that see.

The other shield bears this blazon :—" *Gules, a lion rampant in a bordure engrailed, arg.*" This coat enables

us to connect the chapel with a particular occupant of the see of Ely; for, as we learn from Dr. Henry Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, these arms were borne by Dr. William Grey, the twenty-sixth bishop of Ely. Dr. Grey had been a Procurator or Proctor of the King of England at the court of Rome, and received from King Henry VI. the temporalities of this bishopric on the 6th day of September, in the thirty-third year of his reign; was installed on the Feast of S. Cuthbert, 20th March, A.D. 1458; and on Tuesday (in die Martis), the 4th day of August, 1478, about five o'clock after noon, as the accurate chronicler informs us, departed this life in his manor house at Downham; and on the fourth day following was carried after noon and buried in a carefully specified spot in his cathedral church; having sat as bishop twenty-four years, eleven weeks, and two days. During these twenty-four years of his episcopate he must have built this handsome chapel; and, indeed, it seems to have been one of the earliest of his works of piety; for Chancellor Tanner has an extract in his book, referring to the chapel as early as the year 1463:—"Ecclesia Sti' Jois de Nedeham market, 1463."* Thus the main walls were then built, and built so well that the chapel has served as the place of public worship, from that time to the present, for the people of Needham, who must always have blessed good Bishop Gray as one who had truly loved their hamlet, and, like the centurion of old, had built them a synagogue. The bishop also appropriately adorned the fabric with three splendid crosses, two of iron and one of stone.

It is not at all surprising to find that, as anciently (2 Cor. ix., 2), the good bishop's zeal provoked local efforts amongst the pious people of the place. This was especially the case as regards a certain lady, a dame whose good works will ever be had in remembrance, but whose name is written only in the Book of Life; for in the records of earth she is, and will probably always remain, anonymous. This unknown lady, a resident perhaps at Barking Hall, joined

* Brosyard, 313.

heart and soul in the work of the bishop ; seconding all his noble efforts to provide religious ministrations for her poorer neighbours. Probably she bore a coat of arms—certainly she had a name ; yet, neither the one or the other would she consent to have placed on the fabric, the erection of which she had done so much to promote. All she would allow to be inscribed thereon was the initial of her christian name — the letter A. — D. A. (or Dame A.), which, together with the letters T. R., perhaps the initials of another benefactor, were formerly to be seen over the south porch ; the initials D. A., by themselves, appearing still on the top of the buttress, at the north-east corner of the chapel, just above the small and handsome niche, as shown in Plate II., figs. 3, 4, and 5 (enlarged in Plate III., fig. 6). Although the lady thus desired to remain anonymous, she permitted the following inscription, beneath a small bust of herself in stone, to be placed on the chapel, where it may still be seen high up over a small tablet in the wall on the south side :—

“ Pray we alle for grace
For *hē y^t* [i.e., her that] hath holpe *y^s* [i.e., this] plase
God reward *hē* for her ded
And heaven may be her mede.”—(*Plate III., fig. 2.*)

This good gentlewoman may very possibly have also been the *unknown benefactress* referred to in the following inscription, which appears over the door of the alms-house in the street :—

“ This Alms-house for eight poor widows or widowers belonging to this place, was originally built and endowed by some benevolent individual *whose name is now unknown* ; further endowed by the late Samuel Alexander, Esq^{re} ; repaired and in part rebuilt by public subscription, A.D. 1836.”

And in connection with these works of practical benevolence may be mentioned the local tradition to the effect that for the excellent path between Barking and Needham, the hamlet is indebted to the generosity of two *unknown* ladies, who had the causeway made along the Causeway Grove.

The six buttresses on the south side of the chapel are inscribed with the following prayer, reading it from west to east :—

1. Christ
2. I H S
3. haue
4. merci
5. on
6. us.—(*Plate III., fig. 1.*)

—Some of the buttresses have niches with ogee heads, crockets, and finials ; the pedestals, on which formerly stood figures, are supported by angels bearing scrolls.

In one of the north buttresses is inserted a stone, ten inches square, inscribed with another prayer :—

I H S . haue merci . on . al l . God's . . . [people]
--

—(*Plate III., fig. 5.*)

THE PIERCED BUTTRESS.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature about this chapel is the buttress at the north-east corner.

The ground plan, given on Plate I., will enable the reader to form a correct idea of its position with regard to the rest of the fabric ; and the accompanying scale drawings (Plate II.) of the buttress by itself, and with respect to the low side window, will, it is hoped, assist the architectural student to perceive the exact nature of the structure.

In the first place, it is necessary to distinguish this pierced buttress from a flying buttress. Flying buttresses are commonly found spanning the roof of an aisle, and supporting the clerestory wall above it. A flying buttress is also occasionally found in front of a priest's door, and supporting the wall above it, as in the chancel of Eye church. But it will be seen from the illustrations that this is a buttress of an entirely different sort. It does, indeed,

support the wall ; but it covers no doorway, and is evidently intended for some reason to be passed through. The passage through it (Plate II., fig. 2) appears to have been used ; but it is not easy to determine for what purpose. The soffit of the arch is splayed from its crown. From the crown of the arch to the base is 6 ft., and from the base to the ground is about 2 ft. 6 in. Fig. 3 is an elevation of it from the north, A. ; fig. 4, north-east, B. ; fig. 5, east, C.

Now, for what purpose could this curious passage have been intended ? That the designer had some other object than mere ornamentation in constructing it will, I believe, be generally allowed by any person who visits the chapel.

(1.) First of all, it has been supposed to have some connection with the adjoining low side window, which, on this account, has been introduced into the illustration (Plate II., fig. 3A.) in its exact position with regard to the buttress. Our Secretary has kindly referred me to the *Archæological Journal* (vol. iv., 322) for a paper on low side windows, in which mention occurs of a pierced buttress ; but the buttress (l. c.) is pierced in such a manner as to admit only *the hand of* a person. The opening is not large enough, as in the Needham example, for an adult to walk through ; so that, unfortunately, this reference does not help us.

(2.) It has also been suggested that the buttress may have been pierced to permit a passage from a supposed former building, annexed to or nearly abutting upon the chapel. But there is no evidence of any such former building. The buttress seems at the first to have been completely finished—sculpture, lettering, and all—and quite independently of every other object.

(3.) Could not this high stepping-stone have been built for a horse-block ? A horse-block* was formerly a very frequent erection near a church ; and a step of some kind would have been especially convenient for the priest here, when he mounted his pony or cob in riding away after his daily service was ended, either to the other chapel-of-ease

* Still correctly termed in Suffolk a jossing-block.

at Darmsden, or back again to the mother church at Barking. I offer this conjecture without being quite satisfied with it myself; for I do not know of another buttress at all resembling the present. I trust, however, the reader will not put the suggestion aside merely on the plea that it is of too utilitarian a character. Even in those distant times, care was bestowed on what was useful as well as on what was æsthetic and beautiful, as we may conclude from the extremely probable tradition about the causeway-path already mentioned.

(4.) It has been suggested that the opening was designed to be used in the process of ecclesiastical discipline; but the conjecture does not commend itself to the writer if it does to the reader.

These, then, are four possible theories as to the use of the buttress. I do not think any of them entirely satisfactory; and would therefore say in the words of Horace: “Si quid novisti rectius istis Candidus imperti.”

Local tradition states that when the members of the Corporation of Eye were in the habit of beating their bounds, they were accustomed to *pass through* this buttress—no easy feat for a corpulent alderman to accomplish. But the nearest boundary of the borough of Eye is distant some twelve or fourteen miles from the hamlet of Needham Market; and I have not succeeded in discovering any connection whatever between the borough and the hamlet that could have given rise to so unaccountable a tradition. Possibly there is some confusion of Aye or Eye with Ely.

THE ROOF.

The chapel roof is of a very unusual type, and deserves careful elucidation on account of the scientific principles displayed in its construction. And I am particularly indebted to Mr. E. C. Hakewill, of Playford, in this county, for assisting me in the following description of it:—

An arched ceiling of white plaster (Plate II. fig. 1, letter c) at present spans the chapel from wall to wall. But the explorer who will mount the gallery and climb nearly

up to the bell-cot will find himself in a lofty and spacious chamber, formed by the upper members of the old roof. The roof, which is handsomely carved, may be described in two portions: its lower portion being that towards the east, and its higher portion being that towards the west, containing the five clerestory windows.

i.—EASTWARD AND LOWER PORTION OF ROOF.

For a length of about 32 feet from the east wall we find a single hammer-beam roof with arched ribs, the rafters being continued at a good pitch to the apex. In this eastern part of the lower roof there are four bays, formed by five pairs of arched ribs; one of which is placed against the east wall, and one close to the truss which commences the system of the higher roof.

ii.—WESTWARD AND HIGHER PORTION OF ROOF.

The west portion of the roof containing the five clerestory windows consists of five bays formed by six trusses, including the one above mentioned, as coupled with the first truss of the lower roof; and, at a distance of about 4 ft. from this sixth truss, a seventh is added westward, for the purpose of together supporting the bell-cot. This western portion of the roof differs in construction from a hammer-beam roof in this respect, namely: that the rafters are *not* carried up the apex, but are skilfully framed into the upright struts (fig. 1, *g g'*) which run up and carry the higher portion of the roof (fig. 1, *a*), and support the clerestory, on the south side only. The clerestory is thus suspended at a distance (*g'*) of about seven feet off the wall. And each truss is completed by an arched collar or straining-piece (fig. 1, *b*), framed through the upright struts (at *f* and *f'*) into the outside rafters about three feet below their junction with the struts.

It will thus be seen that the roof is not only of an unusual description, but is a most ingenious piece of carpentry, constructed on truly scientific principles; and, had it escaped the ruthless hands of ignorant church

destroyers, we should now have possessed a fine and very remarkable specimen of a late XVth-century roof.

The injury which these persons have perpetrated on this masterpiece of carpentry is very great. They have taken away the whole of what was a deep cornice (formed by the hammer-braces) along the walls, whence the plastered ceiling now springs. They have cut off the *junctions* of the hammer-beams *with* the lower part of each upright strut; have removed the hammer-braces, and have managed to save the roof from falling in only by inserting a rough beam of fir timber (fig. 1, *eee*), and morticing it through each of the struts into the rafters, a little above their precious ceiling. After this achievement, they proceeded to saw off pendants, corbels, brackets, &c., and all else that would otherwise have appeared beneath their ceiling; and, further, completely destroyed an entire system of longitudinal arches, from strut to strut, west to east, leaving us to judge of their effect by the morticed grooves only, out of which they were taken. The interior height of the chapel from the paving to the ceiling (fig. 1, *d* to *c*) is 28 ft. 8 in.; from the ceiling to the clerestory roof (*c* to *a*) is 16 ft. 4 in.; making the total internal height, 45 ft.

I am glad to hear that Mr. Hakewill (who has kindly given me the above admeasurements) has been invited as architect to report upon this chapel; and I heartily endorse the opinion he has expressed about the roof, that although its restoration is likely to be a difficult and expensive work, yet possessing as it does so many fine points, at present concealed, it will amply repay the cost and trouble required to bring it back to what it was when first Bishop Gray saw it completed.

It appears that the interior fittings of the chapel were not at once provided, nor indeed until some forty years after the walls were erected. For Chancellor Tanner has made this extract from a will at Norwich:—

“To the makying the deskys yn the chapel of Nedeham 1504.”
Wills Gam. 29.

It seems probable that at first temporary book-rests had been set up, which in the year 1504 gave place to more substantial and more costly desks.

Some thirty years later the chapel is again mentioned in the following extract :—

“Acta in Capellâ Sti Jois Bap^t. de Nedham market 1 Jul. 1533.”

(Tanner.)

Vol. Will. Rackh. 32.

After the enforced sale of this property to the Crown, Needham declined in prosperity, so much so that it seems the witty Thomas Fuller, for some time an Essex rector, coined a proverb about the unfortunate person being on the road to Needham.

Then came troubled times and troublesome visitors ; amongst others, the iconoclastic William Dowsing, a name which all haters of sacrilege and admirers of the fine arts will continue in these parts to hold in execration. Dowsing, on 5th February, 1643, gave orders in this chapel to men—who came with axes and hammers that they might brake down all the carved work thereof—to destroy the two fine old iron crosses and the stone cross that then appropriately ornamented the fabric.

At length the cloud passed away ; the superstition and bigotry of the Directory had ended ; due reverence in public worship revived. And with the revival of the Establishment came the Restoration of the Monarchy. And in token, perhaps, of gratitude to Almighty God for the king's happy return, Sir Nicholas Bacon, a neighbouring resident, gave to the chapel, among other things, a holy bible, with this inscription :—

“Ex dono Nicolai Bacon de Shrubland Militis Balnei Anno D'ni 1663.”

T. Martin's Church Notes I. 358.

In the year 1747, Needham received an augmentation grant from Queen Anne's Bounty, and thereby became (it has been supposed) an ecclesiastical benefice distinct from Barking.

In the year 1785, the chapel bell was cast by W. Mears, of London ; and then, perhaps, the present unsightly bell-cot was erected over it.

There is little or nothing else I think to call for further notice, unless it be the fact that the name of "Priestley Wood" in the parish sometimes reminds people that Dr. Joseph Priestley, the great natural philosopher, who unhappily lapsed into materialism, once lived here. He died in America in the year of our Lord God 1804.

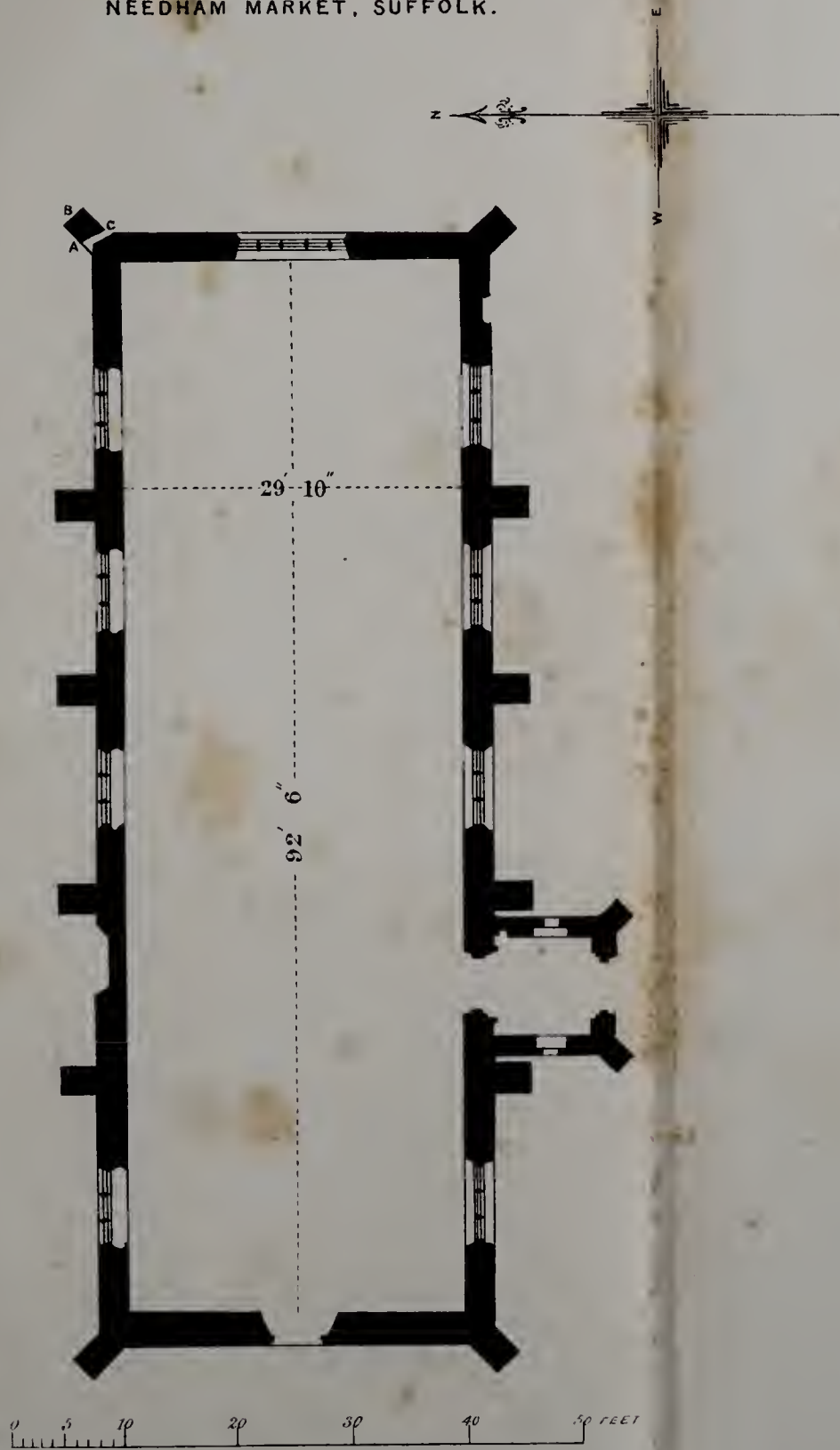
The contemporary issue of that old-established paper the *Ipswich Journal* will inform the curious investigator of forgotten events, that in the year 1829 the ancient chapel was disfigured by the erection of the hideous "three-decker" pulpit, &c., still existing straight in front of the altar.

These arrangements, however, it should charitably be remembered, are the fault of the time rather than of the restorer. But in the present day they seem more in keeping with a modern preaching-house than with a place of worship in the thousand-year-old Communion of the Church of England. Yet, such as they are, every person competent to form an opinion would decide that it were far better that the chapel should continue in its sad neglected state, than that the shell of the noble fabric, erected by Bishop Gray, should be sacrificed to the claims of local talent, or serve to display the ignorance of some hedge carpenter that might be favoured with the job.

31st August, 1871.

W. H. SEWELL.

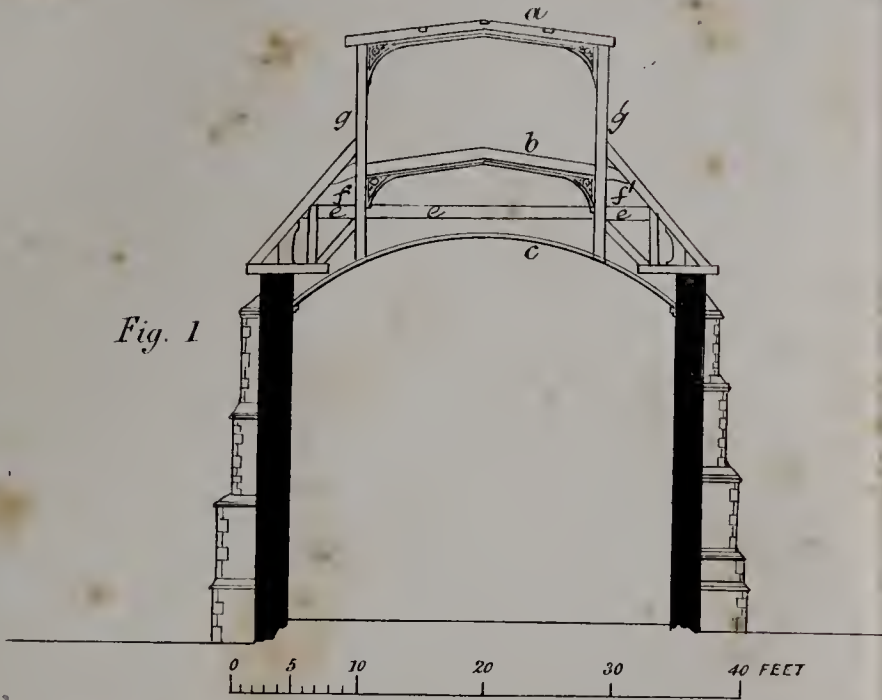
THE CHAPEL OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST,
NEEDHAM MARKET, SUFFOLK.



Ground Plan



Fig. 1



SECTION OF ROOF.

Fig. 2



PLAN OF BUTTRESS
AT NORTH EAST ANGLE.

Fig. 4

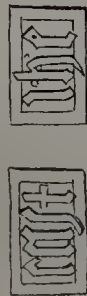


ELEVATION.

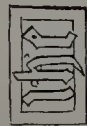


Fig. 1

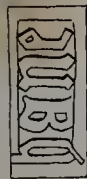
INSCRIPTION ON SIX SOUTH BUTTRESSES.



Christ



Jesus



have



mercy



on



us

INSCRIPTION OVER SOUTH DOOR

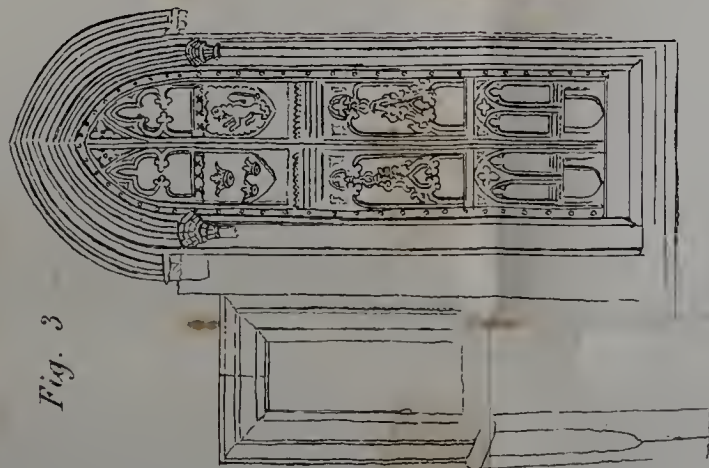


Fig. 2

pra boe alle for oreat
for þe þæt hað holpe in þæt
godk wænder for þæt dæd
æbfor ðan boe þæt gearde

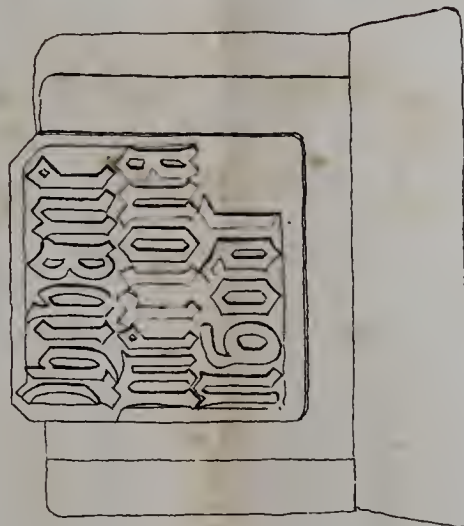
Pray we all for grace
For her that hath holpe this place
God reward her for her deed
And heaven may be her meed

Fig. 3



DOOR, SOUTH SIDE OF CHAPEL,
EAST END.

Fig. 5



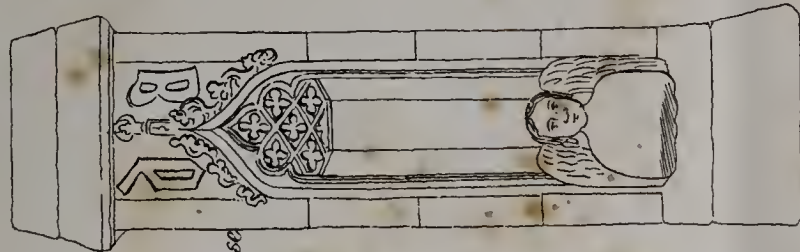
INSCRIPTION ON THE SECOND BUTTRESS
NORTH SIDE OF CHAPEL.

I. H. S. have mercy on all Gods

perhaps it should have finished with "people"

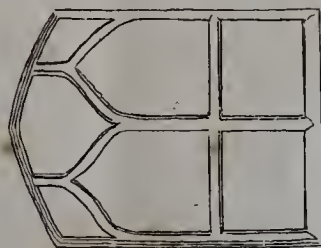
W. Attercliffe & Sons, Lich, Cambridge

Fig. 6.



BUTTRESS AT THE
N. E. ANGLE.

Fig. 4



LOW SIDE WINDOW
NORTH SIDE OF CHAPEL.



ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT ROUGHAM

in 1843 and 1844.

THE Roman antiquities discovered in the barrows at Rougham have been described by the late Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A., in two separate accounts, published in 1843 and 1844. The earlier memoir was in the form of a pamphlet, entitled *An Account of the Roman Antiquities found at Rougham, near Bury St. Edmund's, on the Fifteenth of September, 1843. Sold for the benefit of the Suffolk General Hospital*, MDCCCXLIII. It is dated Hitcham, October 2, 1843, and is printed by Gedge and Barker, 26, Hatter Street, Bury. The later account was originally inserted in the *Bury Post* as a letter to the editor, headed *Opening of the Tumulus at Rougham*, and was accompanied by three figures; it is dated Hitcham, July 12, 1844. This was also printed off separately, and entitled *The Roman Tumulus, Eastlow Hill, Rougham, opened on Thursday, the 4th of July, 1844*. The more important parts of these papers have been reprinted in the Rev. L. Jenyns' *Memoir of the Rev. Professor Henslow*, pp. 222—230. Lond. 1862.

It having been determined by the Committee of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History that these accounts should form part of the transactions of our Society, they were entrusted to my editorial care. Upon the whole, it seemed best to re-print the text as it stood, without omission or alteration, adding here and there a note where any qualification or additional information appeared to be required. My own notes are distinguished from those of the author by being enclosed in square brackets. There is little doubt that the lamented Professor would have re-cast or omitted some things, in his later memoir at any rate; but, as they occupy no great space, and as all abridgments by any other than the author's hand

are justly regarded with suspicion, I have preferred to allow them to remain in their original form. A few words may now be said by way of introduction respecting the present state of the barrows, and of the antiquities found therein.

On June 7, 1871, I visited the ground occupied by the four barrows mentioned in the following papers, and had some conversation with an old man, named Thomas Parish, whose house is close to the large barrow, at the opening of which he was present, when it was examined by Professor Henslow. This barrow, rather elliptical than circular, is about four times larger, to speak roughly, than the only one of the three smaller barrows now remaining. It rises about 17 feet above the surface of the ground, and is covered with various kinds of herbaceous and woody vegetation. The tunnels made in it in the summer of 1844 still remain open, and the interior is approached through a door, of which the key is kept at the house of Parish. The tiled building can be seen *in situ*, the roof still remaining in part covered, and in the interior the bones of the corpse are laid out; the skull, however, and the leaden coffin have been removed—the former to the Anatomical Museum, the latter to the Fitzwilliam Museum, at Cambridge.* A few broken tiles, with upturned edges (flange-tiles), are lying near the building on the ground. Two of them I measured, which gave about 14 in. for the length and $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. for the breadth of the perfect tile. Concentric circles are disposed irregularly on their surfaces. There are also fragments of hollow, nearly square-formed

* Leaden coffins have been found at Lincoln, London, and Colchester (Gough, *Sep. Mon.* i. p. xlv.). Thoresby has recorded the discovery of two at the beginning of last century, in the Roman burial-place near Bootham Bar; one, 7 ft. long, enclosed in planks of oak, fastened by large nails; the other unprotected by wood. Two lead coffins, recently discovered in excavating for the railway station (York), were without any remains of a wooden enclosure—one like a sheet of lead, wrapped round the body, 6 ft. 6 in.

in length; the other, a small, oblong chest, without a lid, 2 ft. 9 in. long, 12 in. wide, and 11 in. deep, the corners not soldered or in any way fastened together. Both are in the Collection of the Yorkshire Phil. Soc. (Wellbeloved's *Eburacum*, pp. 112-3. York, 1842. 8vo. Akerman's *Archæol. Index*, p. 65 pl. ix. Godwin's *Engl. Arch. Handbook*, p. 51. Oxford, 1867.) See also the Collection of Romano-British Antiquities in the British Museum.

flue-tiles, about 6 in. wide and 5 in. deep. The surface is incised with masses of parallel lines, inclined at various angles to each other. I did not observe any of the tiles, whether loose or *in situ*, to be inscribed. Parish informed me that some of these fragments were not found in the barrow itself, but in a garden near.

With regard to the three smaller barrows, the one nearest to the large one, mentioned by Professor Henslow as containing the square urn of green glass, has been carted away, and has left no mark behind to indicate its site. The urn was removed to Rougham Hall, where it still remains. It is a very large example of a common type. The iron lamp is likewise preserved at the Hall.

The barrow next to this, in which the tiled cubical chamber was found, whose description is given at length in Professor Henslow's earlier memoir, still remains, showing the trench cut through the middle of it, which is left open. The larger diameter of this slightly elliptical barrow is, according to my measurement, about 56 ft., and the present height something less than 5 ft. It is covered with turf. The antiquities found therein were presented by Mr. Bennet to the Bury Museum, and are placed in a model of the original chamber.

The third barrow, in which Professor Henslow found a few fragments of pottery, has left so little trace of its existence, that Parish said he knew nothing about it. I have no doubt that a slight elevation of surface, at a little distance below the second remaining barrow, still indicates its site, which was already much obliterated in 1843.

The most interesting of the smaller antiquities is the glass ossorium, found in the second of the smaller barrows. Professor Henslow observes that it is unlike any of the vessels figured in the papers to which he had referred. It is also unlike any glass amphora which I remember to have seen, or of which I have been able to discover a figure.*

* Mr. Akerman (*Archæological Index*, plates ix., x.) gives figures of many of the forms of Roman glass found in this country. Others will be found described

or figured in Mr. C. R. Smith's *Collectanea*, and *Illustrations of Roman London*; in Mr. Lee's *Isca Silurum*, Mr. Scarth's *Aquæ Solis*, Messrs. Buckman's and Newmarch's

Dr. Birch informs me that the British Museum does not contain any Roman glass amphora of a precisely similar form, though it possesses two or three which approach it in some respects.

Of the other forms of glass and pottery it is unnecessary to say much; Professor Henslow has generally referred to figures either identical or very similar. It may be added that the collection of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society comprises similar pieces among those which were found at Litlington, in Cambridgeshire, and Water-Newton, in Huntingdonshire. Several, if not all of them, are also found in the Colchester Museum. None appear to be rare.* Upon the dark red ware, commonly called Samian, but probably for the most part of Gaulish and German fabric, are potters' names, three of which can be distinctly read, besides one which is faint. The Rougham specimens possess the rare merit of not having been broken.

(1) ALBVCI. The name of this potter occurs on Samian ware found in Stoke Ashe, in this county, which was exhibited at the local museum, at Earl Stonham, at the excursion of the Suffolk Institute, July 11, 1871. Also in London (C. R. Smith, *Ill. Roman Lond.*, p. 102); at Caistor (Artis, *Durobrivæ*, t. 46); and at Chesterford, Essex (Hon. R. C. Neville, *List of Potters' Marks on Samian Ware in his Collection*, p. 1); likewise at Douai, in France (Smith, as before, p. 107); and elsewhere on the Continent (Froehner, *Inscr. terræ coctæ vas.* p. 3. Gotting., 1857).

(2) MICCIO F. Also on London Samian (Smith, as above, p. 105); and on the Continent (Froehner, p. 59).

(3) ILLIOMRIN. Ditto (Smith, p. 104).

The remaining name is difficult, not to say impossible, to be read. Professor Henslow thinks it may be BIFVSA or

Corinium, and in the catalogues of various local museums and transactions of learned societies. But a comprehensive account of Roman glass is yet to be written. A fine glass amphora, containing bones, was found at Geldestone, Norfolk, in 1848. It is figured in *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi. (1849),

p. 110, and Mr. Yate observes that the Rougham urn "presents much general resemblance" thereto; but has a much wider neck, and more massive handles.

* The blue-black vessels marked 4 and 5 on the plate are, I believe, examples of the Upchurch ware.

DIGVSA, or something else. The name most like it in Dr. Birch's Catalogue of Samian Potters is ATVSA (*Anc. Pott.*, vol. ii. p. 410); Mr. Wright mentions an ALBVSA, which is nearer still (*Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, p. 68). But the true reading of the Rougham patera probably remains to be discovered; the last three letters alone are certain.

In conclusion, it is to be observed that these discoveries are mentioned by Mr. Wright (*The Celt, the Roman, the Saxon*, p. 312, Lond., 1852), who calls the large barrow "a very remarkable one;" and after him by Mr. Godwin (*English Archæologist's Handbook*, pp. 49—52, Oxford and London, 1867), who speaks of the "most distinguished" Roman Barrows in Britain being those at Bartlow and Rougham, and of the Rougham sepulchral chamber in the large barrow as being "the most remarkable" example of a "very rare" class, of which other instances have occurred at "York * and at Colchester."† These barrows, it may be added, were visited on July 26, 1869, by the members of the Royal Archæological Institute, which assembled at Bury St. Edmund's in the summer of that year.

CHURCHILL BABINGTON.

Cockfield Rectory, Oct. 1, 1872.

* The only sepulchral chamber of this kind known to have been discovered was found by some workmen in 1807 near the mount without Micklegate Bar. It is a small room, or vault, about 5 ft. below the present surface, 8 ft. long, 5 ft. broad, and 6 ft. high, the roof being arched, and formed of Roman tiles, each about 1 ft. square and 2½ in. thick. Inside was found a sarcophagus of a single great stone, covered with a flag-stone (blue), containing a skeleton. On each side the skull was found a small glass lachrymatory. An aperture at N. end of vault is too small to have admitted the sarcophagus. The outer sides of the vault are not seen, except that by which visitors are now admitted, and where the workmen broke through. See Wellbeloved's *Ebur.*, p. 107.

The Rev. J. Raine tells me in a letter

—"The sepulchral chamber is, I believe, pretty much in the state described in Mr. Wellbeloved's work. This is the only sepulchral room that I have heard of in the North."

† No similar sepulchral chamber is known to the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen or to Mr. Joslin as now existing there. The former observes: "The nearest approach to a sepulchral *chamber* of which I know anything in Colchester was the *tomb* formed of Roman tiles, discovered when making Beverley-road, and filled with those beautiful glass vessels now in the Colchester Museum, of which there is a description in their Catalogue, pp. 21, 22." This is probably what is intended by Mr. Godwin; but his remarks are upon chambers in which the body is buried *entire*.

An Account of the Roman Antiquities found at Rougham, near Bury St. Edmund's, on the Fifteenth of September, 1843. By the REV. J. S. HENSLOW, M.A., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk. Printed by Gedge and Barker, 26, Hatter-street, Bury.

HAVING been requested to prepare a Description and Drawing for Lithograph of the Antiquities discovered on the Estate of PHILIP BENNET, Esq., at Rougham, which he has kindly allowed to be exhibited at the Bazaar for the benefit of the Hospital, I must plead the despatch which has been necessary for making the model of the Vault, restoring the two glass Urns, and cleaning the Pottery, in extenuation of the imperfect character of my report ; and I hope the professed Antiquary will not be severe in criticising the remarks of one who has no right to trespass on his domain. I have had no opportunity of referring to any other accounts which might have directed or assisted my judgment, than the four papers in the *Archæologia*, by the late J. Gage Rokewode, Esq., on the Barrows at Bartlow, and the paper by A. J. Kempe, Esq., on the *Ustrinum* at Litlington.

Easlow, or Eastlow Hill, is the name given to a large Barrow in the Parish of Rougham. The Saxon word Low signifies a Barrow. Three other Barrows of small dimensions range in a continuous line with the large one, trending from it in a S.W. direction. In July last, as some labourers were engaged in removing the earth which composed the most northerly of the three small Barrows, for agricultural purposes, they accidentally broke into a brick chamber, which appears to have been about two feet cubed. This chamber is stated to have been built with common Roman tiles and hollow flue-bricks ; the latter being perforated either on one or two of the sides with a round hole. The roof is stated to have been composed of a single layer of large flat tiles. In this chamber were found a large iron

Lamp, with a short handle, and a very large and thick wide-mouthed square Jar or Urn of green glass, closely resembling the one figured by Mr. Rokewode in the *Archæologia*, vol. 1., pl. 32, fig. 1, and which was found in the largest of the Bartlow Barrows. The Rougham Urn was of still larger dimensions, being full eight inches square in the body, twelve inches to the shoulder, and sixteen inches high. The lip is five inches and a-half in diameter, with an opening or mouth of two inches and three-quarters in diameter. It contained a large quantity of burnt human bones. No other article is recorded as having been found in this instance, and the workmen positively assert there was nothing else.

The small Barrow next to this on the S.W. was opened on the 15th September, by digging a trench about four feet wide directly across the middle of it, and ranging nearly N.E. and S.W., or in the direction in which the Barrows themselves are arranged. Measuring through the trench to the extreme points where the earth begins to rise on either side, the diameter at the base is fifty-four* feet; and from the highest point down to the natural surface of the soil is nearly six feet. Immediately below the middle of the Barrow, and beneath the natural surface of the soil, was discovered a brick chamber or vault, which, from its containing burnt human bones, forms the description of tomb called *Bustum*. The floor, walls, and roof were formed of the same description of tiles, each of which, when perfect, was seventeen inches long, twelve broad, and two thick, and several of them were marked on one side and towards the edge with two slightly depressed intersecting circles, either stamped or traced out by a wooden or iron instrument. The floor on the inside was two feet two inches and a-half from S.W. to N.E., and exactly in the direction of the trench, and two feet one inch from S.E. to N.W. The walls contained five courses of tiles, set in thick layers of mortar. The roof was formed of five layers or courses of tiles laid horizontally, and so that each layer

* [So corrected in MS. ; the printed text has eighty-two.]

lapped over the one below it, advancing about one and a-half or two inches until the opening was nearly closed, when the vacancy was filled with two narrow strips of tile, at the height of two feet three inches above the floor. There was a sixth layer of four tiles placed over the roof, and then upon the whole was loosely piled a quantity of broken bricks and tiles of different thicknesses. A layer of loamy earth was now thrown over this mass, so as to give it a uniform surface, somewhat domed or rounded above the level of the soil, and then came a final coating of pounded brick and mortar, which formed a smooth case to the whole.

The following articles were discovered in the *Bustum*:—

1. A handsome Urn (the *Ossorium*), of pale, bluish green glass, with two broad reeded handles, and an eared mouth. This is unlike any of the vessels described in the papers to which I have referred. It stands eleven inches high, the neck is four inches, and the diameter of the eared mouth five inches, with the opening three inches in diameter; and it has a foot four inches in diameter, and an inch deep. The body is nearly spherical, more than nine inches in diameter. This Urn had fallen to pieces, and the fragments (thirty-four in number) lay in a confused heap with the bones in the N. corner of the chamber. Several of the fragments had entirely disappeared, and those which were found are in a more or less advanced state of disintegration. It is very singular that every fragment which was recovered admitted of being placed in position, not one of them belonging to any inner portion of the vacancies. I think that one or two pieces must have accidentally been lost, but the others which are missing would have filled spaces where the glass has become so exceedingly thin, that we may readily imagine they had entirely disappeared. The manner in which the glass disintegrates is by peeling off in small filmy scales, thinner than the finest gold leaf, or even than a soap bubble; and a puff of the breath scatters them through the air in innumerable spangles, glittering with the colors of the rainbow. As these scales fortunately peel off

parallel to the outer and inner surfaces only, and not along the fractured edges, each fragment retains its original outline, and merely diminishes in thickness—so that they could be restored with precision to their proper places, though it was a work of some little labour to fix them, since many were not thicker than the glass in a common Florence flask.* Before the Urn fell to pieces, its inside had become partially encrusted with carbonate of lime, which had crystallized in concretionary lumps, running into each other so as to present a mammillated surface internally, and a smooth shining surface where the concretions had been in contact with the glass. Little spherical concretionary masses of carbonate of lime were also intermixed with the bones and dust in the general heap.

2. A Lachrymatory, or vessel for perfume, composed of dull green glass. This was lying on the top of the mass of bones and fragments of the broken *Ossorium*. It closely resembles one described by Mr. Rokewode, in the *Archæologia*, vol. 26, pl. 33, fig. 5, as a vessel used for *Odores*, excepting that there the neck is longer and more tapering, and the ear narrower. The cavity below the neck (which may either be called a flattened body, or a hollow foot) contains a brown matter, probably the remains of some precious perfume. This vessel had evidently been dropped into the urn after the bones were placed there. That perfumes, scattered over the remains of the deceased, became mingled with the tears of weeping relatives, who were reclining over them, may readily be understood, without our supposing a lachrymal vessel to have been handed about to collect these tears, in order to mix them with the perfume. The inscription quoted by Mr. Rokewode, as recorded from the Tomb of Lælius, at Rhodes, merely states that his mother :

“Eum lachrymis et opobal
samo udum,
Hoc sepulcro condidit.”

* [The fragments have been admirably re-united by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum, 1869.]

3. A Coin. This coin is in a state of complete corrosion, and, I believe, is now a compound of black oxide of copper, the grey sulphuret of copper, and the green carbonate of copper, with here and there a few minute atoms of metal. The black parts, which occupy the interior, are readily reducible under the blow-pipe to a globule of copper, and in a glass tube give off much water. It is about an inch in diameter, and appears consequently to have been of second brass, and probably not belonging to the coinage of the Lower Empire. This was found among the burnt bones; but whether it had been subjected to the action of fire or not, it is impossible to determine. Faraday did not consider that a coin of Hadrian, found in one of the urns at Bartlow, had been subjected to heat. This coin, like that, had become firmly cemented to a piece of bone. Had decomposition gone a little further, the whole would probably have fallen to a state of powder; and such may possibly have been the case in some of those instances where no coin has been found in cinerary urns.

4. A small, plain black Jar, three inches high and two inches in diameter, with a wide mouth of one inch and a-half in diameter. This is nearly cylindrical, but tapers a little at top and bottom, like a ninepin.

5. Another Jar of similar material, three inches and a-half high and three inches in diameter, with the mouth two inches in diameter. It is a facsimile of one described by Mr. Rokewode, in the *Archæologia*, vol. 29, pl. 1, fig. 4, and is marked with slightly depressed lines, forming a diamond pattern over the middle portions.

These two jars lay on their sides a little to the S.E. of the *Ossorium*, with their mouths directed towards the N., the smallest being the most northerly. This position seems to indicate their having contained the first offerings (or *munera*) deposited in the *Bustum*, and also that they had been emptied of their contents before they were placed on the floor, which it would have required a person to stoop low and perhaps to kneel down before he could conveniently reach it. These jars are of a gritty material, and have a

coarse appearance ; but upon applying diluted muriatic acid to remove a thin coating of carbonate of lime which had partially encrusted them, I have discovered minute, but perfectly distinct, traces of red paint and gilding on their surface, so that they once wore a gayer aspect than at present. May not the slightly depressed lines on one of them have been intended as a guide to the painting it was to receive : and may it not be worth the Antiquary's while to examine similar vessels of this black material, and see whether he cannot discover like traces of paint and gold upon them ?

6. A large spherical Pitcher, or Jug, of coarse yellow pottery, ten inches high and eight inches in diameter. It has a short narrow neck, swelling upwards into an opening about two inches and a-half in diameter, and is ornamented on the outside by a depressed line, which coils four times round it in a close spiral. The handle is very short. This nearly resembles one figured by Mr. Rokewode, in the *Archæologia*, vol. 25, pl. 2, fig. 3, only the handle is smaller. This vessel was not standing on its base, but rested in a slightly inclined position on its side, with the mouth towards the N., and the handle upwards. It was full of limpid, tasteless water, which had either dripped or been distilled into it, the narrowness of the neck preventing its becoming again evaporated. This was to the S. of No. 5.

7. Another Jug, very similar to the last, but much smaller, being only six inches high and five inches in diameter. It is more nearly spherical in the body, and the spiral line on the neck has only three coils. This was to the S.W. of the last, and was placed, resting on its mouth, in a completely inverted position.

The materials of which these two jugs are composed contain carbonate of lime, and consequently they could not be cleaned of all incrustated matter so thoroughly as the other vessels, since it was not safe to apply an acid to them.

8. A *Patera* of dark red ware, placed to the W. of the last, and close to the walls in the S. corner. It is seven

inches in diameter, and shaped like the one figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. 25, pl. 2, fig. 5. The Potter's mark is not sufficiently impressed to be distinctly legible. A facsimile is given in the lithographic drawing, and may be BIFVSA or DIGVSA or something else. This was so much coated over with carbonate of lime, when I first examined it, that I read it in an inverted position as VVIII. In this *Patera* were a few fragments of rust, which had fallen from the rod to the iron lamp immediately over it, and which I at first mistook for pieces of carbon; there were also two fragments of burnt bone, which had formed part of a cylindrical body, ornamented by two circles cut round it. Five more fragments of the same bone were picked out from among the bones in the *Ossorium*, and the whole, when put together, have the appearance of having formed part of a knife handle.

9. A *Simpulum* of similar ware with the last, and very like one figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. 28, pl. 1, fig. 5. This is seven inches in diameter and two and a half inches deep. The Potter's mark is very distinct and well written, being ALBVCI, for *Albuci manu*, or *Officina Albuci*. This was resting on its side with the bottom against the S. W. wall, and to the W. of the last.

10. A *Patera* resembling No. 8, only a mere trifle smaller. The Potter's mark is very distinct in this also, but not quite so perfect as in the last. Before it was cleaned I read it as MICCIO. I. but it now appears to me to be MIGGIO. F. *i.e.*, *Miggio fecit*.* This vessel has a few dark stains upon it, and it contained four small fragments of *unburnt* bone. These appear to have been chopped pieces, I suspect of the neck of the ox. This was placed to the N. W. of the last.

11. A *Simpulum* resembling No. 9, inclined upon its side, with the bottom against the S. W. wall, and a little to the W. of the last. The Potter's mark reads tolerably plainly as ILLIOMRIA, there being some doubt about the R, whether it be not a P or something else.† I must hope

* [The true reading is MICCIO F.]

† [The true reading is ILLIOMRIN.]

that a comparison of the facsimiles in the lithographic drawing, with previously recorded marks of this kind, will clear up any ambiguity about them.

12. An Iron Lamp suspended from the extremity of a twisted iron rod driven horizontally into the S. W. wall, between the two topmost courses, near the S. corner, and stretching towards the middle of the *Bustum*. The lamp is five inches long, shaped like the one figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. 28, pl. 1, fig. 3. To the handle is attached a short rod or long link of two inches, which hangs vertically, the upper end being rudely twisted through a ring at the end of the rod fastened into the wall. This latter is ten inches long, and has a hook near the end in the wall, by which it might have been hung up, if required, in a vertical position. The remains of the wick are distinctly marked by a carbonaceous lump near the lip of the lamp.

13. Two Iron Rods, three and a half inches long, slightly curved, and which had been ornamented by a ringed pattern. They were probably the handles of a small wooden chest which had gone to decay, but some traces of which were to be seen in the form of carbonaceous matter lying in the E. corner. This sort of chest appears very commonly to have formed one article among the furniture of a *Bustum*.

14. Refers to the *unburnt** Bones in the *Patera*, No. 10, and which are probably a portion of one of the sacrifices. These bones are coated on all sides with minute portions of gold, as though gold dust had been scattered upon the offering, or as though a piece of gold leaf had been laid over it after it had been placed in the *Patera*.

The last of the small Barrows was attacked on Sept. 22.

* These bones have been erroneously placed, in the drawing, in front of No. 7, whereas they should have been in the *Patera* No. 10. There were three or four pieces of *burnt* bones lying in the position at No. 14, but, owing to a misplacement of the memoranda, this error was not discovered in time, and, as I had

no opportunity of seeing a proof of the plate before it was struck off, I could not correct it afterwards. There are one or two trifling inadvertencies in the drawing, which must be excused on the same plea; but they are of no real importance. [It has been thought best to reproduce the plate without any attempt at correction.]

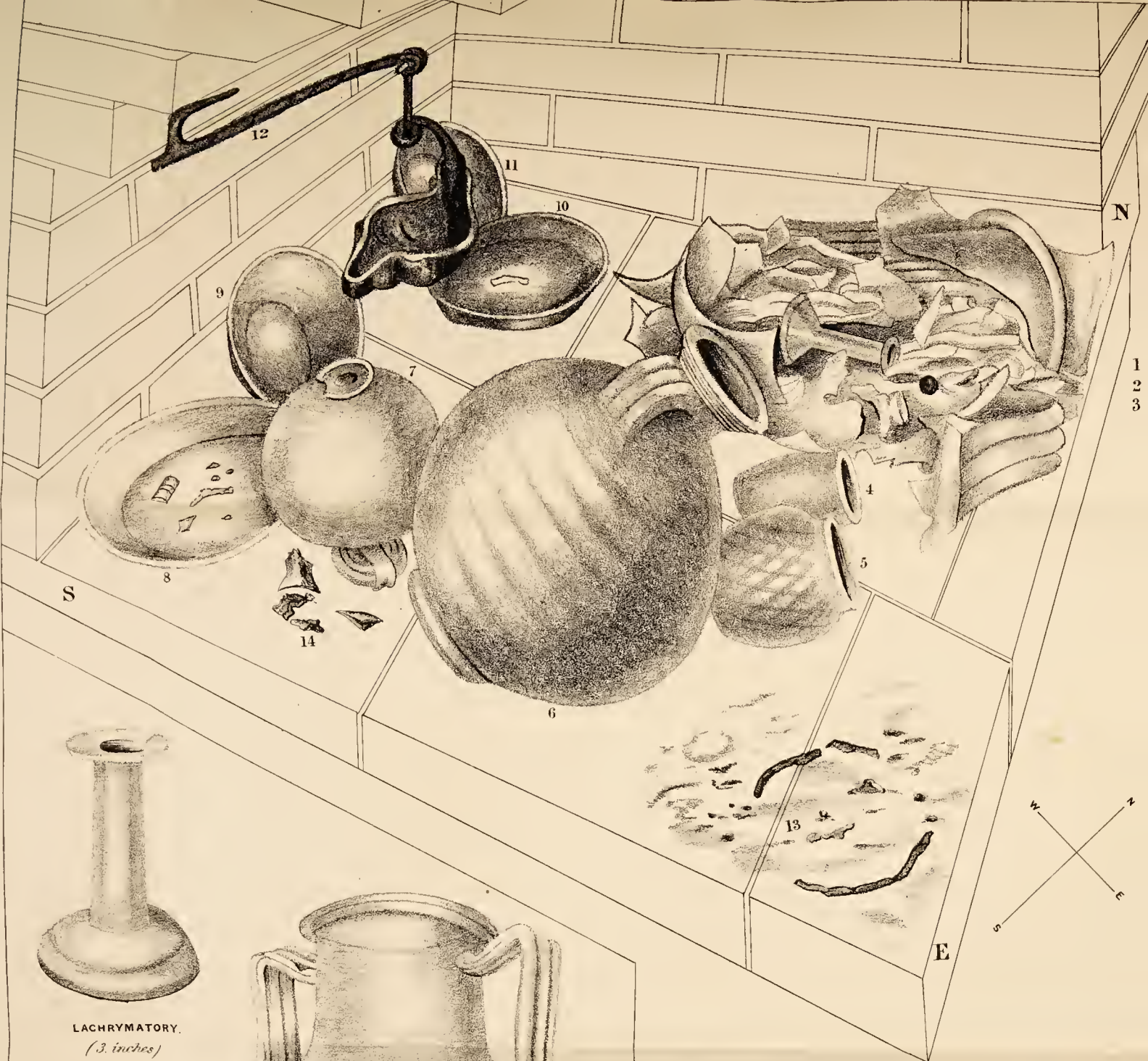
This having been much disturbed by the intersecting of a road and the removal of soil from the summit some time previous, it was difficult to determine where the centre lay. A trench was dug directly up to the point which appeared to be about the centre, and there were found two broken vases of imperfectly burnt dark earthenware, each containing a few bones in an advanced state of decay. These seemed to be placed on the natural surface of the soil, which was traced for some distance by a layer of carbonaceous matter, which had apparently resulted from the decay of the turf. A few other fragments of pottery were observed, two pieces of which were of the same red ware as the *Pateræ* and *Simpula* in the last Barrow. Excavations were made in different directions, but no signs of any chamber were discovered.

Many fragments of pottery and tile occur scattered over some fields a few hundred yards to the S. of these Barrows; and upon digging about a spade's depth in one of them, a considerable area appeared to have been floored with brick and mortar. This may possibly indicate the site of some Villa to which these Tumuli served as the last sojourn of its proprietors.

With respect to the date of these Barrows, nothing has yet been found sufficient to determine this question definitely. Still I consider the general character of the articles, and the brick *Bustum*, tally so exactly with those noticed by Mr. Rokewode, from the Barrows at Bartlow, that we cannot be far wrong in admitting them to be of nearly the same age; and this has been conjectured to be about the period of Hadrian. We may therefore presume the Barrows of Rougham to have been prepared between the first and second centuries of our era.

J. S. HENSLOW.

Hitcham, October 2, 1843.



LACHRYMATORY.
(3. inches)



OSSORIUM RESTORED.
(11. inches high)

1. Glass Ossorium in fragments
2. Glass Lachrymatory
3. Bronze Coin
4. Plain Vase
5. Ornamented Vase
6. Large Pitcher
7. Inverted Pitcher
8. Patera **UIVSA**
9. Simpulum **ALBYO**
10. Patera **MICIO**
11. Simpulum **ILUOMRIN**
12. Iron Lamp
13. Fragments of Iron and Carbon
14. Fragments of Unburnt Bones.

CHAMBER IN ROMAN BARROW,

Opened at
ROUGHAM, SUFFOLK,
15th September, 1843.

The Roman Tumulus, Eastlow Hill, Rougham. Opened on Thursday, the 4th of July, 1844.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BURY POST."

SIR,—On Thursday morning, the 4th of July last, the workmen were sufficiently advanced, after more than four days' constant labour, in exploring the large Tumulus at Rougham, named Eastlow Hill, to raise our expectations that we should be able to expose an extensive deposit of Roman remains by the hour at which the public had been invited to attend. The discovery turned out to be something of a very different description from what I had anticipated. Instead of urns and vases, pateræ and simpula, lamps and lachrymatories, such as were found last year, the only contents of a large chamber of masonry, which I shall presently describe, proved to be a leaden coffin, enclosing a skeleton.

Perhaps it is my scanty experience in this sort of adventure that inclines me to fancy our Antiquaries will feel more interested at this result than if we had met with a repetition of what the Bartlow Hills, the smaller Tumuli at Rougham, and those of other places, have revealed to us concerning the more usual ceremonies adopted by the Romans in burying their dead. I am aware that Roman skeletons have been found before, in leaden coffins; but the circumstance is rare; and I have no opportunity here of consulting the *Archæologia*, or other standard works on Antiquities, to ascertain how far former discoveries may bear comparison with the present.

The object of peculiar interest to myself was the well-built chamber of masonry. My very slight acquaintance with Antiquities must be my excuse, if I wrongly suppose this chamber to afford us, in England, a solitary *existing* example of the manner in which the Romans tiled their houses. I recollect having seen a rather rude sketch (in the second volume of the *Archæologia**) of a tiled roof,

* [Pl. x. See also Akerman's *Arch. Index*, pl. viii. 6. Another similar tomb constructed of tiles was found at York;

it contained charcoal and bones, but no urn. Goodwin's *Engl. Arch. Handbook*, p. 49.]

which, I believe, was of the same description as the one we have now found. It was discovered in a Tumulus near York ; and if it has been preserved, it may be a second example of this sort. In that case, the chamber contained urns, and other articles of the ordinary funereal deposits. It is not at all likely that any Roman building should be standing above ground in this country, with a tiled roof laid over it 1500 years ago. Another feature in this chamber of peculiar interest to myself, was the arched vaulting, a mode of construction, of which, I believe, there are very few examples among us which can positively be assigned to the Romans—so few, indeed, that, at one time, it was imagined that they were not well acquainted with the principle of the arch.* I am not sure that in this case we can feel quite confident that they had placed absolute faith in that *principle*, for circumstances had required that the woodwork which formed the centering should not be removed.† It had been left, and had rotted, and the fragments had fallen upon the lid of the coffin.

Before I enter into further detail, I shall permit my pen to wander a little into the regions of imagination ; and as I have not sufficient leisure at command for writing a *short* letter, you can divide my communication into two parts, if you find I am likely to occupy an undue proportion of your columns in a single Newspaper. I think it is impossible for any one not to lose a little of his propriety on such occasions as these. For 1500 years, or thereabouts, a narrow vault has been tenanted by the mouldering remains of we know not whom—only we feel confident that he

* [This sentence is not altogether easy to understand. There are, it is true, but few examples of Roman arches now existing in this country, of which the gateway at Lincoln is the finest ; for others, see Godwin's *Engl. Arch. Handbook*, pp. 34, 37. But semicircular arches were extensively used in Roman architecture, as numerous remains, of bridges and aqueducts more especially, still remain to show. On the Roman manner of vaulting,

see Fosbrooke's *Encycl. Ant.*, p. 36.]

† It has been pointed out to me that Professor Henslow “seems to be unaware that the ‘centering’ is always left in a brick grave to this day. Its presence by no means implies ‘distrust of the principle’ of an arch, but is merely an additional precaution against crushing, as the superincumbent weight has to be immediately imposed before the brickwork has had proper time to set.”

must have been a person who, in his brief day, had been eminent in some way or other—for his wealth or his rank, his valour or his position in the social system. No one of little estimation in the eyes of his fellow men would have been buried in the style of this Roman—in a leaden coffin—within a solidly built vault—and with a monumental mound of earth piled over it, which needed the united efforts of a numerous company for its erection. I think we shall not be wandering very far from the truth in supposing this person to have been Lord of that neighbouring villa, whose foundations we detected last year, in a field at a short distance from these Tumuli. He was possibly the very last who died in occupation of it, before the Roman legions were finally recalled from enervated Britain, in the year of our Lord 426. I argue thus in favour of the late period at which this Tumulus was erected. The Romans in the earlier periods of the Empire burnt their dead, almost universally. The other Tumuli at Rougham afforded examples of this custom, with the usual accompaniments of those vessels in which the offerings to the manes of the deceased had been conveyed to the *bustum*,* and deposited with the burning lamp, to cheer them on their way “to that bourne from whence (as they supposed) no traveller was ever to return,” to the enjoyment of light and life, in a resurrection of the flesh. Some of the occupiers of this villa may have returned to Italy and died there—and perhaps a few only of the successive possessors of the property may have left their bones in this foreign land. This may account for their burial ground containing so few barrows, though the villa itself may have stood for many years. We have, however, ascertained that several interments had taken place in the southernmost of the four barrows, which was not well shaped, and might, probably, be the spot appropriated to inferior members in the family. Upon a small cinerary urn, restored from

* This term is to be restricted to spots where *burnt* bodies were deposited, and is not a general word for Tomb, as I see

has been supposed by some one who sent an account of this Tumulus to the papers.

fragments found in this barrow, there have been rudely scratched a few letters, from which I can make out nothing satisfactory.* They may be intended for a name; but I sometimes fancy they read $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\omicron\lambda \dots \lambda\alpha$ for $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota \delta\lambda\omega\lambda\alpha$, "I am perished for ever," a sort of lament we can suppose a fond mother might have scrawled, whilst weeping over the urn which contained the bones of her departed child. No one, rejoicing in our happier prospect, can look upon those relics from the smaller barrows, preserved at the Hall at Rougham, without feeling them to be a record testifying to the general belief of mankind in the immortality of the soul. But in the arrangements within this larger and later Tumulus, perhaps we have some trace of the already spreading influence of a still better creed. During the 400 years that the Romans held this country in subjection, the Gospel had been gradually leavening the corrupting mass of heathen superstition. Better conceptions of what is life, and what is death, were becoming interwoven with the current opinions of the world, and they were inspiring even heathens with a contempt for practices which could profit nothing to departed souls. The simpler mode of sepulture adopted for this Roman, may have had some connection with that mighty revolution which was then taking place in the world of mind. The Christians were everywhere abandoning the practice of burning the dead; and, though their faith may not have reached the heart of this Roman, yet his head may have assented to better notions than those which had persuaded his predecessors at Rougham to feed ghosts with oil and wine, milk and blood, and other substantial creations, suited only to the sustenance of a bodily existence. For where are those funeral rites which we found had been so carefully attended to in the other cases? The funeral pyre no longer blazes. The lamp is no longer considered of any importance. No offerings are placed within the vault. All that could be found within the tomb indicative of heathen superstition

* [I regret not to have seen this urn. searched for it at the Hall, but in vain.]
The Rev. Dr. Bennet has kindly

was the pass-money (an *obolus*) in the mouth of the entombed. Charon had been propitiated. I have not yet been able to distinguish any legend on this coin, which is nearly as much corroded as the one found last year. There was a little chamber outside the vault, in which glass vessels had been deposited, but unfortunately these had crumbled to powder, and there was no relic of any kind to show what they had contained. If that rusty *obolus* had been missing, we might have felt half persuaded to believe this Roman had embraced the cross. The superstitions of those days, and of later days, and alas, of these days also, are strange things to look upon. Indeed, we have no need to tax our imaginations for what the false fancies of ignorant and unenlightened minds may formerly have tempted men to put their trust in. I allude to none of the vanities of will-worship; but it seems that even the record in the Acts, concerning those dealers in curious arts who burnt their books and repented, is a lesson lost upon many of us now-a-days; and we still hear of hundreds consulting some "wise man" or "wise woman" (wise indeed in their generation) as confidently as this heathen ever trusted an Aruspex or an Augur. Truly a thousand years in these matters have passed but as one day.

But let me come to a detail of facts; and with the assistance of the woodcuts you have so liberally consented to introduce in illustration of my account, I shall hope to make the structure of the chamber we have discovered intelligible to all. I dare say that very few of the many hundreds who passed through the Tumulus were aware they had been peeping into a building of the form represented in fig. 1. More than half of the roof still remains covered over by the superincumbent earth; but we may see plainly from what has been exposed the real character of the whole.

The workmen approached this subterraneous building by driving a tunnel, at the level of the natural soil, and about six feet high, as directly towards the centre of the barrow as we could judge. At a distance of about fifty feet from the outermost edge of the base, they struck upon the middle

of the Western wall, running in a N.E. direction—rather more westerly than the direction of the tunnel. They had previously come upon the solid concrete foundation (A B C) upon which the tomb is built, and which projects on all sides round the walls. The walls of the tomb were exposed by tunnelling completely round it. The passage round the N. end of the tomb was driven easterly till an opening was effected in that direction through the tunnel, which was the nearest way out again—the tomb lying to the E. of the centre of the barrow. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, many hundreds visited the spot, and the constant stream of wonderers passing through the tunnels was kept up for five or six hours without any intermission. It was very satisfactory to witness the good behaviour and good humour of the labouring classes, who appeared to be far more gratified than I could have expected, considering the absence of all those kinds of sepulchral furniture which were found in the adjoining Tumuli opened last year. The confidence with which Mr. Bennet had trusted them was in no instance abused, and we have this example, among many, that Englishmen are wonderfully improved since the times when they had a character (was it a just one?) of looking more through their fingers than with their eyes. Such a light-fingered faculty is now restricted to the practice of the *clairvoyant* Mesmeriser! There are, indeed, a light-fingered gentry of another class—pilferers of whatever may be transmutable into modern coin, whom we have not thought it advisable to trust over-confidently. Common prudence has dictated the propriety of removing the leaden coffin to a better secured locality; and Mr. Bennet having left it at my disposal, I have suggested its being transferred to the Fitzwilliam Museum, at Cambridge, the nearest public depository suited to its reception with which I am acquainted. It would certainly have been desirable to have left it with the skeleton in the tomb; but probably it would have gradually corroded away in that position. I intend to forward the skull to the Anatomical Museum

at Cambridge, where it will possess a scientific interest, among a rapidly increasing and skilfully arranged collection of objects of comparative anatomy. The rest of the bones will be left in the tomb, to undergo that speedy decay which the admitted influences of the weather will produce upon them. The skull has all its teeth in perfect preservation; but the sutures in it are partially obliterated. Perhaps we guess pretty correctly in believing the disintombed had, in his lifetime, seen about as many revolving suns as the disentomber, born in 1796. In stature, this Roman appears to have been rather more than six feet; but the bones had become so much detached from each other as to make the measurement a matter of uncertainty. There was a corrupted looking mass of carbonaceous matter, intermixed with hair, about the floor of the coffin and over the bones, which possibly had partly resulted from the decomposition of the hide of some animal in which the body had been wrapped. There were also root-like fibres projecting from the bones, of the legs more especially, which gave them a strange and shaggy appearance. This proves to be a mass of a peculiar kind of fungus, called *Rhizomorpha*, and serves to illustrate the fact, that all fungi are derived from the decomposing materials of some previously organized body, whether animal or vegetable. Here we have the substance of one of the nobles of antiquity converted into materials forming one of the very lowest of the fungi! The leaden chest or coffin was six feet nine inches in length, one foot five inches broad, and one foot four inches deep. It had been formed of a sheet, or sheets of lead, by turning up the sides and ends, after cutting out the piece at the corners, just as we make a pasteboard tray. The edges were soldered on the inside. The lid was a loose sheet, also turned in at the edges and ends in the same way, but without any soldering. The whole was superficially converted to the white oxide (the common white paint of the shops), so that this coffin may be said to have been self-painted. It was also much corroded in parts. A reference to the figures will assist us in better

appreciating the peculiarities of the tomb, and the measurement of its several parts.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view, as it would appear if perfectly cleared of the superincumbent earth.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal or ground plan of the tomb and foundation.

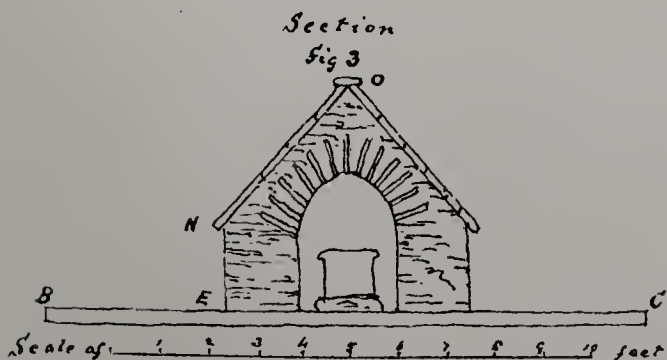
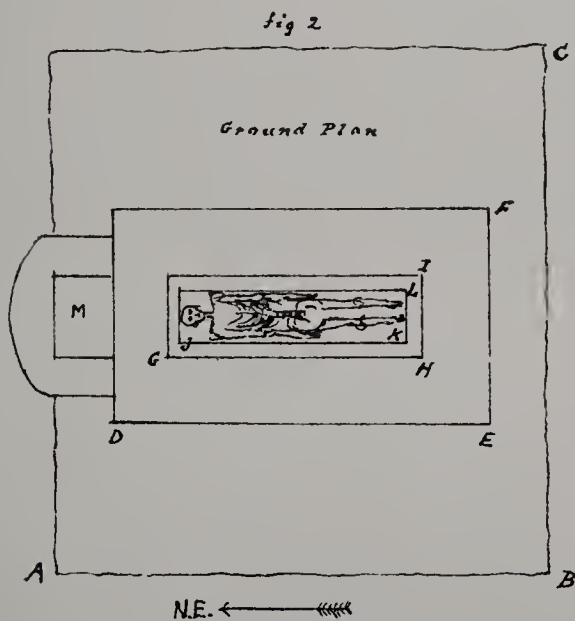
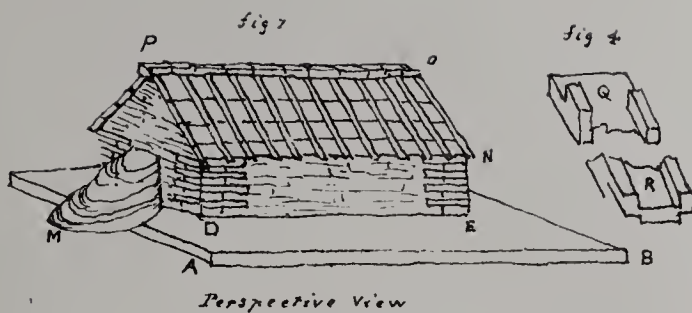
Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the middle and at right angles to the ridge.

The same letters are used to mark the same parts in the different figures.

A·B C, A concrete foundation of large flints and very hard mortar mixed with sand; 15 feet square. D E (12 feet); E F ($6\frac{1}{2}$ feet); the walls of the tomb, 2 feet thick; 2 feet high at the sides (E N); and the ends 5 feet to the top.

These walls are of flint and mortar, with rows of tile at intervals, as in the city walls of Verulam, Colchester, &c.

It was probably when the walls had been raised to the height of two feet that the coffin was laid in the chamber, and then an arch turned over the cavity GHI. This arch is a half cylinder of Roman tiles intermixed with much mortar. The two end walls were next built up to their full height, which served to close the tomb. The roofing above the arch was filled in with stone, brick, and mortar. A bed of mortar was spread uniformly over the whole, sloping on each side as much as in common roofs. The tiling consists of twelve rows, on each side, with four tiles in a row. Contiguous rows do not overlap at their edges; but the superior tiles in each row overlap those immediately below them. The contrivance by which this effect is secured may be understood by referring to fig. 4, where Q is the upper part, and R the lower, of the same tile. There is a square projecting ledge upon the upper surface of the tile next the edges, but which does not extend quite up to the uppermost end; so that a sort of notch is left there. On the under surface of the tile, and next the edges at the bottomest end, there are square depressions



of sufficient size to admit a portion of the projecting ledge of the tile next below it, so that the under part of one is, as it were, loosely dove-tailed with the upper portion of the next tile. A thick layer of mortar is laid over the junction lines of the contiguous rows, and completely embeds the elevated ledges along the sides of the tiles. Wherever this sort of tiling was exposed above ground, I presume the mortar over the contiguous edges was further protected by other curved tiles, similar to those we place on the ridges of our own roofs. Along the ridge, in this case, was laid a row of hollow flue-bricks, each of them 18 inches long, with a hole on one side. I presume these bricks had been prepared for a Hypocaust, or bath for hot vapour, in the villa; and that they happened to be lying about ready at hand for the workmen who were preparing the tomb. Several of the same description had been worked into the walls of the chamber in one of the Tumuli opened last year.

The N. end of the arched vault has been exposed, by removing a portion of the wall at that end; but the wall at the S. end has been left entire: so that no feature in the tomb has been destroyed which has not a duplicate left, for purposes of comparison or study. The weight and settlement of the superincumbent earth has cracked all the tiles; but, on putting one of them together, I find it measures $15\frac{1}{4}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the edges, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick in the middle. The coffin appears to have rested upon woodwork, or perhaps had been completely encased; for we found a great many nails, of various sizes from 2 to 12 inches, lying by its side, and among a mass of decayed wood beneath it.

The addition of the little chamber (M) to the north end of the tomb appears to have been an after-thought, for it extends beyond the limits of the concrete foundation. When I first saw this chamber, I expected to find in it the sweepings of a funeral pyre, deposited in some coarse jar, as was the case in the largest of the Bartlow Barrows,

where Mr. Rokewode describes such an one to have been placed on the outside of the *Bustum*.

When I was at Cambridge this spring, delivering my annual course of lectures, I took every opportunity I could command of consulting some of the older standard works on Antiquities in the Public Library and Fitzwilliam Museum, expressly for the purpose of preparing myself for the task of opening this Tumulus, and for maturing my judgment with respect to whatever might be found in it. In the course of my researches, I have met with ample evidence that the conjecture was correct which I hazarded in my former account last year, respecting the real use of Lachrymatories. These were not Tear-vessels, as is almost universally believed—they were vessels for balms and balsams. The hypothesis of their being Tear-vessels originated in an unphilosophical view taken of the contents of one of them by an antiquarian who wrote early in the seventeenth century.* The imaginations of the antiquarians of that day needed a little ballasting with the facts elicited by more modern science, to check their over-exuberance. The dreams of this propounder of Tear-vessels were readily adopted by a crowd of half-observers, half-compilers; but were amply refuted by some of the more learned and careful antiquarians who succeeded them. It does, then, seem somewhat strange to a mere dabbler in this kind of research, that some modern antiquarians should persist in believing the Ancients practised any such custom as bottling up their tears, in order to lay them by the ashes of departed friends. There is no such word as *Lachrymatorium* in our Latin dictionaries.† Let us in future call these vessels *Vasa Unguentaria*. They may all be classed in the same category as that “Alabaster box of very precious ointment,” whose recording in the Gospel is one of

* [The allusion is to J. J. Chifflet, a French physician, whose view became popular. It was defended by Kirchmann, Kipping, and others; but opposed by Schoepflin and Paciaudi, and now generally exploded. See Millin, *Dict. des*

Beaux Arts, s.v. *Lacrymatoirc*.]

† [The word *Lachrymatorium* occurs in Johannes de Janua and elsewhere, but in the sense of *locus lachrymarum*. See Ducange, *Gloss.* s.v.]

the noblest memorials ever circulated to the honour of the faithful. These *Vasa Unguentaria* were often made of alabaster—I possess a very pretty one, said to have been taken from a tomb in Egypt. They were sometimes hermetically sealed, to prevent the escape of the subtle odour; and thus it became necessary to break off the neck to get at the precious contents. I have made some further memoranda on the subject of Urn Burial, which may possibly be interesting to other persons as ignorant as myself on subjects of antiquity. If I can find time to throw them into a presentable shape, I shall hope to offer them in the form of a Lecture to the inhabitants of a neighbourhood which takes so much interest in this sort of research; but when or where I may be able to do this I cannot at present say.

J. H. HENSLOW.

Hitcham, July 12th, 1844.

ON A HOARD OF ROMAN SILVER COINS.

ON Saturday, July 22nd last, a man ploughing the south-east corner of the first, or most southern field of Dix's charity land at Icklingham, turned up a few fragments of a small vase of Durobrivian pottery, together with the coins in question.

A portion of the find, comprising seventy-seven coins, came into my possession soon afterwards; and a much larger number was obtained by the Rev. Robert Gwilt, the Lord of the Manor, who kindly placed them in my hands for examination. The precise number found is variously estimated, but it probably did not exceed four hundred.

The coins are all of silver, denarii and quinarii of the emperors of the latter part of the last century of the Roman rule in Britain. The majority are in a good state of preservation, and the metal untarnished; in several instances the coins are as brilliant as when first issued from the mint.

Of the vessel that contained them, the only portions recovered were the base, with its narrow foot and half the neck, representing a jar of about half a pint in capacity. It had evidently been broken some time previous to its final discovery; and fragments of it had, no doubt, been carried away in former ploughings, without materially disturbing the contents.

A visit to the spot, and a careful examination of the soil in the immediate vicinity, resulted in the finding of four other coins, but no further fragments of the crock. The ground around however contained many small shards of different descriptions of pottery, from which I infer that the rising ground hereabouts was the site of dwelling-places during the Roman occupation; and that, beneath the floor of some hut or temporary dwelling, the small hoard was buried in some season of alarm, or for better safety during its owner's absence from home.

If a conjecture may be hazarded as to the date of the deposit, I should, for two reasons, place it about the year 408. The coins themselves, I think, testify to an early period in the reign of Honorius; for there is a marked absence of any example of the Ravenna mint, which was not established by that emperor until the year 405. And, also, about the time Zosimus, a contemporary historian, informs us* that the British troops being in revolt under Constantine, and sustaining his cause in Gaul, the country was again invaded by the Saxons, who were, after some fighting, repelled by the inhabitants. Although the part of the province subjected to this incursion is not, indeed, mentioned, it is far from improbable that the district around Icklingham was involved, and that the owner of the coins may have met his death in defence of the station itself.

In the appended list of 349 coins—all that have come under my notice—there is but little calling for remark. All bear the emperor's diademed head to the right, with the bust clad in cuirass or paludamentum, or both; while, of the reverses, none approach any high degree of rarity. The exergual letters, with two exceptions, are given in Cohen's *Medailles Imperiales*; and indicate, so far as at present understood, the mints of the following cities, namely:—Lyons, Arles, Treves, in Gallia; Rome, Aquileia, and Milan, in Italia; Siscia, in Illyricum; and possibly Constantinople. The coin of Valens, having the letters SPAK in the exergue, is of very rude workmanship, and the letters are upside down, closely following the reverse legend. It may either be assigned to Aquileia, as suggested by Professor Churchill Babington, on the supposition that K may have been written by a barbarism for Q—AQ being always the mint mark of that place; or to Arles, supposing the final letter to be a mutilated R. The mint mark R * 9 upon the coin of Gratian, is not to be found in Cohen; and it is somewhat uncertain what the second letter is intended to be. It may be either a small Q or a reversed

* Zozimus, lib. vi., c. 6.

P, most probably the former, for Quarta or Prima; referring to the particular officina, or workshop, of the Mint of Rome from which the coin originated.

The proportion of denarii to quinarii is not easy to determine with any exactness, on account of the varying sizes and weights of the coins, and I do not attempt to distinguish them in the list. I may add, however, that the smaller coins would be, in proportion, about one-fourth.

Constantius II. 350–361 A.D.

R. Within a garland. VOTIS XXX MVLTIS XXXX. LVG. 1

Julianus (The Apostate). 360–363.

R. Within a garland. VOTIS V MVLTIS X. LVG. 7;
SLVG. 1; TCON. 1; SCON. 1;

R. Idem. VOTIS X MVLT XX. SCONST. 1; CONST. 2;
TCONST. 2; PCONST. 2; SLVG. 1; PLVG. 1 19

Jovianus. 364.

R. Within a garland. VOTIS V MVLT X. — 1

Valentinianus I. 364–375.

R. Roma Victrix, seated. VRBS ROMA. LVGPS. 8;
LVG. 2; SLVG. 1; TRPS. 3; RP. 1; RQ. 1;

R. Roma Victrix. VIRTVS ROMANORVM. TRPS. 8;
MDPS. 1; AQPS. 1;

R. Within a garland. VOT V MVLT X. RT. 1;

R. Idem. VOT XV MVLT XX. SISCPS. 1 — 28

Valens. 364–378.

R. Roma Victrix, seated. VRBS ROMA. TRPS. 63;
RQ. 3; RP. 1; SPAK. 1;

R. Within a garland. VOT V MVLT X. RB. 3; RT. 1;

R. Idem. VOT V MVLT X. 1 — 73

Gratianus. 375-383.

- R. Roma Victrix, seated. VRBS ROMA. TRPS. 26;
AQPS. 3; R * 9 1;
- R. Female, seated, with orb and spear. VIRTVS ROMANORVM. TRPS. 9; AQPS. 1;
- R. A garland. VOT XV MVLT. XX. TRPS. 1 — 41

Valentinianus II. 383-392.

- R. Roma Victrix, seated. VRBS ROMA. TRPS. 1;
Idem, with star in field. AQPS. 2; AQPS. 1;
- R. Victory, marching. VICTORIA AVGGG. TRPS. 5 — 9

Theodosius. 379-394.

- R. A woman, with turreted crown (Constantinople), seated, holding a spear and a cornucopia; her right foot on the prow of a vessel. CONCORDIA AVGGG. TRPS. 4;
- R. Within a garland. VOT X MVLT XX. CONS. 1;
- R. Roma Victrix, seated. VIRTVS ROMANORVM. MDPS. 2; TRPS. 28;
- R. Helmeted female, seated, holding orb and spear. VIRTVS ROMANORVM. TRPS. 5; AQPS. 2;
- R. Roma Victrix. VRBS ROMA. LVGPS. 1 — 43

Magnus Maximus. 383-388.

- R. Helmed woman, holding orb and spear. VIRTVS ROMANORVM. AQPS. 3; MDPS. 2; TRPS. 42;
TPRS. 1 — 48

Victor—son of M. Maximus. Cæsar. 383-388.

- R. Helmed female, seated, holding orb and spear. VIRTVS ROMANORVM. MDPS. 1; TRPS. 1; — 2

Eugenius. 392-394.

- R. Rome, seated on a coat of mail, holding a Victory. VIRTVS ROMANORVM. TRPS. 6; MDPS. 1;
- R. Idem. VRBS ROMA. LVGPS. 3; MDPS. 1 — 11

Arcadius. 395-408.

- R. Rome, seated on a coat of mail, &c. VIRTVS
ROMANORVM. TRPS. 22; MDPS. 23;`
- R. Idem. VRBS ROMA. TRPS. 2; LVGPS. 1;
- R. Within a garland. VOT V MVLT X. MDPS. 3 — 51

Honorius.* 395-423.

- R. Rome, seated, &c., &c. VIRTVS ROMANORVM.
MDPS. 21;
- R. Within a garland. VOT V MVLT X. 1 — 22

 349

HENRY PRIGG, JUN.

* The majority of the coins of Honorius are badly struck.

THE TUMULI OF WARREN HILL, MILDENHALL.

Read at Mildenhall, June 23, 1870.

To the north of the high road between Mildenhall and Bury, and at about two miles from the first-named town, is Warren Hill, an eminence of no great elevation or extent, formed by an outlying ridge of the escarpment of the chalk, overlaid by deposits of sand, gravel, and clay.

Its south-eastern termination rises somewhat steeply above Icklingham plain and the low meadows bordering the Lark, and upon it, at the commencement of the present century, stood the group of fine round barrows, locally known as the "Three Hills."

These, judging from what remained when I first visited the site, measured over 70 feet in diameter, and rose in a sub-conical form to a height of nine or ten feet above the surrounding soil. Like many of the larger tumuli in this portion of Suffolk, and especially those in the vicinity of highways, Scotch fir trees had been planted upon them and attained a considerable size, rendering the hills prominent objects in the landscape, while from them an extensive view of the valley of the Lark and the surrounding country could be obtained.

Salmon,* writing at the beginning of the last century, in his description of Suffolk, notices these tumuli, and tells us that each was surrounded by a fosse, "and that one hath been cut through half-way from the top, as if it were done with a saw, and from the outside to the middle, and the piece is wanting." It is, I think, evident from this that the barrows had not escaped the notice of treasure-seekers, who were wont, and in some cases under royal license, to delve on such mounds under a belief, not now altogether exploded, that money and articles formed of the precious metals were buried beneath them. The excavation in this instance was apparently small in extent, and most

* *A New Survey of England*, 1728, vol. i., p. 161.

probably did not yield sufficient to encourage the explorers to persevere in the quest.

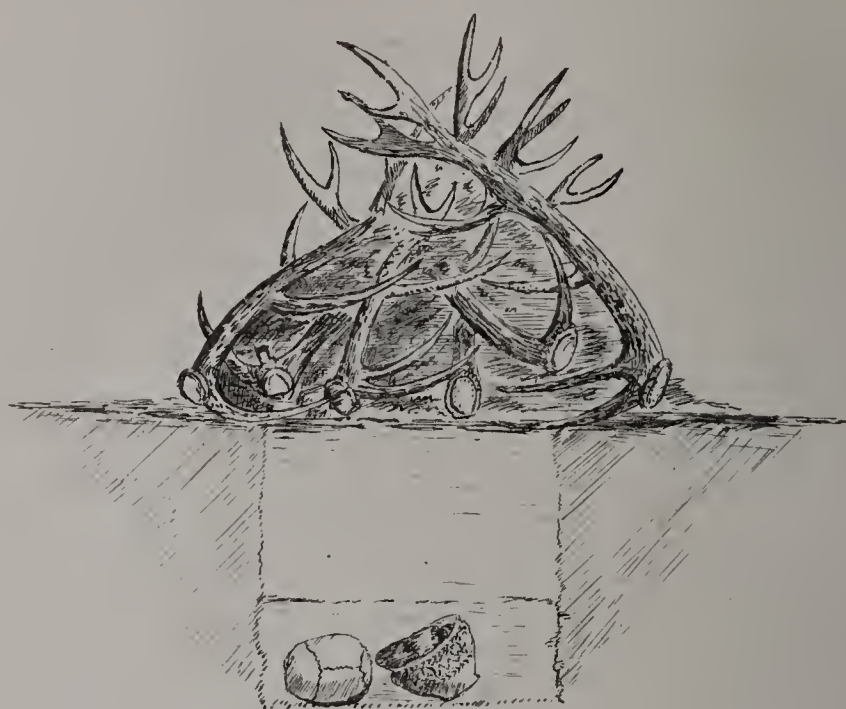
About 1820 the late Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bart., caused a trench about five feet wide to be cut in an east and west direction through each of the barrows, down to the level of the natural soil, with a view of exploring them; but though I learned from an old servant of the deceased gentleman, who well remembered the circumstance, that pottery and other objects of antiquity were found, I can find no note in any contemporary periodical giving the result of the excavation, nor can I learn that any such exist among Sir Henry's memoranda.

During the last ten years the gravel deposits of Warren Hill have been rather largely worked for road-making material; and latterly the eastern end, from the abundance of stone it contains, has been subjected to much disturbance, and the barrows in their turn demolished.

It is very much to be regretted that the razing of these old landmarks and monuments of a generation long since passed away should have been done at all, but more so that they should have been given to destruction without careful exploration by some competent person, and the relics they contained preserved from breakage and dispersion.

The stone-raising operations were carried on at irregular intervals, and by different sets of men, which rendered it very difficult to exercise surveillance in any way over them, or to collect accurate information of the antiquities met with. Doubtless many interesting objects were overlooked entirely; but I am able to state with confidence that in the upper soil of at least two of the barrows were found human remains and other relics of the Celtic and Saxon periods, indicating an after use of them, and especially the centre one, to which this paper more immediately refers.

In the course of February, 1866, the labourers had reached the north side of this barrow, and were removing the surface soil when they came upon a deposit of so remarkable a nature that the work in this part of the pit was at once suspended, and a watch was, I believe, kept



SW



NE

upon the spot for the two ensuing nights to prevent the ground being in any way disturbed ; for, owing to a report getting abroad that one of the identical chests of money buried by Hulliver Crumell (?) had been found, many persons from the neighbouring places visited the pits to ascertain the truth of the rumour, and, if possible, to get a look at the recovered treasure.

In the meantime I had the pleasure of receiving instructions from Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart., the owner of Warren Hill, to examine the discovery, and upon certainly one of the most uncomfortable of wintry days (for snow, sleet, and rain prevailed alternately throughout), with the late Mr. Edmund Skepper for a companion, I found myself at the "Three Hills," and had the gratification of examining what I must consider to have been, if not the principal, at least one of the primary interments of the barrow.

As explained by the men, during the process of uncaloring the gravel bed, they observed the points of several stags' horns projecting from the soil beneath their feet, and by the timely arrival of the steward the ground was reserved. We found it in consequence but little disturbed, and upon the removal of the surrounding loose material to the depth of the original surface of the hill, there were exposed eighteen fine antlers of the Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), lying across each other, with the prongs directed upwards, forming a heap of some three feet in diameter by two in height. The position of this deposit in relation to the barrow, as near as could be ascertained in the ruined state of the latter, was about 14 feet from its northern edge, and some five feet beneath its surface. The removal of the antlers in an entire state proved impossible, on account of the very decayed condition in which they were, a circumstance to be regretted, for it will be seen, from the measurement given hereafter, they were of large size and had belonged to animals of prime age and growth.

The ground below, consisting of the ordinary grit and sand of the hill, and showing little trace of previous disturbance, next occupied attention, and was removed inch by inch to a depth of two feet, when the looked-for discovery was made.

Reposing upon its left side, in the primitive burial posture, with the head pointing to S.W. and the face to the West, lay the skeleton of a young person, whose bones, though slight, had well sustained the long embrace of mother earth; for without displacing them I was able to uncover nearly all, and to make the drawing from which the accompanying illustration (Fig. 2) was taken.

The body, with its lower limbs doubled upwards, the right arm placed across the chest, and the left bent from the elbow supporting the face with the hand, had been deposited in a grave some five feet in length by two feet in breadth at the head, gradually narrowing to 16 inches at the foot. It had apparently been lined with short splines of wood, or pieces of bark, for the outlines of a sort of cist were distinctly to be traced in the slight and irregular line of carbonaceous matter which enclosed the skeleton.

Upon the floor, and covering the bones to some extent, traces of some other substance were distinguished, the remains possibly of the skin of some animal, or a garment in which the corpse may have been wrapped. In addition to this, adhering to the back and lower side of the skull, was a dark unctuous concretion, not improbably the residue of the long hair of the deceased.

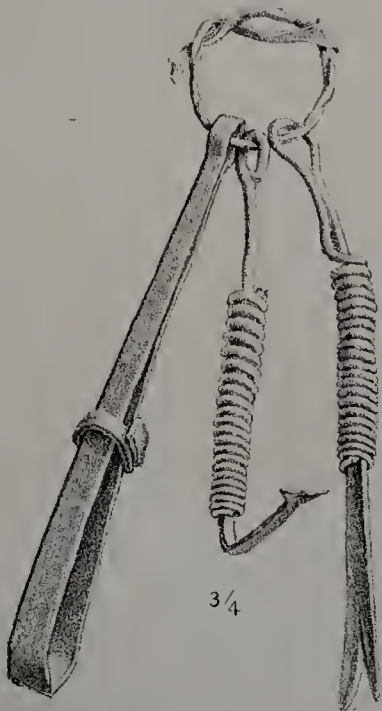
Behind the skull, and nearly touching it, was a perfect urn, five inches high by six and three-quarters in width at the rim, of the variety denominated "Food Vessels" by some antiquaries (Fig. 3). It had originally been placed upright in the grave, partially covered with a rough flint pebble, and most probably once contained food or some offering to the departed spirit. Nothing but sand was found in it; but this, near the bottom, was to an extent discoloured by the decay of some substance. Like all the pottery of this class, it is hand-made; externally light brown in colour, and resembles in form the marble mortar used for culinary purposes. Upon its sides, at regular intervals and one inch below the top, are six projecting knobs or ears, perforated from side to side; and besides this, it is further ornamented with two bands of herring-bone markings, separated by one filled in with a plain

3



$\frac{1}{4}$

4



$\frac{3}{4}$

6



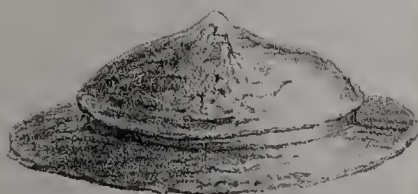
5



8



7



$\frac{1}{4}$

zigzag, the whole incised with some simple instrument, probably a sharpened stick or bone, while the clay was still in a moist state. The lip of the vessel is likewise (Fig. 3) ornamented with four lines produced by the impress of a twisted cord or thong.

Vessels of this description, more or less ornamented, have been found, generally accompanying unburnt burials, in several of the barrows opened in the counties of Derby, Wilts, and York. In this district I am led to believe them of somewhat rare occurrence, for in the six barrows examined by Canon Greenwell, no example, either whole or fragmentary, was found, nor any pottery of so fine a character.

It is a moot point as to what use the knobs upon this vase and some kindred forms of vessels were actually applied, some regarding them as merely ornamental, others that they were intended to hold cords to enable the vessel to be more easily carried or hung up out of the way. Mr. Birch, in his works on Ancient Pottery,* suggests that they may have been used as lamps, and as such suspended from the roofs of the Celtic huts. A smaller form of vase, having pierced projections and the sides also perforated, are regarded as Thuribula, or Incense Cups, a name given them by Sir R. C. Hoare, who believed them to have been used during the rite of cremation. In the present example, though, a twisted cord has certainly been passed through two of the ears, for it has left its impression on the clay; still, as this was done when the material was soft and the vessel unfit for use, I am inclined to favour the first opinion, and to regard them as primarily ornamental.

Much light is thrown upon the mode of manufacture of pottery without the use of the lathe or wheel, by the descriptions of similar arts employed by uncivilised peoples of recent times. Thus Mr. Charles Rau, in the *Smithsonian Institute Report* for 1866,† writing of the Indian tribes who lived on the Cahokia Creek, tells us that “one of the methods employed by them was to weave baskets

* Vol. ii., p. 380.

† Page 346.

of rushes or willows, similar in shape to the vessels they intended to make, and to coat the inside of these baskets with clay to the required thickness; the baskets, after being destroyed by the fire, left on the outer surface of the vessels peculiar impressions, resembling basket-work, which produce a very pleasing effect, and to a certain extent are a substitute for ornamentation."

Dumont again, in his *Mémoires Historiques sur la Louisiane*,* gives a still more interesting and instructive account of a different process, and one that would probably be adopted in the manufacture of such vases as the specimen from Warren Hill. He writes:—"After having amassed the proper kind of clay, and carefully cleaned it, the Indian women take shells, which they pound and reduce to a fine powder; they mix this powder with the clay, and having poured some water on the mass, they knead it with their hands and feet, and make it into a paste, of which they form rolls six or seven feet long, and of a thickness suitable to their purpose. If they intend to fashion a plate or vase, they take hold of one of these rolls by the end, and fixing there, with the thumb of the left hand, the centre of the vessel they are about to make, they turn the roll with astonishing quickness around this centre, describing a spiral line; now and then they dip their fingers into water and smooth with the right hand the inner and outer surface of the vase they intend to fashion, which would become ruffled or undulated without that manipulation. In this manner they make all sorts of earthen vessels, plates, dishes, bowls, pots, and jars, some of which hold from forty to fifty pints. The burning of this pottery does not cause them much trouble. Having dried it in the shade, they kindle a large fire, and when they have a sufficient quantity of embers, they clear a space in the middle where they deposit their vessels, and cover them with the charcoal. Thus they bake their earthenware."

Reverting now to the occupant of the tomb, the remains

* Vol. ii., p. 271. Paris, 1753. "Flint Chips," p. 251.

indicate a person of about 18 years of age, whose height probably did not exceed five feet three inches. From the form of the skull and slender character of the bones, there is good reason to believe that they belonged to a daughter of Icenia, whom, in the full springtide of life, death plucked away. She was doubtless the child of a chief, or person of mark in her tribe, from the care bestowed on her interment, and the lasting monument raised over her remains.

From a fact to be noted hereafter, the imagination, I regret to say, will be disappointed if it arrives at the romantic conclusion that the stags' antlers so immediately covering her resting-place were trophies of prowess in the chase, and deposited there by the young hunters who may perchance have sought her in marriage. Rude as society then was, without question they were placed there by some loving hand to mark the grave, and to protect it until the tumulus should be raised over.

Owing to the distorted and partially decaying condition of the lower side of the skull from long contact with the earth, I regret all the measurements required for its comparison with well authenticated examples of crania from ancient British tumuli cannot be made; nevertheless the right half of the skull has suffered very little from posthumous distortion, and is sufficiently perfect to be pronounced that of a typical British skull of the early part of the bronze period, such indeed as we might expect to be found in a round barrow in which the dead were interred entire. It is eminently brachy-cephalic,* which is in a great measure due to the full parietal region, the bosses of which are large

* Approximate measurements of the cranium from Warren Hill, expressed in inches and tenths (system of J. Barnard Davis) :—

Circumference	19·4
Fronto occipital arch—f. 4·5 ; p. 4·8 ; o. 4·1	13·4
Intermastoid arch	14·
Longitudinal diameter	6·7
Transverse diameter, <i>p</i>	5·7
Height.....	5·5
Length of face	4·3
Breadth of ditto (interzygomatic diameter)	4·9
Breadth—index	·85
Height—index	·82

and prominent. It also exhibits the peculiar flattening of the lower part of the parietals, and the adjoining border of the occipital, so often found in British skulls of this period, which in the opinion of some authors was caused in infancy by a method of nursing, analagous to that practised by some of the Indian tribes of North America at the present day. The frontal bone, though somewhat too low and square, is broad and smooth—devoid of any brow ridges; it rises with a gentle curve, and has the frontal protuberances well developed. The supporting zygomatic arches are slight, and scarcely project beyond the outline of the temples. The jaws exhibit traces of prognathism, but not sufficient to mar the generally harmonious contour of the face. The teeth, to the number of twenty-eight, were in place at the time of exhumation, and in good condition; the *dentes sapientiæ*, though developed and visible, remain within their alveoli. Altogether this skull, from the delicacy of its moulding and the absence of any detracting feature, gives reason for the belief that its owner was possessed of a fair share of good looks, and may possibly have been a beauty in her day.

Since this paper was first written, I have submitted the skull to the examination of that eminent craniologist, Dr. J. Barnard Davis, F.R.S., of Shelton, who has favoured me with the following letter respecting it, which confirms the opinions I had previously expressed:—

“*Shelton, April 14, 1869.*

“ There is little that can be said upon this skull, and I think you have anticipated that little in every particular.

“ It is the cranium of a young woman who had just reached her maturity. I think her age to have been, as nearly as can be determined, eighteen years, when every structure was fully developed and vigorous. It is tolerably sure that she belonged to a family of position in an Icenian tribe. The facts of her interment in such an important tumulus, the protection of her body by the pile of antlers

of the stag, and the state of perfect preservation of her teeth indicate this.

“The drawn-up position of the body, with surrounding pieces of wood or bark for its protection, closely resembles that of the Coritanian woman of Middleton Moor, Derbyshire, figured and described in the *Crania Britannica*, (Plate 35), save in this particular, that pieces of the there-abundant limestone were placed around the corpse in the latter case.

“The cranium is brachy-cephalic, and of the form which may be regarded as *typical*. It is also slightly prognathic, which is in this case mainly a sexual character, and would not have been apparent in the skull of a man.

“This cranium is of great interest, as the only known example of an ancient British skull recovered from this part of England, and also from its offering a confirmation of the views upon the craniology of the ancient Britons in the work above alluded to.

“J. BARNARD DAVIS.”

Of the group of antlers that formed the remarkable feature of this interment, all, as stated, were in a very friable condition, and it is fortunate that I secured the length of two examples before disturbing them; for the longest piece of beam now remaining scarcely exceeds a foot in length. The following details will convey an idea of the magnitude of the specimens, and of the noble animals from which they came:—The beams of four horns, midway between the bez antler and crown, measured in circumference respectively six, five and a quarter, and five inches; another, at an equal distance between the brow and bez antlers, had a circumference of seven inches, and a brow antler originally quite fourteen inches long following the curve, the greatest circumference of which was five inches; another brow antler measured thirteen inches. Immediately above the burr four other portions measured nine and a quarter, nine, and eight and a half inches. In some cases the brow antler was double. The entire length

of the two horns measured was respectively three feet two inches, and two feet eleven inches.

The foregoing dimensions, compared with those of antlers found by the peat-diggers in the fens of Cambridgeshire, and in some still more ancient deposits, exhibit no material declension in size, while in comparison with those of the horns of recent animals of the same species from the deer forests of Scotland and Ireland, there appears to be a marked superiority in length and bulk. This probably may be attributed to the greater age to which the animals lived, and the vastly superior advantages they enjoyed in the extent and variety of feeding ground afforded by the great tracts of moor-land, forest, and morass, that then occupied so large a portion of the country, through which they roamed with little restriction or danger except from the occasional attacks of wolves, bears, and their more wily adversary, man.

The following table will more readily show this divergence. It is compiled from measurements given in Owen's *British Fossil Mammalia*, largely supplemented by details most kindly furnished by Professor Newton, of Cambridge.

	Fossil No. 1.	Fossil No. 2.	Fossil No. 3.	Fossil No. 4.	Fossil No. 5.	Fossil No. 6.	Warren Hill.	Warren Hill.	Modern.
Circumference immediately } above burr	9.85	7.75	8. 5	8.25	8. 6	8.75	9.25	8.50	7.
Length of brow antler, } following curve	14.	16.	11.25	14. 4	14.25	11.	14.	13.	12.
Ditto entire horn, ditto	39. 5			36.	35.	33. 5	33.	35.	31.50
Circumference between bez } antler and crown			6.		6.		6.	5.25	

Example No. 1 is that of a "crowned hart," from five or six feet in "tuft," at Alport, in the parish of Youlgreave, Derbyshire.

No. 2 and the three following are measurements of the largest antlers of *Cervus elaphus* in the Zoological Museum of the University of Cambridge. Nos. of Museum Catalogue: 773v, 734F, 733R, 734B. No. 2 is from the gravel of Barnwell; nos. 3, 4, 5, from the peat of Gt. Shelford, Coldham, and Stourbridge, Cambs.

No. 6 is from an antler of six points, medium-sized, from the peat of Poppelot Fen, Feltwell.

It is to be remarked that with the exception of three, which retain portions of the frontal apophyses, all the antlers from Warren Hill have rounded bases, showing that they were shed by the animals in the natural process of absorption, and not broken off by violence from the skull.

From the tan-like stain which some two or three of the larger horns bear, I am inclined to think they must have lain some time in contact, or even embedded, in peaty soil. Stags' horns are known to have been very largely employed by the people of the later stone period inhabiting this country and the continent, not only as tools in their nearly entire state, but also as mounts for their stone axes, chisels, &c. ; while the detached tynes were useful in a variety of ways. They in consequence formed an article of no small value to the early inhabitants of the district, and I think it probable that although the stag abounded in the woody confines of the adjacent fens in very considerable numbers at the time of the erection of our tumuli, and many were annually taken in the pitfall and the chase, yet the shed horns, some of which may have lain for many years on the spot where they fell, would be sought for and used, in addition to those procured from the slain animals.

So far as I can learn, no instance of a similar deposit of horns is recorded by the explorers of tumuli of the Celtic period in this country. Stags' horns, to the number of two or three, have occasionally been found associated with contracted burials, accompanied with flint arrow-heads and flakes, pottery, &c. ; and in some instances the entire skull and horns have been found. In a barrow in Dale Park, near Arundel, opened in June, 1810, the Rev. Jas. Douglas met with an extended skeleton, at whose feet were placed a pair of large stags' antlers ;* and another instance occurred some years ago at Icklingham. In the course of removal of a small mound in a meadow known as Harland's, near Temple Bridge, a skeleton was found, which had its feet resting upon the skull of a stag, so laid that the horns curved upwards on either side of the lower limbs of the

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii., p. 80.

skeleton, which apparently must have been extended, as that of Dale Park. Such position would imply a rather later period than the contracted burial.

The Warren Hill barrows, when they no longer served as burial-places of the Celtic chief folk of the neighbourhood,* were not allowed to remain useless, for during their demolition it was evident, from the wood ashes that mingled with the uppermost layers of the soil of two of them, that they had served as tothills, and upon them had blazed the beacon, and perhaps the Beltaine fire.† The Teutonic immigrants from the country of the Rhine and Elbe, who several centuries later possessed the land, likewise used them as burial-places for their warriors.

In the central tumulus several graves of the Saxon age were met with, where the dead were interred with the usual deposit of the arms and accoutrements of the deceased. Some of these, to my knowledge, were thrown aside or wantonly destroyed by the labourers in ignorance of their archæological value. One small group of articles alone found their way to me, viz. a bunch of toilet implements in excellent bronze (Fig. 4), consisting of an ear pick, tweezers, and nail cleaner, suspended from a ring; and the volute handle of some instrument in the same metal. To the latter I think a Roman origin must be assigned. Mr. Simeon Fenton, of Mildenhall, was more fortunate in securing some fine specimens of arms, &c., comprising two perfect umbones of shields, with the iron handles that belonged to them, the portions of two others of similar

* Upon Icklingham plain, near the foot of Warren Hill, there are abundant traces of ancient habitation. Fragments of pottery of Roman-British and Saxon make are of frequent occurrence in the earth thrown from the numerous rabbit and mole burrows. I have also found fragments of querns of tufa, and the simpler forms of flint implement. In making slight excavations with the hope of discovering an old burial-place which there is reason to believe may be found in the immediate neighbourhood, I have come upon the sites of huts, with hearths of pebbles, broken bones of animals, and

charcoal. In one instance, in endeavouring to follow the floor line of a hut, a heap of refuse flint flakes and a battered pebble were found together, seeming to indicate the spot where some old flint worker had sat while he "roughed out" an implement.

† In heathen times the sacred fires of the Beltaine flamed thrice a year in honour of Beal, or Bealan (the Sun); viz. on the eve of May-day, Midsummer-eve, and the eve of the first of November. The practice in part survived in Ireland and some parts of Scotland at the commencement of the present century.

form, and two convex iron plates or studs that probably ornamented or strengthened one of the shields. Besides these were the cusps of four spears. Three are of the forms usually found with Saxon interments in East Anglia; the fourth is peculiar (Fig. 5), the blade resembling more that of the *Wæl Seax*, or "Slaughtering Knife," an antiquity of the greatest rarity in this district, for which weapon I should take it, were it not for the remains of the socket. Like most of the iron relics from the Saxon graves, these examples are much oxidized.

Beneath the tumuli themselves, ancient as they are, are the relics of a people once resident in the locality, the memory of whom is lost in the long lapse of time, but whose imperishable implements are found entombed deep in the gravel beds. With them also are the remains of animals whose forms are no longer familiar to us, some species of which are indeed wholly extinct.

In the autumn of 1864 I had the honour of communicating to Sir Chas. Lyell, Bart., the finding by myself of flint implements in the gravel of Warren Hill, since which many hundreds of examples have been found there.

As I hope to describe the flint implement-bearing deposits of the valley of the Lark in a future communication to the Institute, I shall give no details here. The subject is one of great interest, and in connection with the history of our race, deserving of the most careful examination.

Of the "Three Hills" what further can I add? They are no longer to be found; nay, the very ground upon which they stood is so broken up and shrunk, that it is with difficulty the once verdant slope with its crown of firs can be recognized. One cannot but regret the change and the chances that have brought it about, remembering the fact so well expressed by the good Sir Thomas Browne, that "surely many noble bones and ashes have been contented with such hilly tombs which, neither admitting ornament, epitaph, or inscription, may, if earthquake spare them, outlast all other monuments."

HENRY PRIGG, JUN.

THE "CAMBERWELL BEAUTY."

THIS autumn has witnessed an unusual abundance of the scarce *Vanessa Antiopa*, commonly called the "Camberwell Beauty." About twenty specimens are supposed to have fallen to the lot of the county of Suffolk, mostly within the last ten days of August and the first ten days of September. The Rev. H. K. Creed captured one at Chedburgh, near Bury St. Edmunds, Messrs. J. and E. Edwards five at Tuddenham St. Mary's, Mr. C. R. Collen one at Stowmarket, Mr. R. Kay one near Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. James Parsons two near Ipswich, Mr. W. Downes one at Bungay, Dr. W. M. White one at Sudbury; one was taken at Crowfield Parsonage, one at Glemham, three at Bradwell, and Mr. C. F. Ling captured three close to Ipswich. Hibernated specimens will probably appear next spring.

A. H. WRATISLAW.

School Hall, Bury St. Edmund's, Oct. 4, 1872.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF HESSETT.

PART I.

In the reign of Ethelred, A.D. 1005, Earl Ulfketil gave to the Monks of St. Edmund, amongst other properties, Rougham, Bradfield, and Hessem.* At the time of the Conqueror's Survey Hegeſete (mis-spelt twice Eteſeta), belonged in part to the Abbey† and in part to Frodo, the brother of Abbot Baldwin; for "The lands of Frodo, brother of the Abbot,"‡ occurs as a distinct title of property in the Domesday of Suffolk, and also of Essex. Upon the

* Ulfketil Comes, tempore Ethelredi regis, dedit Sancto Edmundo Redgrave totum, et Rikenhall totum, Wlpet, et Ruchan, et Hinderel, et Bedfaresþorpe, Bradfeild, Falsham, et Hegeſete. *Ex Registro penes Robert Bacon, fol. 83. See Dugdale, Monasticon, iii. 138.* Another deed quoted by Dugdale, *Monastic: Anglican: Vol. iii, p. 140*, specifies "partem de Bradfeld," i.e., Monks-Bradfield, now called S. George.

† Terra Sancti Edmundi. In Eteſeta lx. liberi homines de v. carucatis terræ et dimidia et vj. bordarios. Berardus tenet dimidiam carucatam terræ et ij. bordarios et unam earueam; super cum xx. solidi: inter omnes semper vj. earucæ v. acræ prati. Hii potuerunt terras suas vendere et dare tempore Regis Edwardi; sed soca remanebat Sancto; et omne servicium debent in Rudham; ad faldam etiam

omnes pertinent præter vj. Valet xl. solidis. Ecclesiæ xii. acræ. Habet in longo viij. quarentenas et vij. in lato; et de gelto xvij. denarii de quicunque ibi habeat.

‡ Terra Frodonis Fratris Abbatis. In Heteseta vj. liberi homines Sancte Aldrede commendati in socâ Sancti Edmundi. i. earucata terræ et i. bordarius. Tunc et prius iij. carucæ, modo i., et i. acra prati. Tunc valuit lx. solidis; modo xx. That Frodo was the brother of Baldwin, Abbot of St. Edmundsbury, and not of the Abbot of St. Ouen (as Mr. Hollingsworth asserts in "The History of Stowmarket," p. 57) appears from an entry in the "Registrum Nigrum," fol. 124:—"Dedit ergo donnus Abbas Baldwin' Regis ipsius jussu fratri suo Frodoni Dunham & Totstoce & Sumrledestun."

Abbot's property there were sixty free men upon five carucates and a-half of arable land, with six bordars; and Berardus held, at a rent of twenty shillings, half a carucate with two bordars and one plough. These freemen had always six ploughs and five acres of pasture, and could give away and sell their land without the licence of the lord; but all except six were compelled to fold their sheep upon his domain.* They paid all service at Rougham. The lord's total revenue was forty shillings; and the danegeld, amounting to eighteen pence, was paid by all who held tenements.† Upon Frodo's property, of which he was probably enfeoffed by his brother, Abbot Baldwin, there were six freemen under the protection of Saint Etheldreda, that is, the Abbey of Ely, but in the soke of St. Edmund, upon one carucate of arable land; and there was one bordar. In the time of King Edward, and previously, there were three ploughs; at the time of the survey there was one, and one acre of meadow; and the lord's revenue had fallen from sixty to twenty shillings.

Twelve acres of land belonged to the Church; but there is no mention of any fabric existing at the time.‡

Hessett, or as it is spelt in the earliest documents, Hegesete, and afterwards Hegesette, Hedgesete, and Hedgessett, is one of the nine villages § found in Norfolk and Suffolk, of which the names have the suffix "setan," abbreviated to "set," and signifying "settlers." And as Dorset and Somerset are supposed to indicate the seats of the Dor and the Somer tribes, so Hegesete may have

* The lords frequently reserved to themselves the exclusive privilege of having a sheep-fold; the smaller tenants were obliged to let their sheep be folded in the lands of their lord, or pay a fine; and could not fold them on their own lands: enriching the lord's domain, and impoverishing the land of the tenants. See Cullum's *Hawsted*, p. 94.

† Quicunque ibi habeat. "The estates of many persons were originally, or in a course of years, exempted from pay-

ing it." Kelham, *Domesday Book Illustrated*, p. 219. There was no exemption in Hessett.

‡ Of Rougham and Bradfield it is said in *Domesday*, "*Eecle huius uill*": of Hessett, simply "*Eecle xii. ac.*"

§ The others are Bricet, Elmset, Fornect, Hethersett, Letheringset, Wissett, Wetheringset, Whissonsett; as given by Mr. Flavel Edmunds, in "*Names of Places*," p. 67.

been the seat of the family "Hice," or "Higg," old English names which are still preserved in Hicks and Hickson, and Higgs, Higgins, and Higginson.* The name that still is given to a large tract of land in and around the Parish, "Hicket or Hicket's Heath," makes the conjecture probable. But a suggestion has been made† which is ingenious. "Hege" signifies an enclosed ground; and if a proprietor chose to settle upon the enclosed ground away from the "tun" or "village," he and his people might be called Hegesetan, settlers at Hege.

Reasons are not wanting for the supposition that Hissett was originally a part of Rougham. Domesday Book tells us that St. Edmund held manors both in Rougham and in Bradfield.‡ Hissett is not named as a manor; on the contrary, it is stated that the freemen and other holders paid all service at Rougham.§ This implies that for all civil purposes Hissett was a part of Rougham at the time of the Conqueror's Survey. Again, it is remarkable that Hissett is not in the text of Domesday, under the heading of "The Lands of St. Edmund"; but is placed in the margin; as if the jury had at first considered it a part of some other parish.

The Register of Thomas the Abbot, of the date 1301, styles the Abbot the Capital Lord of Hissett;|| and the Register Lakynhethe, of the date 1349, states that the Abbot holds the manor of the King in chief as of his Barony of St. Edmund's.¶ It is clear, therefore, that at some period, anterior to the Statute *Quia Emptores*, the freemen of Hissett had ceased to pay suit and service at Rougham, and

* See "Names of Places," pp. 52-53.

† By the Rev. Oswald Cockayne, to whom I am much indebted for the reference to the "Chronicle of Jocelin de Brakelond," and to Dr. Lingard; and for other information that enabled me to work out this argument.

‡ Ruhham T. R. E. tenuit Sanetus Edmundus pro manerio. Bradefeldam

tenuit tempore Regis Edwardi Sanctus Eadmundus pro manerio.

§ Omne servicium debent in Rudham.

|| Abbas Sancti Edmundi capitalis dominus ejusdem villæ. *Fol.* 162 *b.*

¶ Idem Abbas in capite de domino Rege de Baroniâ Sancti Edmundi. *Fol.* 204 *b.*

that Hissett was a Manor distinct from Rougham. But, it is also clear, from the statement of Jocelyn de Brakelond,* that in the year 1187 *it was not a manor that possessed a church*. For, on the Feast of the Circumcision in that year, when (to use his own words), “according to the custom of the English, most persons gave many presents to the Abbot, as being their lord, I, Jocelin, thought to myself, what can I give. And I began to reduce into writing all those churches which are in the gift of the Abbot, *as well of our manors as of his*, and the reasonable values of the same, upon the same principle that they could be fairly set to farm, at a time when corn is at its ordinary standard price. And, thereupon, upon the commencement of a new year, I gave to the Abbot that schedule, as a gift to him, which he received very graciously.”† In the schedule, which is headed “These are the churches of the *manors* and *socages* of the Abbot;” “These are the churches of the manors belonging to the Convent;”‡ Rougham § and Bradfield are named; but there is no mention of Hissett, although the soc belonged to the Abbot.¶ I think that this omission by so careful a scribe is presumptive evidence against the existence of Hissett as a Parish and Benefice at that date.

But before the year 1291 Hissett was a benefice; for it is so styled in the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas, made in that year. And in the Register Lakynhethe, which is reckoned to be of the date 1349, the Abbot is said to hold the advowson of the Church, to the which is attached a messuage of twenty-four acres of land, *with which it was*

* Chronica Jocelini de Brakelond (Ed. J. G. Rokewode), pp. 46-47.

de maneriis conventus.” *Chronica*, p. 6.

† Monastic and Social Life in the Twelfth Century: A Translation of the Chronicle, by T. E. Tomlins, Esqre., p. 18.

§ “Rutham xv. marcas preter pensionem; Bradfeld v. marcas.” *Chronica*, p. 47.

‡ “Hee sunt ecclesie de maneriis et sochagiis abbatis.” “Hee sunt ecclesie

¶ “Sed soca remanebat sancto. *Domesday*.

*endowed by the predecessors of the said Abbot.** This, I think, implies that the twelve acres mentioned in Domesday had been the gift of an early Abbot. Dr. Lingard remarks that “rectories, vicarages, and curacies are of later date” than Anglo-Saxon times;† and he has further shown‡ that, as soon as a parent monastic foundation got a proper grant of land, the monks commenced to improve the property by their labour, and at their own outlay to provide Church privileges; first, a mission priest with his deacon from their own body; and afterwards, when the manse was built and the endowment was deemed sufficient, a resident mass-priest. A somewhat similar account is given by Blackstone. § “This (the Law of King Edgar, about the year 970) proves that the kingdom was then generally divided into parishes, which division happened probably not all at once, but by degrees. For it seems pretty clear and certain that the boundaries of parishes were originally ascertained by those of a manor or manors; since it very seldom happens that a manor extends itself over more parishes than one, though there are often many manors in one parish. The lords, as Christianity spread itself, began to build churches upon their own demesnes or wastes, to accommodate their tenants in one or two adjoining lordships.” Hissett is one of these rare exceptions; for the Manor of Lawneys, of which the demesne is in Rougham, extends into Hissett, and also into Monk’s Bradfield and Drinkstone. It is noticeable also that of the land, still called Hicket Heath, about 90 acres lie in Hissett, 56 in Rougham, and nearly 16 in Monk’s Bradfield.

These facts raise a presumption that in Hege sete, the parcel of land detached from the town of Rougham, originally of

* *Idem Abbas tenet advocacionem ecclesie, ad quam ecclesiam pertinet unum messuagium xxiiij acrarum terre de quibus ecclesia per predecessores dicti Abbatis dotatur. F. 204 b.*

vol. i., p. 160.

† *Ib.* pp. 154-162.

§ Stephen’s New Commentaries on the Laws of England, vol. i., p. 113.

† History of the Anglo-Saxon Church,

the manor of Rougham, and a long distance from the Church, the Abbots, as lords of the manor, established first a Mission Chapel for the benefit, be it of the Hicc family, or of the dwellers upon the Hege; and in time, when the manse was built and the Church sufficiently endowed, carved out a Parish, and appointed a resident priest. I admit that these speculations from inferences are not wholly conclusive; and I offer them with diffidence.

Extent. The Parish contains 1568 acres of land; and in 1788 was charged with £151 18s. 2d. for the Land Tax.

Church. The Church, dedicated to S. Ethelbert,* is a Rectory, in the Deanery of Thedwastre, and Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and in the Hundred of Thedwastre.

Manor The Advowson was held with the Manor by the Abbey of St. Edmund's until the Dissolution; and
and was granted with the Manor in 1541 to Thomas
Advowson. Bacon, of Hedgesett.† They remained in the possession of the family of Bacon until the death of Lionel Bacon, without male issue, in 1653. Edmund Bacon, the father of Lionel, had married Elizabeth Cornwaleys, by whom he had eight sons and eight daughters. Of his sons, who all died without issue, Lionel and William alone appear to have survived him. In view of this great mortality in his sons, it may be, Edmund Bacon obtained the King's licence to alienate the manor; ‡ and, on the death of Lionel, the manor and advowson passed to Robert Walpole, the grandson of his eldest sister, Elizabeth, who was

* I am unable to determine whether this be S. Ethelbert, King and Confessor, A.D. 616: or S. Ethelbert, King and Martyr, A.D. 793. "From the connexion of both these Sovereigns with the eastern parts of our island, it is difficult to say which of them may be intended." *The Calendar of the Anglican Church*, p. 232.

† Orig. de a° 32 H 8, p. 1, rot. 62.--

Rex 2 die marcii conc. Thome Bacon de Hedgesett Arm Maner de Hedgesett cum pertin, ac Advocac, &c., &c., de Hedgesett. *Index Orig. Vol. 3*, p. 154.

‡ Orig. 'de anno '30 Jac.' p. 5, rot. 9, Suff. Rex licenc dedit Edo Bacon Arm alien maner de Hedgesett als Hcssett in com præd Johi Cornwallis Arm et al. *Index Origin: Vol. 19*, page 39.

married* in 1592, to Calibut Walpole, of Houghton, in Norfolk, ancestor of the Earls of Orford. This Robert was the father of Sir Robert Walpole, and he died in 1700, seized of the advowson and the manor, then let for £300 a-year.† In 1708 Aubrie Porter was Lord and Patron. His nephew, John Porter, and others, sold the manor and advowson, in 1724, to Thomas Le Heup, by whom they were settled on Michael Le Heup, on his marriage with Elizabeth Gery, in 1729. Hessempt Hall, the family mansion, was destroyed by fire, and was never re-built; and in 1766 the family resided in Bury St. Edmund's.‡ Upon the death of Michael William Le Heup, in 1809, the manor and advowson passed to his two daughters, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Cocksedge; and are now in the joint possession of their representatives, the families of Marshall and Tinling.§

The Rectory of Hessempt is taxed in the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, at £13 6s. 8d., and the portion of the Abbot in Hessempt at £2 15s. 1d. The value in 1340 is returned in the *Inquisitiones Nonarum* at xx mares, made up by the following payments||:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wool and Lambs - - -	5	13	4	Offerings on the four principal Feasts - - -	2	3	0
Glebe -24 Acres of Arable Land - - -	0	16	8	Small Tithe and Ferial Oblations - - -	2	5	8
„ 1 Acre of Pasture - - -	0	0	8				
Rents of Assize - - -	0	2	0				
Tithe of the Dairy - - -	2	0	0				
„ 2 Windmills¶	0	6	8				
					£13	7	4

* See the Parish Register: Calibut Walpole Arm. Sing. et Eliz. Bacon fil Edmi Bacon Arm nup 14th Oct., 1592. Another sister, Anna, was married in 1604, to John Aldrich; and from this date the family of Aldrich appear to have resided in Hessempt. The youngest sister, Abigail was married to John Grigbye in 1612.

† Coxe's "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole." 8vo. 1800. Vol. 1, p 9.

‡ Henry Le Heup was presented to the Living by Michael Le Heup, Esqre., of Bury St. Edmund's.

§ From information most kindly supplied by H. Le Grice, Esqre., and the Rev. H. B. Blake.

|| Nonarum Inquisitiones. Hessempt. Ext. xx mares.

¶ Among the *Placita Term. Mich.* a. 27 Ed j. rot 45, is a suit between John de Beaumont and John the son of William Gernum, concerning the half of one of these mills and other property. But from an entry in the Registrum Lakynheth, fol. 205-206, we find John de Herst and Robert de Hulme in 1349 holding them of the Abbot.

In the *King's Books* the annual value is stated to be:—

In glebe land	-	—	xij	—	} xij.	vj.	viiij :
In tithes and oblations	xij.	xiiij.	viiij.				
Less the payments of							
Procurations to the Archdeacon*	vj.		viiij.	} j.			
Synodals to the Bishop	-	ij.				viiij.	ix. :
So that the net value is	-	-	-	xij.	xviij.	xj.	
On which amount the tenths are xxvs. ix ^d . ob.							

The net value returned in 1835 was £225 with a glebe house. Under the Commutation Act of 1837 the Tithe was commuted for £350 ; and there are 18 acres of glebe.

The following is as accurate a list of the Rectors as I have been able to compile. I am indebted principally to the MSS. of Bishop Tanner, in the custody of the Registrar of the Norwich Diocese, and to Mr. Davy's Notes among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum :—

Michael de Clare, on the presentation of the Abbot of S. Edmund				1309
John de Seckford,	"	"	"	1313
Simon de Draughton	"	"	"	1313
John de Herwood	"	"	"	1317
Alexander Camayle	"	"	"	1322
Alexander Bryd				
Stephen de Tutynghon	"	"	"	1349
William de Redenesse	"	"	"	1359
Robert Braunch	"	the King, †	- - -	1381
John Boteler	"	the Abbot	- - -	1399
John Dalanio (<i>alias</i> Harlstone)		"	- - -	
John Holym ‡	"	"	- - -	1429

* In "The Churches of Cambridgeshire," Page 2, is an extract from a MS. Cotton Cleopat. F. 1. 4. "*Procurations* be dewe for visitation. Th' archdeacon is bownde ycerly to visit all his archdeaconry throweoute; then to enquire of all crimes and misgovernance of the people, as well the elergie as the laitee, by churchwardens and others . . . for this visitation he hath *procurations*. *Synodals* be dewe for the *sene* (*synod*) kept at Ester by th' Archdeacon or his officers, calling together the parsons, vicars, and parish priests, diligently enquiring, if

everie of the same doe and have done their dewties according to the lawes of God, lawes of the prince established, and ordinance of the Chureh accustomed." But Hessett appears to have not been chargeable with Synodals for the Archdeacon's, but only for the Bishop's visitation.

† Ratione Temporalium S. Edmundi.

‡ On the resignation of John Dalanio, in exchange for Stow S. Peter.

John Calfhawe * on the presentation of the Abbot	-	-	-	1430
Edmund Bungey †	„	„	-	1436
Richard Wylyam	„	„	-	1437
Bartholomew Grey, LL.B	„	„	-	1459
Sir William Chapeleyne (Chaplain)	„	-	-	1464
Thomas Ballys	„	„	-	1468
Robert Craske	„	„	-	1476
Thomas Nunne, M.A.	„	„	-	1523
Edmund Nunne	„	„	Edmund Bakon, Esqre.	1548
Thomas Boyton	„	„	Elizabeth Bacon	1561
Richard Sadlington	„	„	the Queen ‡	1574
Antony Rowse	„	„	Edmund Bacon, Esqre.	1579
Robert Boninge, or Bonynge	„	„	Walter Hawghe, the elder, M.A. §	1600
Nathaniel Wicks ||	-	-	-	1617
Simon Bradstreete, M.A.	„	„	the King ¶	1627
Andrew Chaplyn, Reetor or Sequestrator, by the authority of Parliament	-	-	-	-
Simon Kendall, M.A.,** on the ejection of Andrew Chaplyn, and presentation of Robert Walpole, Esqre.	-	-	-	1663
Richard Nesling, M.A. †† on the presentation of Robert Walpole, Esqre.	-	-	-	1680
William Beart, B.A., on the presentation of Thomas Le Heup, Esqre.	-	-	-	1724
John Toosey, alias Le Tousey, on the presentation of Michael Le Heup, Esqre.	-	-	-	1740
Henry Le Heup, ‡‡ on the presentation of Michael Le Heup, Esqre.	-	-	-	1766
John Steggall	„	„	-	1778
John Steggall	„	„	-	1786

* On the resignation of John Holym, in exchange for Briche Magna, London Dioecese.

† On the resignation of John Calfhawe, in exchange for Ketelburg.

‡ By reason of lapse. Ricardus Sadlington habet literas Reginae patentes de præsentatione ad Reetoriam de Hedgeset, Norwic. Dioe. Rymer's Foedera. Vol. iv. p. 743.

§ By reason of a demise of the advowson by Edmund Bacon, Esqre, the Patron,

to Henry Bury, who granted it to Hawghe.

|| On the authority of Dr. Davy. The name does not appear in Bishop Tanner's Book.

¶ By reason of the minority of Edmund Bacon, his ward.

** He held also Creeting S. Olave.

†† He held also Beyten. See his Monument near the Vestry door.

‡‡ He held also Pakenham.

Thomas Waddington, D.D.* on the presentation of Michael Le Heup, Esqre.	- - - - -	1809
Thomas Ellis Rogers, on the presentation of the King	- - - - -	1813
Henry Bunbury Blake	„ Sir H. C. Blake	1844

In the foregoing list there are names which call for notice. John de Seckford was presented to the Rectory in the month of June; and, on the 17th of August next following, he resigned it, in consideration of a Pension of ten marcs—about half the income of the benefice.† Father Paul‡ names the Pension as one of the greatest of abuses and corruptions. “He who resigns, reserving to himself a Pension, delivers himself at once from any care or duty incumbent on him from the Benefice; and whether the Resignee die or resign is wholly unconcerned, his Pension being secured and paid without any trouble.”§ “But the consideration which recommends it beyond all others is, that a Pension may be extinguished, or, to speak more intelligibly, may be turned into ready money; though every contract made where a Benefice is, the consideration is reputed simoniacal. By extinguishing a Pension, is only meant to receive a sum of money from the Beneficiary or Incumbent, which dischargeth him from paying the Pension: which sum is determined by the age of the Pensionary.”|| Whether John de Seckford had this sinless sale of his Benefice in view cannot be proved, but the proceedings which followed raise suspicion against

* Canon of Ely.

† Registrum Thomæ Abbatis. Fol. 73 a. Harleian MSS., 230

‡ Of Beneficiary Matters, 1730, p. 220.
“The Court of Rome, as if it had been a standing order in those times, never suffered a gainful abuse to be corrected or abolished, but she had a higher to put in the room of it, more notorious and more profitable: which is sufficiently verified in this of the Pension.”

§ P. 223.

|| P. 224. “Before our days,” he

quaintly adds, “when there lay no way open of making money of Benefices, it would have passed for an infinite offence both against God and men. Now, it is done avowedly in these terms:—*I have a Benefice of 200 crowns value; I resign it to John, or Thomas, for a Pension of 100 crowns, and afterwards I extinguish the Pension for 700 crowns paid down: thus I have made 700 crowns of my Benefice without sin.* All which circuit of words to people of gross understandings and little penetration, seems to amount only to this—*That I had sold my Benefice for 700 crowns.*” It is not a little remarkable that recent legislation in England has opened the door to a revival of this abuse.

him. For, upon the same day, the Abbot, Richard de Draughton, presented his brother, Magister Simon de Draughton, and forwarded the nomination to the Bishop of Norwich, John Salmon, with this obsequious letter:—

“Venerabili in Christo patri Domino Johanni Dei gratiâ Norvicensi Episcopo Frater Ricardus, Ejusdem dono gratiæ * Abbas S. Edmundi, salutem, reverentiam, et honorem. Ad ecclesiam parochialem de Hegesete vestræ diocœses, vacantem, et ad nostram presentacionem spectantem, dilectum nobis in Christo Magistrum Simonem de Draughton, Clericum, vobis presentamus: intuitu caritatis humiliter supplicantes et devote, quatinus quod vestro in hac parte incumbit officio exequi dignemini gratiose. Valeat paternitas vestra per tempora longiora. Datum apud Wirlingworth 17 die Aug. A.D. 1313. †

Alexander Bryd ‡ introduces us to troublous times, in which the Abbey lost its buildings and other property, and he himself fell under suspicion of being one of the lawless mob that destroyed them. Two notices of him are quoted by Bishop Tanner, from one of the Registers of the Abbey, which I have not been able to verify, and I give them on his authority:— §

“Alexander dictus Bryd intra septa monasterii S. Edmundi notoriè incarceratus. || Jun. 1328.” “Alexander Bryd persona de Hegesete purgatur pro incendio. 1328.”

In the preceding year, the Townsmen of Bury had attacked the Abbey and its granges, and burnt them to the ground.

* “Commensurate with the power of an Abbot were his privileges. . . They stiled themselves by ‘divine permission,’ or ‘the grace of God,’ and their subscription was their surnames and name of the house.” *Fosbrooke, British Monachism*. Vol. I, p. 120.

† Registrum Thomæ Abbatis. Fol. 73 a. Harl. MSS., 230.

‡ I suspect, but cannot prove, that Bryd is an *alias* of Alexander Camayle, instituted in 1322.

§ His well-known accuracy is a guarantee that the notices exist somewhere.

|| See *British Monachism*, by T. D. Fosbrooke, *F.S.A.* Vol. 2, p. 183. “There was (in the Abbeys) a strong prison, called the Lying House, ordained for great offenders. . . Bishops used to imprison offending clerks there.” Jocelyn de Brakelonde gives an amusing account of the proceedings taken by the Abbot against Geoffrey Ruffus, “one of our monks,” of which the issue was “at length he clapped him in prison.” *Chronica Joc. de Brakelonda*, p. 90.

Many of the parochial clergy had joined in the attack ; and thirty-two of them were convicted. The Rector of Hesselst was suspected of having taken part in these incendiary proceedings, and was imprisoned : * but he was allowed to clear himself by the process styled “ Canonical Purgation.” This process, which was general among the Germanic nations, † was in existence in England at a very early period ; for three of the Ecclesiastical Laws of King Ine, A.D. 693, and seven of King Wihtred’s Doms Ecclesiastical ‡ have reference to it. Canonical Purgation § is defined to be an oath, administered and taken with the greatest solemnity before the Ordinary, by which a person accused or suspected of a crime, which could not be proved by sufficient evidence, cleared himself of the charge and suspicion. It is called Canonical, because it is prescribed by the Canons of the Church, and is made according to their requirements ; and to distinguish it from Common Purgation, which consists of wager of battle, and ordeals of hot iron, and of hot water, and of cold water. || In common parlance it was termed “ Sacramentum.” ¶ If the suspicion were weak, or the charge trivial, or if no accuser appeared, and no admissible evidence were produced, the accused was allowed to make oath of his innocence, with his hand upon the Four Gospels, ** alone and unsupported, solâ manu suâ ; “ calling God to witness that he was innocent both in word and work of the

* “ Notoriè inarceratus.” I cannot decide whether “ notoriè” means on an indictment, or, notoriously, *i.e.*, to satisfy the requirements of the Canons that the accused be “ publice infamatus,” and the faithful be scandalized.

† *Johnson’s English Canons, Part I, p. 150.*

‡ *Ib. p. 134.*

§ Ricart Bibliothèque Théologique, under PURGATION.

|| Common Purgation was abolished by Henry 3rd, through the influence of the Legate Gualo. “ Though the trial by

ordeal was consecrated with religious ceremonies, the Popes had always condemned it as an unwarranted appeal to the judgment of the Almighty ; and by Gratian the condemnation had been inserted in the Canon Law.” *Lingard, History of England, Vol. II, p. 494.*

¶ Hincmarus de Divortio Lotharii et Tethbergæ Interrog. 6: quoted by Ducange, under JURAMENTUM.

** According to the Doms of King Wihtred, the accused stood before the Altar with his other hand upon it. *Johnson’s Eng. Can., Part I, p. 146, note q, on Doom 21.*

crime laid to his charge." * But if the charge were of graver character, he was required to produce other persons, most commonly of his own rank and order, † communicants, "neighbours, or residents within the jurisdiction of the Court, freeholders who had never been arraigned for theft, nor ever convicted of perjury, and who were now acknowledged for 'true men' by all present;" ‡ who were willing to swear that "they believed his oath to be upright and clean." § These were styled Sacramentales, Juratores, Conjuratores, Purgatores, Compurgatores; and at some periods were appointed by the Judges, at others selected by the accused. || Their number varied at different periods, but was increased according to the gravity of the charge, ¶ and at the discretion of the Ordinary; but a Constitution ** of Archbishop Stratford, A.D. 1333, limited the number, in the case of priests, to twelve. To go through purgation with one Compurgator was "jurare unicâ manu"; with three, "jurare tertiâ manu"; the expression "manus unica", "tertia", having reference to the number of Compurgators. The Ordinary was forbidden to compel any one to the process on mere idle gossip, or unless persons of known good character, and entitled to respect by their age and sound discretion, deemed the accused to be of evil repute. Nor was it legal to drag the clergy for Purgation from one Deanery to another; or to rural districts in their own

* Lingard's History of England, Vol. I, p. 408.

† By the Ecclesiastical Laws of King Ine, "men's oaths were valued according to their wealth: but the oath of one that frequented the Communion was laid higher than his that was worth one hundred and twenty plough lands." *Johnson's English Canons, Part I, p. 135.*

‡ Lingard, History of England, Vol. I, p. 408.

§ The Oaths are in Wilkins' Leg. Sax., 63-64.

|| Lingard, History of England, Vol. I, p. 408.

¶ Hoveden (anno 1194) mentions that the Bishop of Ely, in his reconciliation with the Archbishop of York, was required to swear with a hundred priests, "centesimâ manu sacerdotum"; and among the Welsh we find a purgation requiring three hundred consacermentals, "trecentesimâ manu." *Johnson's English Canons, Part I. p. 150. note.* Gibbon mentions the purgation of a Queen of France by "three hundred gallant nobles." (*Ed. 1838. Vol. IV., p. 477.*)

** Lyndwood Provinciale, p. 314.

Deanery, where it was difficult for them to purchase the necessaries of life. *

Jocelin de Brakelond mentions Purgation as a privilege of the burgesses of the borough of St. Edmund. One Ketel, who dwelt without the gate, "was charged with theft, and being vanquished in camp-fight, was hanged. On this occasion the convent was grieved by reason of the scandalous words of the burgesses, who said that if that man had only dwelt within the borough it would not have come to camp-fight, *but that he would have acquitted himself by the oaths of his neighbours*, † as is the liberty of those who dwell within the borough."

Alexander Bryd, more fortunate than Ketel, seems to have cleared himself, and to have been pronounced by the Ordinary innocent: for he enjoyed the benefice ten years after the Purgation.

The slab of the tomb of William de Redeness lies in the Churchyard, a little distant from the East wall of the Chancel; the tomb itself has disappeared. Upon it are these Leonine verses in raised capitals:—

"Redenes Rector, ores pro quo rogo lector,
Vermibus hic ponor, sic tranat omnis honor." ‡

His name stamps him a Yorkshireman, of Redness, a township of Whitgift Parish, in the West Riding. During his incumbency the Living received a considerable benefaction; and it is interesting to notice the successive legal steps by which it was secured. In the *Inquisitiones ad quod damnum* 39 Ed. III, m. 7, is the entry:—

"Thom. de Ewel dedit Willo de Redenesse Persone Ecclie de

* The various details concerning Purgation, will be found in Lyndwood Provinciale, pp. 312-14; in the Decretum of Gratian, Secunda Pars, Causa ij. Quæstio iv.; in the Glossary of Ducange, under the various words Purgatio, Juramentum, &c.; in Johnson's English Canons; and in Thorpe's "Ancient Laws and Institutes of England."

† "Sed juramentis vicinorum suorum

se adquietasset." Chronica, p. 74. I quote from the translation given in "Monastic and Social Life in the Twelfth Century," p. 29.

‡ Weever gives two similar epitaphs, slightly varied in expression:—"Vermibus hic donor, et sic ostendere conor, Qualiter hic ponor, ponitur omnis honor." See Funeral Monuments, pp. 276, 368, 529.

Heggeset duas acras terræ cum pertin ibm sibi et successoribus suis ad elargacionem mansi sui ibm.”*

But as “it was always, and is still, necessary for Corporations to have a licence in mortmain from the Crown to enable them to hold lands,”† the Rector applied for a licence :—

“Magr Wlls de Redenesse persona ecclie de Heggeset dat unam marcam pro licenc adquir quedam tenementa cum pertin in Heggeset habend’ in elargacionem mansi ecclie prædictæ improprie.”‡

Bishop Tanner quotes from the Patents an entry, which announces the completion of the transfer; but, unfortunately, he has made an error in the reference, and I have failed in my attempts to verify it:—§

“Pro Rectore de Heggesette de 4ta parte 1 mess. et de 2 acr terræ in Heggesete eidem amertizat || pro manso suo.”

Two years before the death of William de Redeness, in 1379, John de Brinkley, the 21st Abbot of St. Edmund’s, had died. Upon the death of an Abbot, the temporalities passed to the Crown, to be restored to the new Abbot after his installation. The Convent proceeded to elect John de Tymworth; and sent two monks to Rome, with the King’s letters, to obtain the Pope’s confirmation. But he had, meanwhile, appointed Edmund Bromfield to the Abbacy, and adhered to his appointment in spite of all that the monks and the King had to say. Thus backed, Bromfield, aided by a few monks whom he gained over, arrived at Bury and installed himself. Whereupon the King sent an armed force, and arrested the self-installed Abbot, and imprisoned him, first in the Tower, and afterwards in Nottingham Castle. The quarrel between the King and the Pope

* Col. Rot. Ch. et Inquis, p. 335.

Pat. 40, Ed. III, p. 2, m. 11, vel. 12.

† Stephen’s Commentaries. Vol. I, p. 430.

‡ In Origin. de ann. R. R. Edwardi t’cii. Rot 28.

§ Bishop Tanner gives the reference.

|| Amertizare (a Gall. *amortir*). To alien lands or tenements to Churches, Colleges, &c., who are incapable of delivering them back again, and therefore the making them over to such is the delivering them, as it were, into a dead hand.—*Ainsworth*.

lasted six years ; and was ended by the Pope's transference of Bromfield to an Abbey in Gascony ; by a fresh election on the part of the monks, who again chose John de Tymworth ; and by the approbation of both the King and the Pope of their choice.* The King, being thus for six years in possession of the temporalities, presented Robert Braunch to Hesselton, *ratione temporalium*.

Richard Willyam was buried in the Chancel, according to directions given in his will,† dated 26 April, 1459. He bequeathed xls. for the reparation of a certain road between Hesselton and Beyton (Bekton), if within the space of two years after his decease the other inhabitants shall be willing to give a helping hand (*manus adiutores apponere*) so that it may be substantially and durably done : otherwise the legacy was to be void : (*alias pro non legato habeatur*). A similar bequest was made by Margaret Gowle in 1523, for " the making of the highways where it is most needfull bestween Stowe aforesaid and Ipswich."‡ Mr. Tymms remarks ; § " The following item in the Will of John Cowpere late of Hawsted, 1522, will give some idea of the way in which even the principal streets of a town were dependent on private benevolence for being at all in order :—' I will that myn executors shall gadyr and carye, or do gadyr or cary, sex score lods of smale stones w^t tho & suche as I have gadyrid all redy, and those I will shalbe leyd in the highwayes betwixt the Southgate and Seynt Mary chyrche where most nede shalbe. And that to be don xx lods yerly til it be don.' "

Simon Bradstreete, presented by King Charles the First, in 1627, appears to have borne an infamous character. The Bradstreetes were an old Hesselton family. I find Roger Bradstrete mentioned in a deed, preserved in the Parish

* See Dugdale, *Monasticon*, Vol. III, 111-112, and the Extracts made by him from the history of Thomas of Walsingham.

† Deposited in the Registry of Norwich.

‡ *The History of Stowmarket*, by the Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth, M.A., page 110, where a mass of information is collected concerning Roads and Highways in early times.

§ *Bury Wills and Inventories*, p. 252.

Chest, bearing date, “anno regni Regis Henrici septimi post conquestum Angliæ decimo tercio,” and another Roger Bradstrede, in a second deed, dated 1586. Simon Bradstrete was ejected from the Rectory by the authority of Parliament, at some period between 1643 and 1646. “One of the Articles against him was that he had sold his calves for kisses; and, if so, it must be owned that he was the more criminal, because the naughty man had not only a wife of his own (how handsome I cannot say), but also several small children, who could live but sorrily by love, however their father might. But as bad as he was, I doubt they did not much mend matters by turning him out; because they put into his room an Irish bone-setter.” *

I cannot pass over the Rector last called to his rest, Henry Bunbury Blake, without a tribute of respect to his worth. Indeed a history of the Parish would be imperfect, if it contained no mention of the keen interest which, for nearly thirty years, he took in it; of his great care and desire to preserve and adorn the fabric of the Church; and of his readiness to comply with the suggestions of those, whose judgment he could trust, for the preservation of its treasures. But his main interest and work lay in a higher sphere than Archæology; and those who knew him will recollect that the determined energy, which distinguished him in other pursuits, was eminently displayed in the discharge of his spiritual duties.

Parish Registers. The Parish Registers commence with the year 1539; the year following the issue of Cromwell's injunction concerning them. In the earlier years the entries of the families of Bacon and Hoo are very numerous.

Church-wardens' Accounts. The earlier pages of the Churchwardens' accounts are unfortunately lost; and the first entry is of the year 1586:—“Layd out by John Jolly one of y^e Churchwardens first to y^e saltpetre man for saving y^e towne carts, xs.” A somewhat

* *Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, Part ii., p. 209.*

similar entry occurs in the Stowmarket accounts in 1587:—"Item layde oute to the salte petter xis." The complaint of the Justices of Nottinghamshire in the year 1589, which is printed in *Notes and Queries*, Vol VIII., p. 225,* throws light upon these items. After the discovery of firearms nitre was much needed for the manufacture of gunpowder; and it was discovered that the superficial soil of farmyards, of cattle-stalls, of cellars, of privies, and of other places long exposed to the vapours of putrifying matter, as well as the plaister and mortar of old houses, afforded, when mixed with wood ashes and moistened with the lye of vegetable ashes, a considerable quantity of nitre. In consequence of these discoveries, the several substances now enumerated were claimed by the Crown in most of the countries of Europe; and were granted to individuals and societies, incorporated for the purpose of making saltpetre and supplying the public magazines with it.† The rigor of these individuals became burdensome; they claimed the right to enter stables and houses in search of material, and to use the parish carts, without payment, for the conveyance of it to the Works. The Nottinghamshire Justices complained to the Lord High Treasurer of the arbitrary precepts of one John Foxe, saltpetre-maker; who demanded of some townes "five cariages" and of some less to carry coals to his works, "or else foure shillings for everie loade"; and refused, on being summoned, to make an agreement for a uniform charge. The entry in the Register is evidence that a like demand was made by the Saltpeter man upon the parishioners of Hessett; and that Churchwarden Jolly compounded with him, and by the payment of ten shillings saved the parish carts. So great did the grievance become, that Parliament interfered, and limited the powers of the Salt-peter-man.‡

Another item in this year's accounts is: "To George

* I am indebted to Beckford Bevan, Esquire, for this and the other references to *Notes and Queries*.

† *Rees' Cyclopædia*. Article, SALT-PETRE.

‡ *Notes and Queries*, Vol VII., p. 531.

Scott, for money collected for Butter and Cheese, iijs.” I suspect this to refer to provision for the Royal Household and for the Navy, which by ancient prerogative the officers of the Crown took from all the counties near to the Royal residence. Mr. Reyce* places amongst “the discommodities of the site of Suffolk”, “the nearnesse of this countrye for near and ready carriage, the fitnessse of our havens for quick conveyance of the same, which hath emboldened such officers far to exceed their commission.”

At this date Suffolk cheese was a delicacy, and was not only sold through all England, but was exported to Germany, France, and Spain. † Among the papers in the Parish Chest of Stowmarket ‡ are records, from 1570 to 1590, of numerous items of “ducks, wax, hens, capons, cockes, pullets, chickens, sweet otes, rye, wheate, strawe, *butter, cheese*, and live calves”; and of the prices paid for them, as they were carried to the Royal Purveyors. “In this neighbourhood,” says Mr. Hollingsworth, “the constables paid the people for the poultry,” and other provisions, “and charged the amount in the Parish accounts.” Mr. Reyce § states that the purveyors exceeded their commission, and the taxation was monstrous; and that the Queen, on hearing of the grievance, directed that this provision of victuals should be commuted into a money payment. From the year 1592, when the composition was first made, the annual tax levied on Suffolk varied from £551 16s. to £800. Mr. Reyce adds that, besides this tax, Suffolk had to furnish the greater part of the provision for victualling the Royal Navy during the reign of Elizabeth: and he speaks of cheese being carried up to London “to furnish the expences of the City with the Navy.”

In the year 1588 is a memorandum:—“Y^e towne hath sold to Jo. Haliday a parcale of ground which before was

* *Suffolk Breviary*, in *Jermyn's Suffolk Collections*, Vol. XXXIII., *British Museum*.

† *History of Stowmarket*, p. 125.

‡ *Ib.* 132. See *Hume's History of England*, in the year 1589, for the proceedings in Parliament for the correction of the abuse of this prerogative.

§ *Suffolk Breviary*.

bought of his yard to set a butte on and y^e said Jo. Haliday hath paid for the same iijs. iiij*d*." Before "the shott with the bullet"* came into fashion, it was obligatory on each parish to keep up buttes for the practice of archery by the Parish soldiers. But as early as 1569 "the exercise of the bowe was much decayed;" and when the harquebuss and the pistol were the equipments of the army, there was no longer need of the Parish Butte: hence the sale of the land on which it stood.

The first mention of an Overseer is 1599: "Mr. Overseers' George Scott Constable and Overseer hath paid Accounts. out.....more than he hath received xijs *vd*." At this date the Overseers were appointed under the Act 5 and 6 Edward VI., cap. 2, which obliged every town to maintain their poor, but left the rate voluntary; as an old paper in the Chest at Stowmarket expresses it, "what every man and woman of their charitye wyl be contented to give weekly." From the year 1600 the accounts of the Overseers are separated from those of the Churchwardens, and are headed "13^o Aprilis, 1600, A Reconing of y^e Overseers for the overplus of mony to remember into whose hands it always is delivered. Made y^e dait aforesaid in y^e margent." And even after the passing of the Poor Law of Elizabeth, in 1601, for two or three years, the old-fashioned collections seem to have been continued, as at Stowmarket. In the payments for 1600, appears "xviii*d*. for bridewell" (presumably for the expense incurred in the imprisonment of a vagrant); and in an undated bill, loose in the Book, but clearly of this, or an earlier date, is the "Item, layd out more in the loss of selling corne to the pore, xxijs." In 1587 I find that the Churchwardens had commenced the practice, adopted by a vote of the inhabitants of Stowmarket in 1575,† of advancing sums on loan to the inhabitants, at a high rate of interest; for "Mr. W. Goodrich p^d for use of iii^{li} a yerr ending now vi^s." In 1603, the Parish paid

* 309 *Harleian Libr.* 133 and 86,
quoted by the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth

in *The History of Stowmarket.*

† *History of Stowmarket*, p. 122.

xxijs. for “bynding Rychard Gryme aprentist,” and xixs. iiij*d*. “for aparelling of the sayd Gryme and Mary Sewell.” From 1621 to 1628 Questmen were appointed annually, and once afterwards, in 1667. In 1623 the term “Church Guardian” occurs; in 1624 is the only appointment recorded of “Surveiors for y^e highwayes”; and in 1633, the 25th of March is styled “the Feste of our blessed Virgin Mary.” Later in the century occurs an amusing memorandum:—

“John Hales and Margaret his wife both sturdy vagrant beggars *aged about thirty five yeares, were this third day of August in y^e.....reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lord King James the Second of.....openly whipped at Hissett, in y^e county of Suffolke according to law for wandering.....and are now assigned to pass forth with from parish to parish by the officers thereof y^e next..... way to Sheppridge in the county of Cambridge where (as they confess) they were.....They are limited to be at Sheppridge aforesaid within six daies now next ensuing.....their perils, given under y^e hands and seales of Ric. Nesling Minister of Hissett aforesaid and David Pawsie Constable.

(Signed) DAVID PAWSIE, Constable.

RICHARD NESLING, Rector of Hissett. THO. BELL Church-warden.”

This proceeding was authorized by the Poor Law Act of Philip and Mary.

Under the Statute 13 and 14 Car. ii., c. 12, s. 1, a person resident in any Parish for forty days, obtained a settlement. Pinned into the Book of Accounts is an agreement between the Parish of Thurston and the Parish of Hissett to free Hissett from liability to support a parishioner of Thurston under this Act:—

“We the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of Thurston in the County of Suff. for the time being doe promise that if the inhabitants of Hisesett in the aforesd county will pmit and suffer Anne Page of our towne to dwell and inhabit with her sister ffuller that the said An shall not any wayes be chargable to the Towne of Hisesett for we will continue her collection as formerly and shall at any time owne her

* The paper is torn, and the blanks represent missing words.

again when we are thereunto requested to this we set our hands this 13th of April 1673.

THOMAS BRIGHT

JOHN BOXE, Sen. }
GEORGE BLACKBONE } Churchwardens.

JOHN BOX, Jun. }
HENRY CRATT } Overseers.

ZACHARY CATLIN, Minister

JOHN CRASKE."

Recusants.

In the returns made in pursuance of Archbishop Whitgift's letter to John Jegon, Bishop of Norwich, dated the 30th of June, 1603, touching the number of Communicants, Recusants, Double-beneficed Ministers, and Non-Communicants, is this from Hesselsett:—"Mr. Robertus Bonyngge, rector [Hedgesett] dicit Ad j^m Comunicantes theare to the number of cxx. Ad. ij^m et 3^m no recusantes nor anye but doo communicate. Ad 4^m he hath no other Benefice. Ad 5^m 6^m et 7^m no Impropriation nor vicar indued.* Edmund Bacon, Esquier, patron."

Population.

In 1800 the population was 323 ; in 1841, 417 ; in 1871, 454.

Pensions.

At the dissolution of the Monastery, when pensions were assigned to the discharged monks, it is not a little remarkable that two were Hesselsett men, † "Robtus Hegsett, alias dict Potkyn, viii^{li} : Thomas Hegsett, alias dict Rowght, vi^{li}. xiii^s. iii^d." These were still payable in the 2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary.

Benefactions.

In a deed of Feoffment, ‡ dated "quinto die mensis Novembris anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi post conquestum Angliæ decimo tercio," a piece of pasture (una pecia pasturæ) is secured to the Town, called the Gyldehalle yerde, with the house erected upon it, called the Gildehall, enclosed with a ditch, and planted with fruit trees. This land (which a later deed, of the date Octr. 9, 1586, computes at 3 roods), was originally

* i.e., Endowed.

Monasticon Anglicanum, Vol. III., p. 116.

† See "Book of Pensions," in the Augmentation Office, quoted by Dugdale,

‡ Preserved in the Parish Chest.

enfeoffed “tercio die Julii anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Angliæ secundi”; as appears from a declaration in the Feoffment deed of 1498.

John Creme, of Hissett, left by his will,* dated “the xxvth day of the monyth of Septembre 1500,” his “clos called Clotes to be in the ffeffment of xii lawfull men of the towne of Heggesette”; and “the ferme† of the seyde clos to be disposed yerly and perpetually in forme underwreten, that is to seyne I wole that the curat of the seyde cherche of heggesete have yerly at my yerday for dyrige and messe iiij*d.* and a messe peny. ‡ Item I assigne to the Sexteyn for rynging § viij*d.* Item for lygt brenning at dirige and messe ijd. Item I wole that there be delt at the seyde my yerday to xii. pore men of the same towne xiij*d.* Item I assigne yerly unto the cherehrees || of the same town to provide feythfully that the seyde dirige messe lygt rynging and almesse be yerly do as it ys a fore seyde viij*d.* Item I wole that xx*d.* of the ferme of the seyde clos called Clotes remayne yerly and perpetually unto the esement of the taxes of our sovreyn lord the Kyng and I

* Preserved in the Parish Chest.

† i.e. rent, old French.

‡ “By ‘mass-penny’ we are not to understand that the amount is meant, so much as the nature of the offering itself, carried up by lay-folks, on particular occasions, to the Priest at the Altar, at offertory time during Mass.” *Dr. Rock, “The Church of our Fathers,” Vol. II., p. 504, note.*

§ This was not an easy task: “Upon the eve of the Year Day,” (called also the Year’s Mind, Anniversary, or Obit), “the bell-man of the town went all about that neighbourhood, ringing his hand-bell at the head of every street and lane: in a country parish, this was done by the sexton, before the cross at the village end, upon the green, and at those quarters of the hamlet where the cottages stood closer thronged. Whilst giving out, in a slow sort of mournful chant, the deceased in-

dividual’s name, this lowly official asked all who were listening, to say a short prayer to God, beseeching mercy on the soul of him or her whose year’s mind he was then proclaiming, and for whom *Placebo*, or even-song, and *Dirige*, or matins and lauds for the dead, would be sung that afternoon at church, with a Mass of *Requiem* on the morrow, to be followed by a dole to the poor. All that evening, and from earliest dawn next day, the church bells tolled a knell.” *Dr. Rock, “The Church of our Fathers,” Vol. III., Part I., p. 97.*

|| “Churchwardens, Ang. Sax. *gerefa*, a steward; still retained in sheriff (shire-reve), dike-reve, borough-reve, &c.” *Bury Wills and Inventories*, p. 254. “In the English-speaking part of Scotland a steward is called a *Grieve*. *Gerefa* is the same word as the German *Graf*; but that title has risen in the world, while *Gerefa* has fallen.” E. A. Freeman. *Old-English History*, page 92.

wole that the pore folke of the same town of heggesete that be under the valour of x marcs be released by the seydmoney and non other pleple." In the deeds of Feoffment, made from time to time after the Reformation, no particular use of this bequest is specified; but the rent seems to have been paid to the Churchwardens, and applied according to their discretion.

In another deed, dated "16 August 3th Edw. Sexti," a piece of land called the Town Mead, consisting of two acres, is secured to the Town; but no particular use is specified. Two pieces of land, called Hinder-cley (by whom left it is unknown), are mentioned in an old deed, dated 23 April 28 Elizabeth, to be for the use and relief of the inhabitants of Hessem.

In 1616 Mr. George Bacon gave into the hands of the Churchwardens 40 shillings, "to remayne for a towne stocke for ever to the use of the poore." *

Edward Bacon, Esqre., "Councelour at law," by his last will and testament in the year 1631 gave to the Towne of Hessem the sum of five pounds "to remayne as a Towne Stocke for ever, to the use and profitt thereof to be yeerely distributed to the poore people of hegesett upon the first sunday in Lent, and to be called the Almes of Edward Bacon Esquire, Councelor at Law." †

By a deed, dated the 20th day of September, 1716, the two pieces of land lying in Hinderclay field, consisting of 2 acres, the piece of pasture ground called the Guildhall yard, containing half an acre, the piece of land lying in Church-field, containing 3 roods, a meadow of two acres, and the Close of wood and meadow called Clotts, were assigned to one body of Feoffees, yearly and every year to disburse, pay, and lay out all the rents issues and profits of the same for and towards the common profitt benefitt and advantage of the Town of Hessem, in such manner as they, or the major part of them, shall think most proper."

* Churchwardens' Accounts, May 5, 1616.

† Churchwardens' Accounts, A.D. 1631.

In the year 1712, Robert Walpole Esquire by his last will and testament gave and devised “to the poore of this parish of Hessematt £200, the interest to be yearly distributed.”*

In the year 1729, “Thomas Aldrich Esquire did by his last will leave to the Parish of Hessematt two silver dishes for the use of the Communion Table; and also two pieces of land called Langmeads for the augmentation of the Rectory, to be occupied by the Rector of the said Parish for ever: provided that Mrs. Aldrich has the same for her life during the term of two years from his decease; and is to cut down what trees she pleases, as by his last will may more fully appear.”†

In the same year, “Roger Parfrey gave at his decease ten pounds to be paid into the hands of the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Parish by them to be putt out at Interest the yearly Interest whereof Hee willed to be given out to the poor in White-bread upon Saint Matthew’s Day yearly for ever.”‡

The sum of £4 was left to the Parish, of which the interest is directed to be paid in groats to the poor widows of Hessematt yearly.§ And “a piece of land, with a house and yard (late Barclays) has been bought by the Parishioners for the use of the Poor.”||

Under the Enclosure Act Cloits and the Town Mead were given in exchange for an allotment on Hicket Heath. The Guildhall yard, now called the Workhouse yard, consists of nine Tenements; and under the Poor Law Act £8 is paid annually to the Board towards the support of the sick and aged; and 17 shillings and 4*d.* to the widows. The remainder of the rent, and the rents of the other lands, are in the hands of the Rector and Churchwardens, as

* Churchwardens’ Accounts. A.D. 1716.

† Ib. A.D. 1729.

‡ Churchwardens’ Accounts. A.D. 1729.

§ See The Return of Charitable Dona-

tions, made pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed 26 George 3rd, and delivered at Bury October the 3rd, 1786; preserved in the Parish Chest.

|| Ib.

Trustees, for the repair of the Cottages, the expences of Divine Service, and the repair of the Church.*

The fame of these rich benefactions seems to have attracted the poor and needy to Hessest: and I find this entry in the Parish Book on the 3rd of August, 1730 :—

“It appearing to us that of late many persons have by contrivance obtained settlements in this Parish in order to receive part of the Charity Moneys and Rents of the said Town; be it therefore ordered, that for the year ensuing the Church-wardens apply such Charity Moneys, &c., as follows :—1st, for the relief of such working poor as they shall think proper objects; 2ndly, for the necessary repair of the Town Houses; and out of the surplus provide fire for the poor; and bind out poor children apprentices; and in case there shall be any surplus they shall apply the same for the relief of such poor as be sick or want cloaths; such cloaths, if outer garments, being made of wool, and marked with the Parish Badge; and that this order be observed by all succeeding Churchwardens and Overseers till altered by consent of Vestry.” Signed by the Rector, Churchwardens, and Overseers.

Church In the Will of Richard Willyam, Rector of
Goods. Hessest, dated 1459, mention is made of the
Tabernacle of St. Ethelbert, which he directs to be painted
anew at his charges: “Item volo quod tabernaculum Sci
Ethelberti de novo pingatur ex sumptibus meis.” Mr.
North, in “*A Chronicle of the Church of St. Martin
in Leicester*” (p. 31), writes :—“On brackets, by the altars
in the Chapels, and in other parts of the Church, were
sculptured figures of Saint and Martyr, Bishop and Con-
fessor, in richly-carved tabernacles, before which lights
would continually be burning, and at the feet of which
were stools or hassocks for the use of the devotee.” It was
customary to cover the tabernacles not only in Lent† but
at other times; for John Bawde of Woolpet in 1501 directs
in his Will‡ that “the tabernacle of Seynt Jamys weche I
did make, be well and suffyciently peyntyd, and a cloth
bought to save the sayd tabernacle from soyle; also the

* From information kindly supplied p. 31, note.
by the Rev. H. B. Blake.

‡ *Bury Wills and Inventories*, v. 83.

† See *A Chronicle of St. Martin*,





stooll weche I did make.” If the Churchwardens’ accounts were in existence, we should find in them, doubtless, as in the accounts of St. Martin’s, Leicester,* the sum paid for taking down the Tabernacle of St. Ethelbert, and the sum realized by the sale of it.

By great good-fortune two remarkable Church Goods were saved from destruction in the 16th Century, and also escaped the fanatic zeal of Will Dowsing and his band, who passed by Hesselst, very probably in their hurry to reach Bury; a Burse or Corporas-case, and a Sindon or Pyx-cloth. I have already described these objects, which I believe to be unique, in the “*Ecclesiologist*”;† but as an account of Hesselst would be imperfect without a detailed notice of these (as I deem them), its most valuable treasures, I venture to repeat the description.

The Corporas-Case, or Burse, seems to have been originally a square of $8\frac{3}{16}$ inches, opening like a bag on one side, with a silken tassel at each of the superior corners. The Case was designed, as its name implies, to hold the Corporal used in the Holy Eucharist. It is made of a stout linen or canvass, two fold thick, and is bound at the edges with a pale green silk ribbon that shows on each side a quarter of an inch. The tassels are at the closed end of the back; but the two subjects are placed upside down, so as to face the priest when the Burse was placed upon the Chalice. On the one side is painted, within an ogee quatrefoil, the Head of our Blessed Lord, drawn full-face in bold outline of red with the early tydal countenance of an oval form. Mr. Knight Watson notices that “the beard is bifurcate as described in the famous letter of Lentulus.”‡ The hair is a bright chestnut or red; and on the gilt aureole, surrounding the Head, may be seen traces in red of a Cross, the usual enrichment of that symbol of glory. The colour of

* Paid to Robt. Sextin and his fellow for takyng down tabernacles and images,” xxiij*d*.

“Sold to Willm. Cloughe ij. tabernacles, vs.”

A Chronicle, &c., p. 100 and p. 97.

† Number clxxxv.

‡ See the description of the Burse given in *The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*. Vol. IV., p. 86.

the robe is hardly distinguishable; it glistens as if it had been powdered or even covered with silver. The collar or orphrey is of gold with a square morse. The eyes, which are long and narrow, somewhat after Giotto's manner, as well as the nose and mouth, are traced in red and delicately shaded off. The portrait is enclosed in a quatrefoil border, in breadth rather more than half-an-inch, of a green colour shaded, and ornamented with a succession of circles distant from each other about one-tenth of an inch, and separated by two triangular dots, in gold, OXOXOXO, between two lines that follow the outline of the quatrefoil. The ground within the quatrefoil is faded into a dirty reddish brown. Around the edge next to the ribbon binding is the common red and white spiral border, half an inch in width; and at the four corners respectively in the spandrils (if we may so term them) are traced in black the Evangelistic Symbols, bearing on a label the names Johannes, [M]atthæus, Marcus, Lucas. The drawing seems to have been done *liberâ manu* on the canvas, and is apparently of English work: dwellers in East Anglia will not forget how many remains of English pictorial Art remain on the Rood-screens of their Churches. On the reverse is the Agnus Dei on a gold ground (some traces of the gold remain,) with the Aureole, and the staff of the banner, and the cross traced out in red. The Lamb, out-lined in black, is walking on a garden-ground of green with scarlet flowers; and is enclosed in a border, that follows the outline of a geometrical figure made up of a square set diagonally on a quatrefoil. This border, rather more than half an inch in width, is painted a pale blue, shaded, and bearing the same delicate pattern in gold as the border on the other side. Around the edge next to the ribbon is the same spiral border of red and white; and between this and the quatrefoil is a ground of green, on which a filagree pattern has been delicately traced in black. Each cusp of the quatrefoil terminates in a small trefoil in red and gilt.

The tassels, composed of two shades of silk now much faded, are fixed into small gimp balls, which retain their

colours, green and crimson. The Burse is supposed to be of early fifteenth century work.

The Sindon, Pyx-cloth, or Corpus Christi cloth, is so called because it was spread over the vessel, shaped either like a small turret or a dove, in which until the reign of Queen Mary the Blessed Sacrament was in England generally suspended. It is a Veil, square, measuring on each side 2ft. 5½ inches; made of linen, and worked into a pattern resembling lace by the drawing out of some threads and the knotting of others. Around it is a silk fringe of rose and yellow, one inch in width, the colours alternating in spaces of an inch and a half. At one corner a gilt ball is still appended with a tassel of silk, of the same colours as the fringe; the other balls, three in number, have become detached. In the centre is a round hole, in diameter rather more than an inch, bound with silk ribbon that shows a quarter of an inch on each side. Through this passed the chain by which the Pyx was suspended above the Altar.

Dr. Rock has engraved in "The Church of our Fathers"* an illumination from the "The Life of St. Edmund King and Martyr," in the Harley Collection, in which one of these Sindons is represented; and has given extracts from ancient documents descriptive of this "cloud-like muslin" (pannus nebulatus) as the Sacrament cloth was called. Specimens are of very rare occurrence: one in the South Kensington Museum, embroidered at the border with coloured silks and silver thread, is pronounced by that learned antiquary to be unique in this country. To him I am greatly indebted for much valuable information concerning Sindons; not the least interesting is the fact that the face of Mary Queen of Scots was muffled in a Sindon just before she laid her head upon the block. Knight, in the "*Pictorial History of England*," describes "the maid Kennedy to have taken a hand-kerchief, edged with gold, in which the Eucharist had formerly been enclosed, and

* Vol. III., Part ii., p. 206.

fastened it over her eyes”*. Dr. Rock remarks that Knight is wrong in saying that the Holy Eucharist had ever been enclosed *immediately* in the Cloth; it was a pyx veil, that used to be cast over the Pyx in which the consecrated hosts were kept.

In “The Boke † of the remayne of alle the plate and Belles within the Countye of Suffolk” (temp. Ed. VI.), is an entry of “the goods permitted to remain” at Hedgeset: “Chalice one wayinge xv. oz. iii. qrt. Greate Belles iiij.”

Unfortunately, as there is no record of the Churchwardens’ Accounts of an earlier date than July 9th, 1587, it is impossible to determine how the Chalice disappeared. The present Communion Cup has no cover; it bears on the lip a single fleur-de-lys, the mark of Verdun, of the year 1630. A Paten remains, which is considered to be of early 15th century workmanship. The Flagon is inscribed, “Ex dono Elizabethæ Uxoris Michaelis Leheup Armigeri A.D. 1731.” The two silver dishes, bequeathed by Thomas Aldrich, Esquire, are still in use.

In addition to the four “Greate Belles” there is mention in the Churchwardens’ Accounts July 9, 1587, of a little bell:—“Laid out by him for y^e litle bell rope ijs. vid.” From an entry in the year 1607 it appears that there were five bells, and that the five had been re-cast, but of a lighter weight. The memorandum will be interesting to campanologists, and is given in full:—

“XIX marche 1607. Mem payd by George Scott & Henry Reynolds Churchwardens for the Towne of Hesselth this year now passed, unto John Draper of Thetford Bellfounder for easting of the Great Bell called the Tennor: in mony fower pounds & xis. besides a hundred and six pounds of Bellmettell which he y^e sayd Draper retayned still in his hands being the over-plus of y^e wayt of the ould bell for which y^e sayd Draper gave allowance unto the Towne after the rate of every pound vd., which in mony ran unto 49 shillings, so y^t all y^e charge for the casting of y^e five Bells ran unto seaven pounds besides the carrage to and from

* Vol. II., 671.

† Preserved in the Augmentation Office. Vol. 509. F. 46.

Thetford. Written y^e 3 of Aprill 1608 at which tyme John Jolly & Richard Coe chosen Churchwardens for the year ensewing."

But the five bells, at present hanging in the Tower, are of much later date. The parishioners seem to have had a passion for re-casting; and very probably the present bells are of lighter weight than their predecessors. They bear the following inscriptions:—

"1. Robert Midson, John Vacher, Churchwardens. John Stephens made me, 1724. 2. The same. 3. T. Osborne, Founder, 1787. 4. John Stephens, Bell-founder of Norwich made me 1724. 5. John Stephens made me 1724."

No record of this re-casting appears in the accounts; but in 1725 the Churchwardens were allowed to gather the unusually large sum of "six Reats and half," *i.e.*, as it appears, £39 7s.; and in 1727 they paid away another sum of £42 18s. 10*d.* We may conjecture that a considerable portion of these payments went to the Bellfounder.

On the 3rd of April, 1605, is an entry which excites curiosity:—"Item, receyved more by Rychard Cowe y^e dayt above sayd for a service booke sowld by y^e consent of y^e parishioners, iijs. iiiid." Can it be that an old Sarum Missal or Manual had survived to this date? The preservation of the Burse and Sindon makes me think it possible.

On the 27th of March, 1654, is a saddening entry of the sale of the Eagle:—

<p>"Thomas Garnham and Willm Motham Church-wardens gave in their account this 27 March 1654 & del up to John Baley & John Cobett Elected for this present year y^e some of fifty-three shillings & 2<i>d.</i> Goodman* Rich Durant gave W^m y^e mony accounted for y^e Brazen Eagle which being therein accounted</p>	}	<p>£ s. d. 2 13 2</p>
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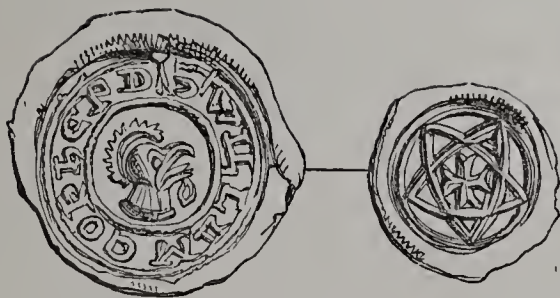
A statement is appended that 13s. 2*d.* was the interest due on loans; so that the Brazen Eagle was sold for £2 0s. 0*d.*!

In compiling these materials for a History of Hissett I have made free use of Dr. Davy's Notes in the British

* In the original a pen has been through "Goodman."

Museum. I am deeply indebted to Dr. Bensly, the Registrar of the Diocese of Norwich, to whom I express my warm thanks, for his courtesy in supplying me with information from the Diocesan Records, and the great trouble he has taken in answering my numerous questions. I have also to thank Henry Gough Esquire for much valuable assistance; and my valued friend, the Rev. Benjamin Webb, the late Editor of *The Ecclesiologist*, for permission to make use of my paper upon the Burse and Sindon, and of the small photographic illustration.

WILLIAM COOKE, F.S.A.



SEAL OF WILLAM COCKHERD.

By the liberality of Mr. Warren, ever anxious to enhance the interest of our "Proceedings," we are able to give a woodcut of a Bronze Seal found at Stanton in 1871. This matrix is so formed as to combine the seal and the *secretum*, or privy-seal, the faces being connected by a stem pierced with a quatrefoil. This form of matrix is unusual in England, but appears to be frequently found among Italian examples. (*Archæological Journal*, Vol. XIII., page 183.)

The legend appears to read S. WILLAM COKHERD. In the "*Journal of the Archæological Association*" (Vol. for 1873), the name is printed Cokhefd. It is a personal Seal of the XIV. Century, a rebus, a favourite style of wit among mediævals, and much adopted by persons not entitled to bear armorial distinctions. There is in the British Museum an early Seal of one Galfridi de Newhus, the devise of which is his new house, a very ugly Norman building; another, Roberti de Pesenhull, has a bunch of peascods; and on one of the Lynn deeds there is the seal of P. Roncini, the device of which is a pack-horse: Chaucer speaking of the shipman of Lynne says, "he rode upon a *Roncie* as he couthe."

A personal Seal having a secretum is unusual; with armorial and monastic seals they are very common; the Rev. S. Blois Turner, F.S.A. (to whom the Society is indebted for all that is valuable in this notice), states that he cannot call to mind another instance. In the "*Journal of the Royal Archæological Institute*," Vol. XV., p. 352, a woodcut of a personal Seal with heraldry, and the counter-seal with a device, is given as an uncommon example of this use. This Seal is appended to a document of the XIII. Century, by which Peter de Lekeburne makes a grant of his wood called Lund; the Seal is of circular form and rude execution, probably produced by a matrix of lead; the counter-seal is of pointed oval form and better execution, with the Holy Lamb for a device, and the legend ECCE ANGN' D[EI]. The use of the pointed oval Seal has usually been limited to the personal Seal of ladies and ecclesiastics, but, according to the accomplished authors of the notice in the "*Archæological Journal*," without sufficient authority; they suggest, however, the possibility that Peter de Lekeburne may have borrowed as a secretum the Seal of William de Lincoln, clericus, by whom the grant was probably drawn up and written.

The reverse of the Stanton matrix may be a merchant's mark; but the device of a double triangle and cross, would rather indicate the secretum of an ecclesiastic. Mr. Blois Turner, in support of this view, mentions a Seal of a later date, with the device of St. Nicholas; this can be pushed out from a sort of scroll border (for it has no legend) and be used either with or without it; this would form a sort of secretum, and is probably the seal of an ecclesiastic, an inference which is strengthened by reference to a painted oval Seal attached to a deed belonging to Winchester College, which has the conceit of an ape riding upon an ass, holding an owl. The legend is, HER—IS NE LASS—APE—OWL AND ASS; with an outer legend—S. Robti Clerci, probably used in the same way. Mr. Fitch, one of the Secretaries of the Norfolk Archæological Society, has in his fine collection a circular brass matrix, with the same device

and first legend, which is supposed to have been a satire upon the ladies of "High degree," who were frequently represented on their Seals as riding on horseback, with a falcon on their wrists—a mark of rank and distinction.

D.



× SIGILL : WILL : I : DE : BOSCO

[*A Mediæval Seal set with an ancient gem.*]

In 1856 the Seal (an illustration of which accompanies this notice) was found in a garden on the West side of Bury St. Edmund's. This Seal passed into the possession of Mr. Joseph Warren, who exhibited it at a meeting of the Institute at Norton, in 1856, and who, with his usual liberality, has placed the woodcut at the disposal of the Council. The Seal, which may be ascribed to the twelfth or thirteenth century, is an interesting example of a mediæval Seal set with an ancient gem.

When Christianity became the religion of the State, Paganism was too deeply rooted in the popular mind to give way at once ; for centuries the people clung to the shrines and statues of their gods, and when in process of time these had passed away, there yet remained innumerable smaller Pagan works which could not be destroyed ; every object of art represented some mythological subject, and so contributed to keep alive and sustain old prejudices. Foremost among these objects were engraved stones which, being small and

easily concealed on the person, would help to preserve the remembrance of the ancient faith without exciting the suspicion of the orthodox. In early Christian times, and down to a comparatively late period, these gems were supposed to possess particular virtues, according to the representations engraved upon them.

Mr. Wright* has drawn attention to an inventory of the Abbey of St. Albans, in which mention is made of an ancient cameo of which Mathew Paris has left a drawing and description. The Abbey also possessed many other engraved cameos. In the inventory of the ornaments in the Treasury of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, in the year 1295, given in "*Dugdale's History of St. Paul's*," a great number of cameos and engraved gems are mentioned. The same learned writer has given the text of a curious inventory of engraved gems and their virtues, preserved among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. The first on the list is a gem representing Pegasus or Bellerophon. This stone was good for warriors, and gave them boldness and swiftness; also freeing the horses of riders who carried such stones about them from disease. Mr. Warren's Seal has a spirited figure of the winged horse—no unfitting cognizance of a Norman knight, the companion, possibly the kinsman, of the Bigots.

There can be no doubt that engraved stones were held in the highest esteem during the middle ages; yet from the age of Charlemagne down to the fifteenth century the art of executing them was lost in the West: Pepin sealed with an Indian Bacchus, Charlemagne with a Serapis. In an inventory of Charles V., 1379, we find mention of cameos, but no notice of Christian emblems forming the subjects, as would certainly have been the case had the engraving been contemporaneous. Among the Archiepiscopal Seals at Canterbury numerous examples exist of antique gems used by dignitaries of the Church. Such a Seal, being the *secretum* of Thomas à Becket, is now preserved in the Public Record

* *Archæologia*, Vol. XXX., p. 444.

Office. An illustration and description of this interesting Seal is given in the "*Archæological Journal*," Vol. XXVI. It is of oval form, the device, a nude figure standing with one hand resting on a short column, possibly representing Mercury; the rim bears the legend × SIGILLVM TOME LVND. Is it mere conjecture that when the Archbishop selected this device for his secretum he was not unmindful of the office of Mercury as the messenger of the Gods? No gems, according to Mr. King, are known to exist with figures in armour or ecclesiastical costumes, or having architectural decoration; the whole skill of the engraver was confined during this period to signets in metal. This has been ably shown in an article upon Mediæval Gem Engraving, in the "*Archæological Journal*," Vol. XXI. Towards the end of the fifteenth century the glyptic art began to recover under the patronage of the Medici, themselves collectors of ancient gems. In the sixteenth century the revived art culminated; yet in the seventeenth century engraving on stones was so little cultivated that the knowledge of many of its processes was lost.

A paper upon Mediæval Seals set with antique gems, to which this notice is much indebted, accompanied by numerous illustrations, will be found in "*Smith's Collectanea Antiqua*," Vol. IV., and a more ample account of the whole subject may be seen in "*King's Handbook of Engraved Gems*," c. xxix, xxx.

The family of De Bosco (or Bois) was early established at Fersfield, in Norfolk. At the time of the Conquest, the Manor formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of St. Edmund, and soon after was granted, together with the Manors of Norton and Brisingham, by Abbot Baldwin to Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk. In the reign of Henry I. the Manor of Fersfield was held of the Earl by Robert de Bosco, and in the reign of Henry II., was confirmed to his son and heir William de Bosco, by Hugh Bigot, the brother and heir of Earl Roger. In the century following, the De Boscoss, by marriage and purchase, increased their posses-

sions considerably. In 1298 when Sir Robert de Bosco (who succeeded his brother Gilbert de Bosco) died, he was seized of Manors at Fersfield, Garboldisham, Denston, Burston, &c., and in 1285 he had received the privileges of a pillory, assize of bread and beer, view of frank-pledge, wef and stray for his Manor of Fersfield. The eldest son of this Sir Robert married Christian, daughter of Sir William Latimer, and widow of Sir John Carbonel, of Waldingfield, in Suffolk, and died in 1311, leaving an only son, Robert, and a daughter, Alice. The son dying unmarried, the whole estate passed to his sister, Alice Howard, wife of Sir John Howard, the ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk, who became possessed of all the Manors, Advowsons, &c., of the De Boscos.

Sir Robert de Bosco, who died in 1298, left several sons. To his third son, William, he left the Advowson of Fersfield, and forty acres of land. Subsequently, William de Bosco became Rector of Garboldisham, and afterwards Rector of Great Cornard, in Suffolk. He was alive in the year 1351, for in that year he released to his niece, Alice Howard, all his claim upon the Manor and Advowson of Fersfield, with remainder to her son Robert, by Sir John Howard. In the North nave of the chancel at Fersfield, under an arch, lies the effigy of a priest. Blomefield (who repaired the tomb) considered it to be the resting-place of William de Bosco, the Patron and Rector of the church, and probably the builder of the chancel. To this member of the family of De Bosco it is probable that the seal found at Bury may be assigned.

The family took the name of De Bosco, or Bois, from the great wood which joined to their mansion-house and was not cleared until the time of Elizabeth. Blomefield considers the family to have been a branch of the Bigots, the arms borne by the Boises, viz., ermine a cross sable, varying only in field and colour from the arms borne by the Earls of Norfolk.

MILDENHALL.

First as to the position of the church of this enormous parish, for that opens out the whole subject of the way in which the parish itself has come to exist. In more than one sense Mildenhall has had an up and down existence; and been now larger and now less, before settling down into its present proportions. Let us look at the map, and we find its present appearance to be that of seven islands of chalk connected by beds of sand, forming one half of the parish; the other half being fen land. Carrying our minds a little further back to a period probably within the last thousand years, we may see this latter half of the parish one vast lagoon; which, at least in the winter season, must have embraced within its surface the three smaller and more outlying islands, and found its way more or less, by creeks and feelers, between the other three.* Carry our minds a little further yet, and the extent of dry land must have been equal to what it is at present; for the later polished implements, the thin flint daggers, and arrowheads of exquisite finish, are found amidst fallen oaks and yews over the whole of what is now fen; and are yet more plentifully scattered, at least so far as the smaller implements are concerned, in company with scrapers in inexplicable numbers, over the surface of the sandy grounds. The later inundation, already referred to, was fluviate†;

* "Cake-street," formerly "Creek-street," and "Beek-(i.e. Brook)-row." Curious instances of the imperfect pronunciation of the district are to be found in the dropping of the "r" here, and the sound given to the "ee," and in the inter-

change of "Th" and "F" elsewhere, in Thremil or Fremil.

† It was probably brought about by some barring of the outlet of the Ouse waters to seaward.

but there must have been a period of marine inundation, during which the sand was deposited, severing the neolithic period from that in which the drift implements were formed, which have been obtained in great numbers from the Three Hills; and those yet more singular and rude implements that have been found amidst the brick-earth of High Lodge,* mostly in cracks or pockets which have been washed full of sand, at a time when the sea must just have covered even this the highest island of the seven.† Long after High Lodge again stood clear of the ocean, the chalk islands would have only gradually re-appeared; and on the most attainable of these, the hamlet which is still the High Town, or Mildenhall proper, was formed; in the midst of which this, the only church of the parish, still stands. The outlying islands yet bear the name of islands, being called to this day Holms-eye, Little-eye, and Kenny (probably Kine-eye). Innumerable dunes or meols stud the surface of the intervening sands, from which the parish probably obtained the name of Meol-dene, or the plain of the sand hillocks. Some of these still have names; for example, the Earls Hills, by the Harst (probably the Hurst); the Priests Hills, not far distant from these last; and the Coldham or Coldholme Hills, between Little-eye and Holms-eye. Other collections of these hillocks lie in Aspal (once Aspen-hall) Close, South of Holms-eye; and in Brake Close, East of Mildenhall; others are covered by the fir plantations of Church-field.

If we take our stand in the High Town, an equilateral triangle, having a base of three miles or so from Little-eye on the East to Carrills [once Calk-hills, earlier Charnock (hills), earlier yet Chaden-halk or Sceaden-hough] on the West, would have its apex here; along that base line, or near it, lie now the villages and hamlets of Wilde-street,

* High Lodge is a crowning cap of boulder clay overlying the chalk knoll against which the gravel of the Three Hills is piled.

† For further information on the subject of stone implements found at Mildenhall, of which a very large number have passed through the hands of the writer, see "*Evans' Stone Implements*," *passim*.

Holms-eye-green, Holywell-row, Beck-row, and West-row, &c., which contain some two-thirds of the population of the parish. For more than four miles beyond extend the fen lands of the parish, containing the not inconsiderable hamlet of Kenny Hill, and many scattered farm-houses and cottages. These during the period of the Church's supineness have provided themselves with some half-score places of worship of various denominations, leaving the grand old fabric of the parish church to be supported mainly by a portion of the dwindling population of the High Town.

Up to 1809 but little of the parish was enclosed; hence archaic names, lost long since in more settled districts, had till then survived to an extraordinary degree; some still survive, though they are fast disappearing; others may now be just rescued from the gathering mists of oblivion. Thus we still have Stock Corner, whence ran Stock Drove, now the Littleport-road, along which the cattle were driven by the edge of the sands to the summer pastures of Kine-eye; and near Stock Corner was the Hardesse or Hards, where men landed from the lagoon, which is now West Row fen. Another "Hardesse" lay outside Little-eye, pointing towards Undle-eye, which lies just on the border of the parish. Coplow, also written Copalow, probably Copullow, *i.e.*, the horses' mound, is the only instance of this termination in the parish. Of houghs or halks (*cf. hoch*, German) we have several whose names are fast vanishing. The Chaden-halk or Charnock-road still led at the beginning of the century from the High Town to Carrills (*vid: supr:*); the Stapenhough way lay along the ridge of the island that lay next to that of Mildenhall proper; the Fremhow, Thremhow or Fremill (Thremeol) way led towards West Row. Of holms we have Bagge's-holm (now Backsum) Cold-holm, and Holms-eye. The old Saxon

* In connection with these ancient stock lands it is interesting to notice the number of Border-Scotch names in the Rows, as Rutterford, Geddes (written

Gedge, or Gates), &c., probably the names of drovers who wandered hither in the way of trade.

meadows north of the High Town are still called the Wongs (*wong* Sax : = meadow or grindle). Of meols we still have Wamil, once Twamel, to the North-West, of which, more presently; and Fremil or Thremel, a little to the North-East of this. Aged people still regret the "Mere-baulks," or "smooth-breaks" of grass land, that divided the cultivated plots of the Fields on which they had common-rights; and the term "field" itself, still used in Norway for a raised-plain, in that day was applied, under the titles of Peterborough field, Church field, Loampit field, Holmseye field, Little-eye field, &c., to the various plain-lands of the parish. One hamlet of the High Town still bears the title of "The Field."

Macaulay's New Zealander can never have more occasion to wonder over the ruins of London, than we have to marvel here this day amidst the signs which the relics of the past, whether of stone or of bronze or of iron, afford us of the extent to which this district was formerly populated; whether in palæolithic or neolithic times; or when Romans or Saxons spread themselves over the locality. Tradition also asserts that in mediæval times Mildenhall was widely resorted to by East Anglia as the great emporium for fish brought up from sea and fen to this the border-town of West Suffolk. Once, too, it was notorious for its timber market; and good indeed must have been the timber sold here, if we may judge from that of which the church roofs, the market cross, and many a chance moulded beam amidst the older houses is constructed.

The noble Church of Mildenhall now remains as the principal memorial of our past opulence and importance, and is the chief attraction for strangers; though the Manor-house of Wamil, of which we shall speak presently, contains much of scarcely inferior, though later, interest in an Archæological point of view.

This Church, long called St. Mary's, is now known to have been dedicated, as that also of Isleham, to St. Andrew. Its length is 168 feet, its full width 65 feet. It has grown up piecemeal. The oldest part surviving is the Early English

Chauntry to the North of the Chancel, now used as a vestry, and a place of meeting for the clergy of the Deanery. It is of very plain exterior, a mere box, and looks all the plainer for having its once highly-pitched roof replaced by a flat covering of lead, and has slight upright buttresses with simple octagonal cones for pinnacles at the outer corners, and midway on its Northern face; also a Campanile of higher elevation, but of similar character, at the South-West corner. Within, the triple lancet window to the East is deeply recessed, and set in well-moulded arches carried by pillars of Purbeck marble with foliated capitals; there are also two single lancets to the North. The roof is vaulted in two bays, with moulded ribs of clunch, resting on brackets of Purbeck marble. The stair of the Campanile was in Early Perpendicular times turned so as to give upon the rood loft, then introduced, as so often elsewhere, to the great detriment of the edifice, but long since removed; and again fifty years since replaced by a clumsy organ gallery, which also has now disappeared.

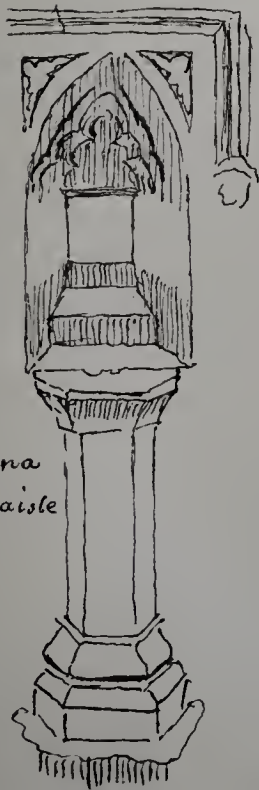
The noble Chancel is, in the main, Early English. Two of the original windows, of plain geometrical tracery, yet remain to the South; but it was modified by the introduction of Decorated windows, one to the East and two on either side, under Richard Wychford, Vicar, who lies near the altar steps, under a large slab of marble, in which the matrix of a large floriated cross of brass yet remains.

The East window is beautiful and very original in its tracery. It is divided below into six lights, of which the centre is the widest; the adjoining pair on either side of less dimensions, but equal to each other; and the two outer lights the narrowest. These last are virtually continued, by a chain of quatrefoils, twelve in number, round the head of the window, between which and the three pointed arches into which the centre rises, and the two pairs of side lights are gathered,* is suspended an elliptic

* See Drawing of the North-East corner of the chancel.



E. window of Chantry



*Piscina
in N. aisle*



*Spandrel in N. aisle
over organ*

July 1872

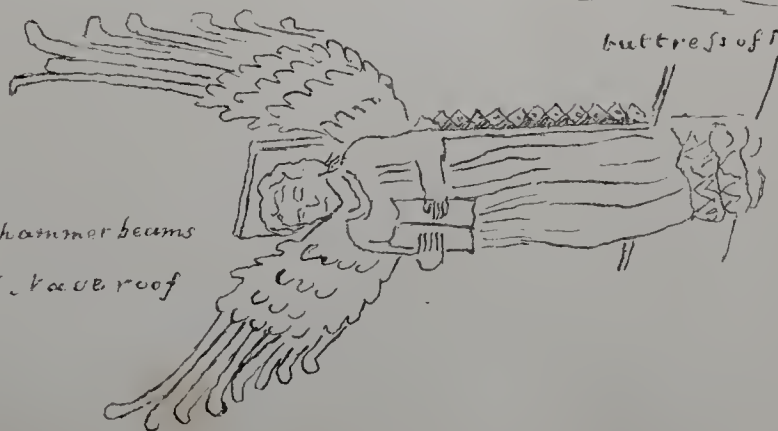


N. E. corner of Chancel



buttress of Naisle

Angel on hammer beams
of nave roof



1872

aureole, filled in by an octrefoil, bordered with tracery in the form of flowers and leaves; the whole of which was once doubtless suitably glazed. The other four windows, by the same designer, simple as they are, are yet more original. These are of three lights each; extraordinary prominence in *apparent* height is given to the central light, which is buttressed as it were by a trefoil rising from either side light, and they have been taken to symbolize the idea of the Unity exalted by the apparent subservience of the other two persons of the Trinity.* There is an Early English double piscina to the South, unfortunately modified in the restoration; and adjoining, three Early English sedilia, gradated from the East, in the sill of the South-East window. These have columns of Purbeck marble, as have also the Decorated windows of the Chancel.

The Chancel-arch is a grand specimen of Early English design. It rests on either side on three splayed columns, separated by lines of dog-tooth moulding. These have fine foliated capitals, in the conventional style of the period; and the dog-tooth reappears along the outer verge of the mouldings of the arch itself.

The Nave measures 85 feet by 25 feet; the Aisles both 85 feet by 20 feet; thus giving unusual width to the body of the edifice (65 feet). All are Perpendicular; the North Aisle is of the earliest, the clerestory of the Nave, perhaps, of the latest date. The arcade on either side has five bays. The arches are very lofty, and are worked with the usual continuous mouldings, and pilasters on the centre of the inner face of each.

Up to twenty years ago a low Chancel roof of the XVI. century cut off part of the East window, and traversed the Chancel arch some way from its summit; whilst a heavy organ gallery was hung across the arch. This roof has now been replaced by a poor timber roof of suitable pitch. At the same time the gallery was removed, and the

* Windows very nearly resembling these are to be found in the West Front of Fountain's Abbey.

present just tolerable benches made to replace the old box pews. None of the original fittings of the church remain.

The roofs of the Nave and Aisles are of open timber-work of the XV. century. The space between the tie beams and the principals in the Nave, and the spandrils beneath, are filled in with open tracery. The tie beams themselves have a double parapet, the one embattled, the other floriated, and bear at intervals seraphs with spread wings holding labels. The same ornamentation is continued along the side-boards. The hammer-beams, which alterdate with these, take the form of angels with outspread wings. These, from their height, have quite escaped Dowse-ing. Their wings, where they have not had to be replaced in consequence of decay, though conventional in their construction, are yet unusually life-like in their action. There is no dead sameness or stiffness about their attitude, but a slight and cunning variety of position makes one feel as if the wind yet "swirled and fluttered in their curvèd pens." Two peculiarities are also to be noticed in this roof: one that the tracery of the spandrils differs in each; the other that the two Westernmost tie beams are straight, whilst the remainder are constructed at a slight angle.

In the roof of the South Aisle we have spandrils of deeply-panelled tracery. The timbers throughout are boldly moulded, and often richly carved; whilst grotesque figures show themselves in the angles of the work. In the hollow of the mouldings the swan and antelope of Henry V. are set at close intervals.

It is curious to notice here, that the older hostelry, which is opposite the East end of the Church still has for its sign the White Hart or Antelope, which was a bearer of this Monarch. It is not unusual in this way to find a relation and a proximity existing between the church or cathedral of any place and its principal hostelry*; whilst we have only to remember such signs

* Cf. the Lamb Inn, at Ely.

as the Rose and Crown of the Tudors, the White Horse of Hanover, and the Lion of the Plantagenets, to see how often the inn-sign was the gathering-sign of a party.

The four side windows of the South Aisle, of three lights each, are hardly equal to those on the North side; the East window is more worthy of the rest of the church.

The North Aisle is much the richest portion of the edifice, and must have been constructed at lavish expense. Without, it is decorated with chequers of flint and free-stone. The plinth rises in two gradations, the upper of which is headed by a fine double-moulding. A plain string course runs beneath the windows—another, well-moulded, runs from buttress to buttress, and bends round the head of the windows. The stone parapet is elegantly panelled in tracery. The buttresses * are very ornate, and bear in each a beautifully-canopied niche. Other exterior niches are formed in either angle of the buttresses of the East end of the Chancel; these are covered by Early English canopies, connecting the buttresses with each other in a manner that is very unusual.†

The buttresses of the North Aisle are headed with crocketed pinnacles.

The roof of the North Aisle is magnificent. Most of the spandrils are filled in with Scripture subjects on their Western faces, such as "The Annunciation," "The Offering of Isaac," "The Burning Bush of Horeb," and "The Baptism of our Lord." Amongst the other subjects are "St. Michael and the Dragon," on the Easternmost spandril, and "St. George and the Dragon" on the Eastern face of the Westernmost. On the Western face of this spandril, which is over the organ, by happy coincidence, is represented an early specimen of the organ builder's art, blown with double bellows by one imp, and played on by another, both in tears.‡ Saints, now

* See Drawing.

‡ See Drawing.

† See Drawing.

alas mutilated, canopied by guardian angels with drooping wings, formed the pendant posts. The hammer-beams are carved into lions and dragons, a crowned huntsman with dogs, and a lady with elaborate coiffure; temp. Henry IV.

West of the entrance from the North Porch is the door of the original staircase to what is proved to have been a Ladye-chapel over the Porch. This communicated with the Aisle by a double-arched opening over the North door, now walled-up. Further on, an arched opening, with an "Annunciation" carved in the clunch of the spandrils, was once probably a low side window, perhaps of late introduction, from which all three altars were at once visible. Under the plaister of the modern external staircase signs of a canopy without seem to be detectible.

The East end of either Aisle was used as a chapel; one to St. Margaret, the other to St. John. That of the South Aisle has a grille opening on the Chancel, in the side wall which on either side intervenes between the arcade and the chancel arch. To the East it has a small square ambry, and had a rough fresco, of which a coloured tracing yet remains.* That of the North Aisle has a small piscina on the inner face of the nave wall.† This is carried on a pilaster, not now reaching the floor, has a moulded canopy, and some traces of colour. At the back of it is a singular peep-hole towards the Chancel. Eastward, a small lancet, which was once the outer light of the Campanile of the Chauntry, is deeply-channelled by the rope of the Mass-bell. The altar stone of one of these chapels lies in the floor at the West end of the Nave.

The Church has a Porch on either side, sufficiently large to give it almost a cruciform look. The South Porch is now ruinous; it once bore two niches, and has within two recesses, in place of windows, in either wall, decorated with stone tracery. The grand North Porch has a groined roof with carved bosses, and is lighted by two Perpendicular windows

* It is in the possession of J. Read, Esq., Mildenhall.

† See Drawing.

on either side, of two lights each, now half walled-up. The Ladye-chapel above has a well-designed window to the North, of two lights, and two smaller ones of the same character on either side. Externally, this Porch corresponds with the North Aisle; but whilst the parapet is the same, the pinnacles are replaced by low square cubes, whose recessed panels are filled with delicate tracery.

Mildenhall Tower is the great landmark of the district. It is 112 feet high, exclusive of the modern corner turret; 30 feet square at base; 27 feet 6 inches at summit. It is divided into four chambers, of which the lowest one, opening on the Church, will be considered presently; the next is lighted by four small lancets; the next not at all; the bell-chamber by four Perpendicular windows, of two lights each, filled in with stone shutters which, unfortunately, being uniform in colour with the tracery, give them a semi-blind appearance from a distance. This Tower was restored a few years since thoroughly, and at great cost; then the octagonal turret was added at the South-East angle, which rises to the height of the ringing-chamber, to contain the staircase up to this point, as it had proved a source of weakness so far when within the angle of the Tower; the original staircase remains from this point; a corner turret has been added over its *debouchure* at the summit, on the South-East angle of the Tower, the effect of which is rather questionable.

A lofty Perpendicular arch of continuous mouldings gives on the Nave, and an over-sized West window, resembling a glazed screen of stone work rather than a window, wider than the arch itself, is set over the Western entrance. In the sixteenth century the present stone gallery was introduced, forming below a sort of inner porch with a groined roof; this has a pierced parapet. A glazed screen of woodwork now fills up its Eastern arch. Under it is now placed a large plain altar-tomb of Purbeck marble, to Sir Henry Barton, Knight, a native of Mildenhall, Lord Mayor of London in 1416 and 1430,

vis-à-vis with the rude parish chest. An octagonal Perpendicular font, also of Purbeck marble, much defaced, bearing in its panels the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George in quatrefoils, now stands under the South-West arch of the Nave. Once it occupied the centre of the West end of the Nave, and the Barton tomb stood next it to the West.

The church pavement contains the matrices of many Gothic monumental brasses. Of the brasses themselves remain only, a label to Ricardus Baggot, 1620, a label to Henry Warner of Wamil and his wife and son Edward, and the effigy of the said Henry Warner, in excellent preservation, of the time of Elizabeth. He is represented in full armour, with the head-piece removed, and a ruff round the neck.

There is an engraving of one other, with a baldrich and dagger of white metal, done in the early part of this century from the original, which is doubtless in the store of some furtive collector, to be found in many collections.

The monumental memorials are singular rather than handsome. One, a heavy classical affair in alabaster and black marble, with recumbent effigies life size, of a very pretty knight, and his hard-featured dame, in the South aisle, is that of Sir Roger North, of Badmondesfield,* now Bansfield-Hall, Wickhambrook. To accommodate this, an obtrusive corbel has been ruthlessly hacked away and replaced by a rough end of timber.

Records exist of some half-dozen Guilds that kept the feasts of their several patrons in this Church. A charge recorded for the thatching of the Guildhall, makes us question where this was. Perhaps it was the dining-hall of the building in the South-West corner of the churchyard, now used as a Workhouse. But at an earlier period this must have been the residence of the Prior; as the old stone heading of the original entrance bears the arms of Edward the Confessor (a cross patonce between five martlets) and of the Abbey of Bury

* Query. Is there a connection in meaning between Mondes and Mondesfield, which lie not far from Wamil in this parish and the above-named.

(three crowns).* Edward the Confessor presented Bury Abbey with the Manor of Mildenhall. Jack Straw brought his mob hither, and seized on the then Prior, John of Cambridge, known to the public as a keen protector of the interests of the Abbey, and to his private friends as an accomplished musician, but to neither as a man of piety. Betrayed by his own serfs in an attempt to escape in disguise, he was stripped naked, his trunk flung out on "the Field,"† and his head carried before the rebels on a pole to Bury, and displayed before the gate of the Abbey.

In the Churchyard, to the South of the Chancel, are seen the foundations, and the rubble work of the Western gable of a Chapel of the Charnel, but all remnants of the stone casing have disappeared.

About a mile to the North-West of Mildenhall lies the Manor-house of Wamil, already referred to. The derivation of this name may be somewhat as follows:—In old deeds it appears as Twam-hill or Twamil; in some old maps as Tun-mel; both are evidently corruptions. I have already referred to the neighbouring rise, called Thremhill or Thremel; there is an evident connection between the names. Probably the termination of both was "meol" or "mel," a hillock; whether anything like a numerical signification is to be got out of the prefixes "Twa-" and "Thre-" I leave to those best acquainted with the manner in which languages are sometimes intermingled by commingling races to decide.‡

Wamil was one of four Manors in this parish to which residences were attached; the other three being the Abbot's Manor of Mildenhall, Carrills (*vid: supr:*) near West Row, and Aspal just inside Holms-eye.

In the reign of Henry IV., when the North Aisle of

* The same appear at the East end of the Nave of the church.

† Probably "Peterborough Field," which here lies next to the Churchyard.

‡ The commonest instance of this

mingling in the Fen is to be found in such names as Kenny-Hill, Sheppey-Hill, &c., which have replaced the old Kine-eye and Sheep-eye. Centuries hence they may appear as Shepill, Kennell, &c.

the Church was being built, we find the Manor of "Twamil" belonging to one Henry Pope, whose residence is believed to have been an old timber house on Thremil, at the beginning of the century still known as "Pope's farm."

But the present Manor-house is entirely connected with the Warner family. Warner, or Warrener, is no unlikely name hereabout; yet, in point of fact, the family seems to have been an importation, and the name a delusion. We find it at Besthorp, in Norfolk, in the fourteenth century. In 1374, one John Warner, of Besthorp, dying without heirs, devised his estates to one Thomas Whetendale in Cheshire, with the condition that he assumed the name and arms of Warner, so that in fact the Warners of Wamil were not Warners, but Whetendales after all.

Henry Warner, grandson of the Thomas aforesaid, married Mary, daughter of John Blennerhesset, of South-hill, Beds. Their eldest son, Sir Edward Warner, Knight, seems to have been the first of the family who resided somewhere on this Manor. The present occupier of Wamil imagines that he has found the foundations of an older Manor-house in the present garden; but more probably his residence was that on Thremil. Sir Edward, who was for a time Lieutenant of the Tower, and generally a man of note, had three sons, all of whom died before him without issue; and, dying in 1565, was succeeded by his brother Robert.

Henry Warner, son of this Robert Warner, succeeded his father in 1578. It was he who caused the erection of the present mansion, and whose brass in the Chancel of the Church has been already noticed. He represented the county in Parliament in the year 1599, and was at another time High Sheriff.

In 1592 he had bought the Tithe and Advowson of Mildenhall of Sir Francis Gaudy and Edward Latimer, and had become quite the leading man of the district. He had already received the honour of knighthood from Queen Elizabeth, about 1590. This may be the more easily accounted for by the fact that his father had at one time

fallen under the Royal displeasure of her sister for his adhesion to the Reformed faith.

From his brother Edward, who married an Irish lady and settled in that island, is descended the present Irish branch of the family.

Edward, the son and successor of Henry Warner, was unworthy of his parent. Such was his inveterate love of gambling, that his father made the following provision by will, namely:—"That should he in any one day lose more than £1 by play, he should—for the first offence forfeit his Manor of Mildenhall to the then Lord Justice of England; for the second, his Manor of Thörnhill (Query: Thremhill); and for the third, the whole remainder of his property to his heirs, as one already dead, and "played out."

Of the next generation we hear nothing, so let us hope that it had at least the virtue of respectability. But Edward Warner's grandson, who bore his great-grandfather's honoured name of Henry, gradually dissipated what he himself had managed not to forfeit.

This Henry Warner in 1658 married one Dorothy Gaell, and a very few years after began first to mortgage his property, and then to sell it piece-meal. Yet it was somehow to this man that the Manor of Badmondesfield, or Bansfield-Hall, in the parish of Wickhambrook, now the property of *Warner* Bromley, Esqre., was conveyed from its former possessors, the Norths, but perhaps somehow by way of exchange.

But one more Henry Warner, son of the above, lived in the ancestral home; and he, following in his father's footsteps, finally alienated the whole property of Wamil from his race. This man was still living in 1706.

Before parting altogether with a family that has gone out so discreditably, it may be well to add from how high a stock they had fallen, and that no less than a Royal one, for the Whetendales were a branch of the Royal Family of Sweden.

Over the stone gateway of the Basse-cour, which a little resembles the entrance of the Gate of Honour to Caius

College, Cambridge, and in which the original oaken gate studded with iron still hangs shrivelled and lined, are carved the arms of the Warners quartered with those of Whetendale and others. The Whetendale arms are thus given—Vert a cross engrailed argent; the Warner arms thus—Party per bend, argent and sable.

The Manor-house itself is a square and solid edifice of four floors. It has in its Northern elevation three corresponding tiers of broad-mullioned windows; and above, three dormer gables, the centre one carried up square for a certain distance, and flanked with rude pilasters, the other two springing from the floor level; all these gables, and the pilasters above-mentioned, and the corners of the whole edifice, are crowned with globes of stone. This front is but little changed from its original appearance. Strongly constructed of Isleham clunch, grouted; with quoins and mullions of freestone; generally but nowhere coarsely clad with ivy; approached by the original gate and gateway; fronted by the bassecour, of which the enclosure is yet standing; there, with its grass-piece without, yet dight with immemorial elms, in whose branches still swing the ancient vassalage of rooks, that chatter on eternally with the usual 'haut ton'-ned voices of their kind, and its pleasaunces stretching away to the rear, the old mansion has something about it unusually suggestive of the past. The South front of the mansion, looking towards the river, and the opposite parish of Worlington, is less regular, and is marred by the great square projection which contains the original staircase.

Within, the alterations are, of course, more numerous than without. Our ideas of comfort, and even of convenience, have altered greatly since the days when the great dining room of Wamil Hall, rush-strewn, and affording kennel-room for dog and hawk and what-not besides the human inhabitants, included the present entrance-hall and all the base of the main building to the East of it. A considerable part, however, of this space is still occupied by the dining-room of the present house, a noble apartment which is entirely

panelled out of the original wainscot. Even more strange to us would seem the arrangements of the next floor, where two bedrooms and a portion of the only passage from the staircase to the chambers on this floor occupy the space of the original State bedroom, which was over the dining-hall, and of equal size with it, and through which the occupants of the other chambers must have passed as a matter of course, though, it may be, behind a curtain. The original cornices and some part of the panelling of this great chamber remain, though, unfortunately, disguised with paint. But is it not just possible that this large apartment may have been to the ladies what the hall was to the gentlemen on the ground floor, for much more consideration for the other sex set in with the reign of the Maiden Queen.* The rest of the chambers on this floor are spacious and lofty, but uninteresting to the Archæologist.

We arrive last at the most interesting feature of the Manor-house. The garret storey, dismantled and disused perhaps for nearly a couple of centuries, gives us a picture, untouched save by the flaws of age, of the nature of the arrangements made for the sleeping accommodation of a numerous train of domestics in their Manor-houses in the country, by the squires and knights of earlier generations.

We have here a gallery the length of the whole house, lighted at either end; three small chambers, occupying the dormers noticed without, project on either either side, six in all—these seem to have been *curtained off* as apartments for female domestics; whilst at the floor level, along the side walls of the gallery, are six recesses under the tiles resembling the bunks on board of a fishing smack, which probably served for the resting places of servants of the nobler sex.

The original staircase still stands throughout; it is a plain oaken stair, very broad and easy. Portions of the wall of the pleasure gardens remain to the South-West of the residence.

* It is certain that by the reign of Queen Anne, *i.e.*, 100 years later, the "withdrawing-room" *upstairs* had become universal in houses of any pretension, and was almost always commensurate with the hall below.

To leave the ground of fact, and pay, before closing, a moment's attention to the voice of tradition and superstition, let me say that this Manor-house has the respectability of possessing "A Ghost's Walk." To the North-East of Wamil will be noticed, past the mound called Fremel,* a spot marked as Mondes. This is covered with plantations, under whose shade no rustic will walk at night for fear of looking upon the appearance of a certain Lady Rainbow, who is said "to walk" there. Mondes is off the present high road, but a small plantation having grown up opposite the gate to Wamil, the children of Mildenhall still keep up a pretence of audacity, which has been a favourite sport for centuries, by rushing in and out of this, and crying "One, two, three, old Lady Rainbow can't catch me." Now, curiously enough, I learn from the Will of Robert Warner, father of the builder of this mansion, that his sister Anne, the aunt of the latter gentleman, was married to a gentleman of the name of Raynbow, and had a daughter, Elizabeth Raynbow, cousin, therefore, of Sir Henry Warner. The said Lady Raynbow is also held to haunt the Manor-house itself, and to perambulate the country between there and Mondes. A ghostly poem from the Lady's lips, beginning with something like

"Many changes have I seen
Since this way 'revenante' I have been,"

might prove of very considerable interest to Archæologists; and, considering how often the writer has passed over the haunted ground in the darkness, he almost wonders that the Ladye has not made him a spiritual medium for the benefit of the Society already. When she does, he will make haste to supplement the present paper.

* On Fremel (Thremil) stood the original Manor-house, so that it is probably past the scene of her childhood that the restless lady, whose room at

Wamil still has its inexplicable sounds and appearances, extends her fearsome promenade.





MEETING AT BURES,

14th July, 1868.

The Venerable Lord ARTHUR HERVEY, President.

The members assembled at the Church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, where their attention was chiefly occupied by the monuments of the Waldegrave family, and the font, which were ably illustrated by Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A.

The Church of Bures dates from the fourteenth century. On the South side of the Chancel is the Waldegrave chapel, built late in the sixteenth century. On the North side is an earlier chapel, now used as the vestry; an altar-tomb with the matrix of a fine brass supposed to be the resting-place of the first Sir William Waldegrave, and a fine early grille, divide it from the Chancel. In the North Aisle is an effigy in wood of a cross-legged knight in armour, "said to be De Bures" (Martin's "*Church Notes*,") but now supposed to represent some member of the De Cornard family, possibly Sir John de Cornard, who is said to have sold the farm called Cornhall for 4*l*.* The Tower (Early Decorated) has on the


* About 23 effigies of Knights in armour executed in wood still exist. Cross-legged figures are found at Little Horkesley and at Danbury, Essex. An

effigy in Gloucester Cathedral is said to represent Robert, Duke of Normandy. At Banham, Norfolk, there is one attributed to Hugh Bardolf.

North side an arched recess for a tomb, with a triangular canopy ending in a finial surmounted by a figure apparently representing a fish pierced by a spear. The South Porch of the Nave is an example of early brickwork, and on the North is a fine wood Porch of Decorated work; this has been lately restored (1873). The register of marriages dates from 1559, of baptisms and burials from 1558. From 1559 to 1613 the register of burials is defective.

The font, c. A.D. 1485, is a fine example of the heraldic type. On it are eight shields, commencing with that facing the East: 1, France and England; turning to the right 2, Mortimer, of Clare Castle; 3, De Bures; 4, Waldegrave impaling what appears to be a plain cross, but is probably some coat quarterly; 5, a fess between two chevrons [De Cornard or De Grey?] impaling two lions passant gardant, Felton or Le Strange; 6, six fleur-de-lis, 3, 2, and 1, [Mortimer, of Preston?] a branch of the Mortimers of Attleborough. The heir general of this family married Ferriers of Bures. The arms were, temp. Edward III., "Or, semé of fleurs-de-lis sa."; 7, three chevrons each with three fleur-de-lis, Fitzralph; in the adjoining parish of Pebmarsh is a brass of this family, c. 1320, figured in Waller's and Boutell's works on monumental brasses; 8, De Vere.

From the Church the party proceeded under the guidance of the Rev. Arthur Hanbury to the "Chapel Barn." It is a beautiful specimen of an Early English Chapel, the East end with the original stencilled walls in a fair state of preservation. This Chapel is now used as a barn!*

A short drive brought the party to *Smallbridge*, once the residence of the eldest branch of the Waldegraves, now a farm house. The house is a good example of the Elizabethan era, having probably been built in the earlier part of the reign of the maiden Queen. The building, on the usual  shaped plan, with the mullions of its windows and its

* No record, not even a tradition, concerning the origin of this Chapel is known to exist.

string courses of moulded brick instead of stone, still remains in a fair state of preservation. The original internal plan, though somewhat altered to meet the requirements of a modern farm-house, can still be made out; in some of the rooms the panelling yet remains, especially in one large chamber, where possibly Elizabeth herself may have rested. Queen Elizabeth twice visited Smallbridge in her progresses through the Eastern Counties; once in 1561 and again in 1579. A record of the expenses incurred in 1561 is preserved in the Cotton MSS., Brit. Mus. The following extract refers to Smallbridge:—

	£	s.	d.
Die Martis, duodecimo die Augusti, ibidem Smalebridge, dispens's,* 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; Buttel',† 19 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ; Gard',‡ 7 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 2¼ <i>d.</i> ; Coquina,§ 28 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> ; Pullia,|| 16 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; Scutt',¶ 7 <i>l.</i> ; Salsar,** 20 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; Aula, &c., 23 <i>s.</i> ; Stabulum, 25 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> ; Vadia,†† 10 <i>l.</i> ; Elimosina, 4 <i>s.</i> - - - - 124 6 5¼			
Die Mercurii decimo tertio die Augusti, ibidem dispens's' 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; Buttilia, 18 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ; Gard', 7 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 11¼ <i>d.</i> ; Coquina, 29 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; Pullia, 16 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; Scutt', 119 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Salsar, 19 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Aula, &c. 4 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Stabulum, 19 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6½ <i>d.</i> ; Vadia, 10 <i>l.</i> ; Elimozina, 14 <i>s.</i> 121 7 8¾			

Calculating the value of money in the sixteenth century at one-tenth of its present value, the cost of entertaining a Royal visitor for two days may be estimated at £2457 1*s.* 8*d.*

This family is said to have flourished at Walgrave in Northamptonshire before the Conquest, from whence the name must have been derived. After the Conquest the

* Steward's department.

† Buttery.

‡ Wardrobe.

§ Kitchen.

|| Poultry.

¶ Seullery.

** Salt meats.

†† Presents, fees, vails. In the Gorhambury accounts (1577), these are called *Rewards*—*item in Rewards for Presents. In Rewards for Officers of the Queen.* In these accounts, Capons, Pullets, Chickens, Geese, Herons, Bitterns, Ducklings, Pigeons, Birds of the West, Godwittes, Dotterds, Shovelers, Pheasants, Partridges, Quails, Maychicks, Malards, Teals, Larks, Curlews, and Knots are all included under the head of poultry. Maychicks, doubtless Spring chickens, would average in present money 6*s.* 7*d.* a couple.

Walgraves or Waldegraves received a re-grant of the lands from the Conqueror, which grant in old French is stated by Morant, in his "*History of Essex*," to have been in possession of the Navestock branch in the year 1612.

According to Stow, John de Walgrave was Sheriff of London in the year 1205. From him in direct descent sprung Sir Richard Waldegrave of Smallbridge, who served as Knight of the Shire in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., and was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1381. By his marriage with Joan, the heiress of the Silvesters, the family acquired the Lordship of Bures and Silvesters. By his will, made at Smallbrug April 22, 1410, he orders his body to be buried on the North side of the parish church of St. Mary, at Bures, and gave 20s. to the high altar, 3s. 4d. to the chapel of the Virgin Mary, and 12d. to every priest praying for his soul on the day of his burial; to his son Richard he gave a missal with a vestment and chalice; to the parish church of Walgrave a cope; to the chapel of St. Stephen, in the parish of Buers, a missal; besides gifts to divers convents and monasteries. He was buried at Buers, near Joan his wife. Joan was the heir to the Manor of Sylvesters, which by this marriage passed to the family of the Waldegraves. In Weever's "*Funeral Monuments*" the inscription upon the Knight's tomb is thus given:—

"Hic jacet Richardus Waldegrave miles qui obiit 2 die Maij. Anno Dom. 1400 & Joanna uxor ejus que obiit 10 Junij 1406 Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

"Qui pro alijs orat, pro se laborat."

This monument must have disappeared in the troublous times which succeeded the date of Weever's record, since no mention is made of it in Martin's "*Church Notes*," who visited Bures some 90 years later.

A difficulty occurs about the exact date of the Knight's death. The monument, as quoted by Weever, places it in 1400. Collins states that Sir Richard's will was dated

April 22, 1401. Yet in this will he orders his body to be buried in the North side of the parish church of St. Mary of Bures *near Joan his wife*. This could not have been, if, as Weever says, he died in 1400 and his wife in 1406. In a MS. of Church Notes by Robert Edgar (*penes Charles Golding, Esq.*), Sir Richard's death is given as having occurred on 2 May, 1410, the will being dated the 22nd day of the April next preceding.

One of the most distinguished members of the family was Sir William Waldegrave, who was nominated 5th Henry VIII. as one of the most discreet persons for assessing and collecting the subsidy. By his will, dated 26th Jan., 152⁴₅, 16th Henry VIII., he appointed his body to be buried in the parish church of St. Mary of Bures, in a tomb he had caused to be made under the arch between the high altar and the chapel of Jesus, and that he be buried within twenty-four hours after his decease. He appears to have died seized of divers manors, among which were the manors of Walgrave, Twylwell, and Slipton in Northamptonshire, Roydon and Whersted in Suffolk, both of which he purchased of Robert Bures. [*MS. penes Charles Golding, Esq.*] Collins states that Sir William died January 30, 152⁷₈; the Edgar MS. places the death of the Knight in the year preceding. Weever, who gives the inscription on his tomb, omits the date. The chapel of Jesus mentioned in the will is now used as the Vestry. His eldest son, George, survived him but a short time, and died in 1528 possessed of the manors of Smallbridge, Silvesters otherwise Nether-hall, Overhall and Freps in Bures, together with the manor of Westhermonford *alias* Wormyngford, in Essex.

The grandson of this Sir William took an active part in raising the standard of Mary. He died in 1553, and was succeeded by Sir William who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Mildmay. The arms of this Sir William bearing date 1572 may still be seen in a window at Smallbridge: Quarterly of ten, 1, Party per pale arg. and gu. *Waldegrave*. 2, Arg. of 4 bars sa. *Montchensey*. 3, Gu.

a spread eagle arg. *Vauncey*. 4, Or, a fess vair, *Creake* or *Creke*. 5, Arg. 2 bars and in chief, 3 mullets sa. *Mayne* or *Moigne*. 6, Erm. a fess sa. between 3 fig. frays or. *Fraye*. 7, Gu. a chevron engrailed between 3 fleur-de-lis arg. 8, Gu. 6 spread eagles 3, 2, and 1 or (?) 9, Arg. on a fess sa. 3 bezants. 10, Gu. a cross flory arg. *Mannock*; Impaling for Mildmay, Party per fesse nebule arg. and sa. 3 greyhounds' heads erased counter-charged collared or. The usual arms assigned to Mildmay are, Arg. three lions ramp. az. armed and langued gu.; but the arms impaled with Waldegrave in the window at Smallbridge are also assigned to Mildmay in Papworth and Morant's "*Ordinary*," upon the authority of Glover's "*Ordinary*."

Sir William and his wife Elizabeth were both buried at Bures; the dates of their burials are given in our extracts from the Parish Register. As Weever does not mention the tomb now in the Waldegrave chapel, it could not have been completed in 1631, the year in which the "*Funeral Monuments*" was published. Martin, who visited the church early in the next century, gives the arms upon the tomb, but omits the inscription which may now be seen on the South face. A few years later Robert Edgar, the author of the MS. of Church Notes in the possession of Mr. Charles Golding, visited Bures and made a copy of the inscription, which differs in no way from the existing inscription except in the omission of the date of the Knight's death. It is probable, therefore, that the inscription was added between the dates of these two visits, and the author of the inscription being in doubt about the exact date of Sir William's death, blanks were left until it could be verified.

"Here liethe buriede Sir William Waldegrave Knight and Dame Elizabeth his wife who lived together in godlie marriage 21 yeare and had issue 6 sonnes and 4 daughters. The said Elizabeth departed this life the 10 daye of may in the year of our Lord God 1581 and the said Sir William deceased the 1 daye of August in the year of our Lord God 1613."

It is remarkable that both Sir William and Elizabeth Lady Waldegrave were not buried until the 25th day after

death. Sir William's daughter Mary married Thomas Clopton, of Kentwell, who died 1597. His son Sir Wm. Clopton, Knt., had by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Knt., a daughter and heiress, Anne, who married Sir Symonds D'Ewes, the celebrated antiquary. During the recent repair of Melford Church, a brass with an inscription for Thomas Clopton was discovered, of which the following is a copy from a rubbing taken by Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A. :—

“Depositum Thomæ Clopton armigeri sub hoc marmore tumulati filii et heredis (quatuor grandioribus natu fratribus Thoma Francisco Willielmo et Georgio sine prole extinctis) Willielmi Clopton armigeri et Mariæ filiæ Georgij Perient generosi secundæ suæ conjugis; iste Thomas ex Maria uxore sna filia tertia Willielmi Waldegrave militis et Elizabethæ Mildmay consortis suæ duobus susceptis filiis Willielmo Clopton milite et Waltero Clopton armigero et filiabus totidem Elizabetha et Maria nuncupatis placide in Domino obdormiuit die xi febr A° Dñi MDXCVII A XL Regin Eliz superstitute relicta eadem Maria quæ duobus a viri charissimi morte non exactis annis die xix Decembr A° Dñi MDXCIX A° XLII Reginæ ejusdem ultimum naturæ debitum persolvit et sepelitur in ecclesia Sancti Martini Westmonasteriensis.”

In Morant's “*History of Essex*” many notices of the Waldegrave family may be found, especially in connection with the parishes of Naverstock and Wormingford. Much interesting matter relating to the Suffolk branch of the family, may be found in the Rev. C. Badham's “*History of All Saints' Church, Sudbury.*” We regret that we cannot state the year in which the Smallbridge estate passed from the Waldegrave family. By the kind permission and assistance of the Rev. A. Hanbury, we print extracts from the Parish Register, from which it appears that the last member of the Waldegrave family buried at Bures was Thomas, who died in 1692. According to Morant, Vol. ii., page 232, the estate of Wormingford was sold by this Thomas Waldegrave; his mother, the widow of the elder Thomas Waldegrave (ob. 1677) enjoying the estate until 1695, between which date and March, 1702 (when John Currants or Currance, Esq., the purchaser, held his first Court) the estate must have

been sold. Was the adjoining estate of Smallbridge sold at the same time?

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF BURES, RELATING TO
THE WALDEGRAVE FAMILY.

Anno Don 1590 Thomas Clopton Esq. and Mrs. Marye Waldegrave were married 13 day of Sept.

BURIALS.

Margaret Waldegrave burd 24 Dec. 1565.

Barnaby Waldegrave burd 24 Feb. 1572.

Ladie Elizabeth wife of Sir William Waldegrave was buried 4 June 1581.

Elizabeth Waldegrave b. 3 November 1581

Sir William Waldegrave Knight the 26 of August 1613.

Sir William Waldegrave Knight the 27th of November 1613.

Mrs. Elizabeth Waldegrave daughter of Thomas Waldegrave Esq. was buried Feb. 18 1627.

William Waldegrave Gentleman, buried May 9 1648.

Mrs. Jeane Waldegrave was buried February 16 1667.

Isabella wife of Thomas Waldegrave Junior was buried November 13 1673.

Thomas Waldegrave Senior Esq. was buried April 19th 1677.

Isabella daughter of Thomas Waldegrave Esq. was buried Aug. 29 1681.

Mrs. Elizabeth Waldegrave Widd buried March 6 1683.

George Waldegrave gent was buried Jan. 22 1692.

Thomas Waldegrave Esq. was buried Dec. 14 1692.

This is the last burial of a Waldegrave recorded.

In the year 1723, upon October 31, the Church was visited by Tom Martin. We give the following extracts from his notes from a MS. in the possession of T. Mills, Esq., Saxham Hall:—

On the floor two stones wth brasses gone, a Bl. Marb. with in Cap :
“Here Lieth Interred y^e Body of | Ann Kelsally, only daughter | of
Miles Jenkinson of Tunstall | in Norfolk Esq. Grand Daughter | of
William Waldgrave of | Smallbridge Esq. who Departed | this Life
Jan^y the 30 170⁸.”

Betw the Ch. and Chane. a Grey Marb. Altar Tomb on wh^{ch} Eseat.
fillet round & on the head & sides divers Eseat. all gone.

Near a w^t St on w^{ch} in Cap : "Here lieth Isabella the wife | of Thomas Waldegrave Esq. | Junior who died the 11th | of November 1673."

At the head a w^t St on w^{ch} in Cap. : "Here lieth Tho. Waldegrave | Senior Esq. who died | the 17th of April 1677."

The same MS. has several entries of stones having the matrices of brasses "all gone."

On a Bl. Stone in Roman : "Here lieth the body of John | Sidey of Mountbures Gent | who departed this life the 29th day of May In the Year | of our Lord 1688 Aged 76 y^{rs}."

In the N. Chantry on a bl. St. 4 chev. imp. party p. pale under in Cap. : "Here lyeth buried | John Barrington of Grays Inn | who departed this life the 25th of July 1668."

Near the N. a w^t St on w^{ch} in Rom. : "Here Lyeth the | Body of Abigal the wyfe of | Waldegrave Pelham who | dyed July 2 1698 aged 54 years."

In Weever's "*Funeral Monuments*," published 1631, the following inscription is quoted as existing in Buers Church :—

"Of your cherite prey for the souls of Edward Waldegrave and Mabell his wyff, doughter and heyre of John Cheney, of Pynehoo in Devonshyre, and one of the heyres of John Hill of Spaxton in the county of Somerset. The which Edward decessyd the yere of our Lord God, 1506. and the said Mabell on whose souls Jesus have mercy Amen."

Martin, in his notes on Bures, referring to this tomb or inscription, has the following :—

"In Risdon's "*Survey of Devonshire*," part 2, page 133, It is said y^t Mable danghter and heir of Cheiney was married to Waldgrave as appeareth on a tomb at Buers in Suffolk who died Anno 1306. There's now no Epitaph by w^{ch} to know w^{ch} was the tomb of the said Mable. Here's a great mistake in Risdon as to the time for I find in L^d Oxford's MSS. p. 64 that Mabill Cheney the wife of Edw^d Waldegrave died 1505, bnt whether she was buried in Buers or Sudbury tho' I reather think the latter because they lived there as did their son John who was buried there."

Under the head of Sudbury All Saints, Martin quotes "*Ex MSS. penes Ed. E. Oxford, p. 64*," the inscription which has been printed above from Weever; this extract differs somewhat from the notice in Weever, placing the

death of Edward Waldegrave in the year 1500, and completing the inscription with the words "*deceased the 7th of June, 1505.*"

Wiston was next visited. This Church has been partly rebuilt, the East end being an apsidal restoration raised upon the old foundations. The fine Norman door on the North side should be noticed. Unfortunately the Rev. C. E. Birch was too unwell to be present; some notes he had kindly prepared were read by a friend.

A short drive under the guidance of the Rev. C. M. Torlesse led to the welcome shade of the noble oaks of Tendring, beneath which the poet Earl of Surrey must often during his boyhood have played and mused,* and so to a refreshing rest in the gardens of the Hall, where a luncheon of cake and fruit and wine had been kindly prepared in anticipation of the visit. From the Hall to the Church is but a short walk, and here the Vicar read the Paper upon the fine Perpendicular Church of Stoke-by-Nayland, which has been elsewhere printed in the "*Proceedings.*" After a hurried cup of coffee at the Vicarage, the party returned to Bures to dispatch a dinner before the railway bell should summon them home. So ended a pleasant and successful meeting—one which proved to be the last presided over by the Venerable Lord Arthur Hervey.

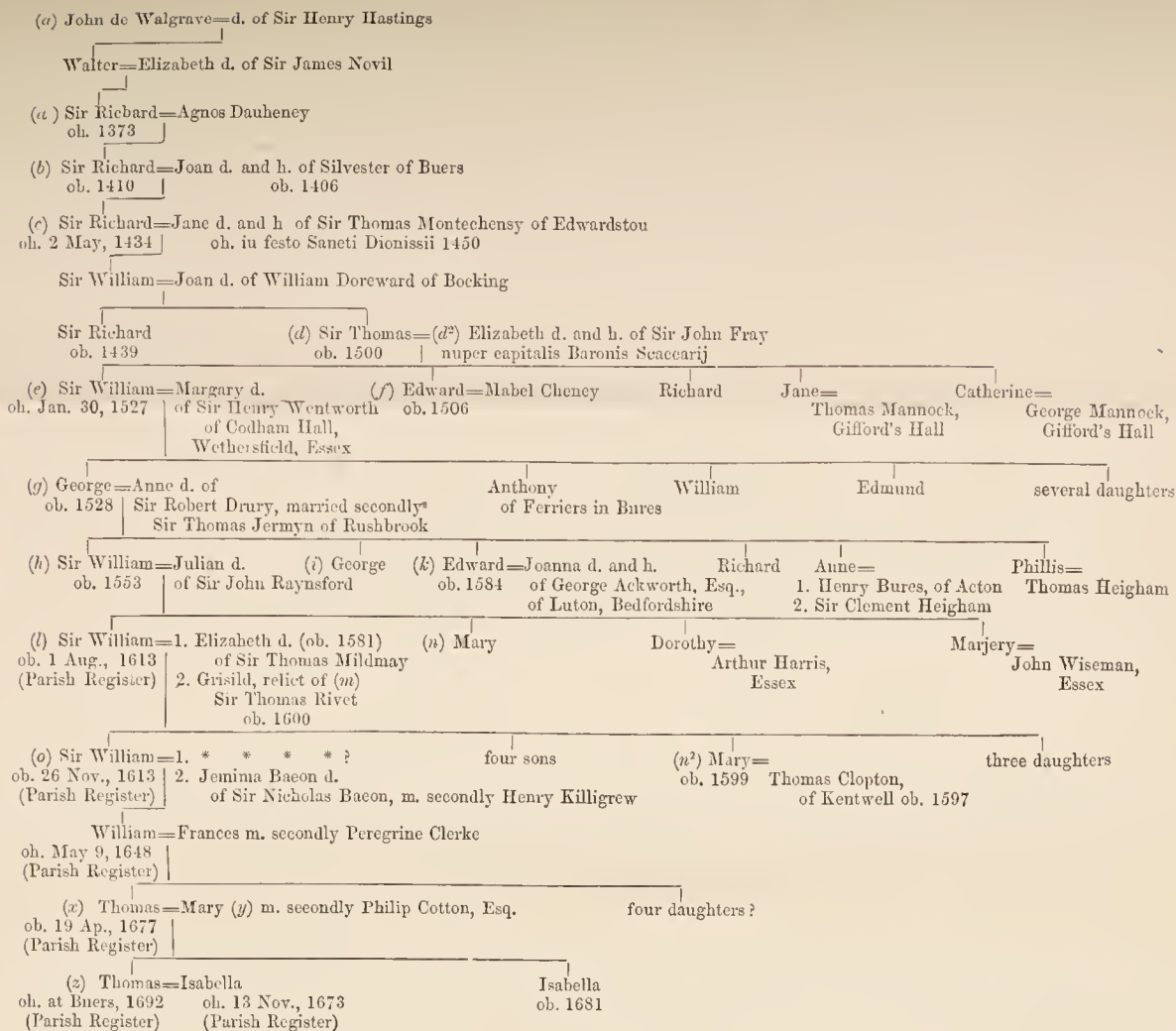
D.

1869.

In this year there was no Excursion, in consequence of the Annual Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute being held at Bury St. Edmund's, under the presidency of the Most Noble the Marquis of Bristol.

* Proc. Suff. Inst., Vol. IV., p. 193.

PEDIGREE OF THE WALDEGRAVES OF SMALLBRIDGE.



(a) Sheriff of London 1205 (Stow).

(a²) Knight of the Shire for the County of Lincoln, 1339.

(b) Speaker of the House of Commons, 1382. Knight of the Shire for Suffolk, 1376. Sir Richard and his wife were buried at Buers (Weever).

(c) Styled Lord of Buers and Sylvesters; buried at Buers (Weever). Sir Richard appears to have been the first who possessed the estate of Wormingford, which he held of Grace Baynard as of her hundred of Lexden, by the service of 10d. ward penny yearly. (Morant's "*History of Essex*."). Joan was the sole d. and h. of Sir Thomas Montechensy by Beatrix d. of Sir Edward Vauncey.

(d) Knighted at Towton, March 29, 1461 (Morant's "*Essex*"); buried with his wife at Buers (Weever).

(d²) Among the portraits in the windows of Melford Church are those of Dame Annes Fray and her daughters Dame Elizabeth Waldegrave and Dame Margaret Leynham, with their arms impaled with the husbands on their robes.

(e) Knighted 1501, at the marriage of Prince Arthur; buried at Buers (Weever, who omits the date.) Will proved March 6, 1527.

(f) Ancestor of the Earls Waldegrave. (See extracts from Weever and Martin.)

(g) Bequeaths by will, dated July 6, 1528, Probate August 26 following, Sylvesters, Smallbridge, Wormingford, and other Manors to Ann his wife, during the minority of his son. The widow married Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrooke; buried at All Saints, Sudbury (Weever.) Martin, in his Church Notes, made in 1723, makes no mention of the inscriptions recorded by Weever. The visit of Will Dowsing in 1643 probably accounts for this. At

Depden two figures of Lady Ann are found upon the same brass; she is represented with each of her husbands.

(h) Knighted circa 1543; Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 1549.

(i) Ancestor of the Waldegraves of Hitcham (Morant).

(k) This marriage brought the estate of Lawford to Edward Waldegrave. He also possessed the great tithes of Boxted.

(l) Knighted 1576; kept his first Court at Wormingford 1585; buried at Buers.

(m) The Knight's second wife was the youngest d. of Lord William Paget of Bodesert, whose only daughter by her first husband, Sir Thomas Rivett, was married to Henry Lord Windsor. Lady Waldegrave was buried at Stoke-by-Nayland, where her monument still exists.

(n) According to Collins Mary m. 1st, Edward Wyatt, 2nd, Sir Walter Mildmay, of Pishobury, Herts, ancestor of the Earls Fitzwater.

(n²) Thomas Clopton was sixth son, and at length heir, of William Clopton, who was probably the builder of Kentwell Hall. In the will of Thomas Clopton, Mary is called the sister of Sir William Waldegrave the younger Knt., and named co-executor.

(o) Jemima Bacon is said (Morant) to have been the Knight's second wife.

(x) Held his first Court at Wormingford Sept. 1650. Tomb at Buers. (Martin's Church Notes.)

(y) Held the estate of Wormingford until 1695.

(z) Died 1692. Parish Register, Buers. Said by Morant, vol. ii., page 232, to have sold the estate of Wormingford to John Currants, who held Court 1702.

ISLEHAM AND MILDENHALL,

June 1870.

The President Lord JOHN HERVEY.

Starting from the Angel Inn, Bury St. Edmund's, the party gave a passing glance at the barrows on Risby Heath, which had been opened a year or two before by the Rev. Canon Greenwell; in one of these barrows the Canon found a contracted burial of a man of unusual size.* Over this heath a small dyke passes, stretching from the ploughed land above the heath in a Northerly direction until it meets the low ground formerly a marsh bordering the river Lark.

A mile further the road crosses the Icknield way at right angles, and soon passes Cavenham Church. This building, which was under repair, dates from the end of the thirteenth century. It has an elegant angle piscina of Decorated work, with a shaft of Purbeck marble. In a window West of the priest's door are some remains of stained glass, with an inscription which has been thus read: PRIEZ POR ADAM LA VICAR.

TUDDENHAM.

Tuddenham Church, where the Vicar kindly met the party, possesses a fine Porch with a well-proportioned arch supported on bold shafts of grey Barnack stone. The Church dates from the 14th century, the Clerestory having

* An account of the Canon's work (*Suff. Arch. Inst.*), June, 1869.
appeared in the Quarterly Journal

been added much later. The octagonal piers of the Nave are of Barnack stone, having a decided rose-coloured tint ; is this colour natural, or the effect of fire, as generally thought by the members ? The East window is unfortunately dwarfed by the modern ceiling of the Chancel ; it has Decorated tracery of an unusual type. The Tower contains six fine-toned bells in the somewhat uncommon key of G., and over the West door a quatrefoil circular window deeply and widely splayed inside is introduced with excellent effect : Chedburgh Church has a similar window in the West gable. Martin (*MS. Church Notes*) mentions these arms in the windows : gu. 3 lions passant or, and arg. a cross potent fitchy or.

ISELHAM OR ISLEHAM.

The first object of interest was the beautiful parish Church, where the Rev. J. D. Gedge read the following paper :—

The Vicarage of Isleham was formerly in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester, of which diocese Isleham was a peculiar. The Bishop himself received the Rectorial tithe, an estate, to which the tithe probably became attached, having been presented by King Alfred to Burhce, Bishop of Rochester. The Church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is the work mainly of the 14th century. It was begun in Decorated and finished in Perpendicular times, and is for the most part Transitional in character. It is made up of chancel, nave, two aisles, and transepts. The east window of the chancel consists of five lights, of a Late Decorated or Transition character ; the side windows are of the same date, and so is the lean-to vestry. On the south side is an angular piscina, and a wide seat for sedilia of the same period ; but the stalls and misereres are Perpendicular ; the rood screen, which has lately been removed, dated from the time of Elizabeth. On the north of the chancel, under a flat arch, enriched with quatrefoils and foliated work, is a fine altar tomb of of Purbeck marble to Sir Thos. Peyton, Knt., who died in 1484, and his two wives. Their effigies are engraved on brass, and have elegant canopies. Sir Thomas is represented in armour with singularly large, scalloped elbow-pieces, and a long sword across his middle. Both the dames have the gauze head-dress of the 15th century. One is attired in a richly embroidered gown ; the other has a fur cape and cuffs. Both have their hands spread abroad in an unusual manner. On the north wall of the chancel was discovered an interesting mural fresco of the Virgin and Child, which has now been covered up. The chancel

arch is curious Transition work, the piers being clusters of four shafts with a boutell in the angle between them. The nave is of five bays, and has piers and arches of the same date as the chancel arch. The eye will immediately detect the most remarkable feature of the edifice in the deep and rich pannelling of the spandrels of the nave, surmounted by a well-designed cornice-string and battlement. The shields, carved on panels, bear the arms of Bernard and Peyton. The fine and lofty clere-story is the latest part of the Church, and with the roof is purely Perpendicular. The roof has open pannelling between the tie beams and principals, and carved angels for hammer-beams. An inscription round the roof tells us that it was erected by "*Cristofer Peyton wyche dyd mak this rofe in the yere of our Lord mccccxxxv, beyng the x yere of Kyngge Henry the VII.*" The north transept has a good sepulchral recess, well moulded and crocketed, with a figure of a cross-legged knight in chain mail, 13th century, much mutilated. In this transept, to the south-east, is a piscina, Decorated in style, which still bears traces of having been coloured; to what Saint this chapel was dedicated I have been unable to discover. The south transept is early Perpendicular in character; here also we find a sepulchral recess with a mutilated figure of a knight of the 13th cent., in stone. This transept, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Catharine, is filled with tombs of Bernards and Peytons of the 15th and 16th centuries. Amongst them is a gravestone with brasses, containing effigies of Sir John Bernard, Knt., who died in 1451, and his dame, by the marriage with whose daughter this property fell to the Peytons; he is represented in plate armour, bareheaded, with his helmet under his head; on it is his crest of a bear muzzled; the elbow-pieces are very large and deeply indented; he bears a long sword, and rests his feet upon a bear. The Lady has a reticulated head-dress and veil; she is clothed in mantle and robe, with tight-fitting boddyce, and has a spaniel at her feet. The octagonal font, with its deeply carved pannelling, is a fine specimen of Perpendicular work. The lectern is in the form of a brazen eagle, and is unusually good in its workmanship; tradition says that it came originally from Ely. It bears a coat of arms unfortunately too much obliterated to be read with any certainty; it may be a chevron between three cinquefoils. There is a large porch to the south of a Transitional character. The benitier, now filled up with masonry, still stands in its place. The tower is modern, replacing one which fell in 1862 known to have been split by lightning long before. Workmen were engaged in its repair at the time of its fall, but taking warning by the sudden extrusion of a portion of the stonework, had just time to escape, when it simply collapsed, and that so quietly as not even to break the bells. In a line with the south aisle forming its western continuation is a parvise or porch-court, which may have been a baptistery, and at one time probably contained a priest's chamber, being divided into two floors.

Illustrations of the monuments in this Church are engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments and Lyson's Magna Britannia.*

The Register of the parish dates from 1560 ; during the years 1704-5-6 the entries of the Churchmen and Dissenters were kept distinct, a separate page of the Register being assigned to each : the date on the Church-plate is 1686.

The Peyton family, whose name fills so large a part in the history of this parish, derived from William Malet, Sheriff of Yorkshire, under William I. The Uffords, Earls of Suffolk, derived from the same stock. They take their name from Peyton Hall in Boxford, where they were seated long before they came to Isleham. Thomas de Peyton, whose tomb we have seen in the Chancel, High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire in the reign of Henry VI., began to rebuild this Church. The date of his birth was singularly attested on the feast of All Saints, in the eighteenth year of that reign ; it was then sworn by John Welford, that he was 22 years of age, having been born on Valentine's day, and baptized at Drayton in 1418, and the following curious evidence was adduced : Robert Chapman swore there was a great storm on that day ; another remembered falling from his horse that day ; another had buried his wife, and another had buried his mother on that day : another had his daughter Margaret burned on that day, and another fell from a tree and broke his arm on that same day. This portentous infant grew up to marry the daughter and coheir of the Sir John Bernard whose tomb we have mentioned. In the Parish Church of Long Melford are portraits of this Thomas Peyton and the heiress of Bernard still existing ; they were put up about 1485. Of this union was born the Crystofer Peyton, whose name with that of Elizabeth his wife, as well as those of his father and mother, appear on the nave roof, and on a mural brass on the West wall of the South transept. Sir Robert Peyton, grandson of Crystofer, who lived in the reign of Henry VII., also lies buried here ; his tomb bears the epitaph :—" Of your charity pray for the soul of Sir Robert Peyton, Knt., who departed to God the 18th day of March, 1518, and for the soul of Dame Elizabeth his wife, who departed to God in the year of our Lord, 1500." From John, the second son of this Sir Robert, descended the Peytons of Doddington, one of whom recently departed from amongst us. Robert, the eldest son, perpetuated the name of the family in the memory of the parish more than any other of his line, through his marriage with Frances Hazelden, the foundress of the Peyton Hospital. With her he obtained properties in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Rutland. Sir Robert died in 1550, his dame thirty years after. On her tomb there is a Latin inscription which may be thus rendered :—

" What's life but sorrow ?—Death that sorrow's end ?
See death on life, blest life on death attend ?
Why wish sweet Frances back to life again ?—
To be with God she must be gone from men."

On the tomb of Richard their third son, a student of Gray's Inn, buried here in 1574, is an inscription of an extravagantly laudatory character ; et us hope he deserved it. The first Baronet, created by James I. in

1610, was apparently great grandson of this Frances Peyton ; he was educated at Bury Grammar School, and afterwards at the University of Cambridge. Having been superseded in the honourable office of Custos Rotulorum for the county of Cambs by the favourite Buckingham, he took part against the Stuarts ; in the subsequent reign he sided with the Parliament, and became so impoverished in the wars that he had to sell the Isleham property ; the Peyton family had no more any connection with Isleham. A son of this Roundhead, by his second wife, founded the family of Peyton, at Rougham, in Norfolk. The immediate successor of the first Baronet lived and died in London ; a son of his was one of the intimates of the Merry Monarch, who forgave the disloyalty of the grandfather for the roystering capacities of the grandson. It is curious to relate that Algernon Peyton, of Doddington, was created a Baronet in the same year in which his far-away cousin, the King's favourite, was buried at St. Gyles's-in-the-Fields (1666).

The Peyton Hospital formerly existing in this parish, and now represented by the almshouses on the road to Mildenhall, built a few years since, was founded by Frances Peyton, whose epitaph we have rendered above, in 1579 (21 Elizabeth), the year before her own death. In the grant of the hospital we find lands to the yearly value of five marks granted for the relief the mendicant poor, who then, as now, are stated to be very numerous in Isleham. Also a hospital or almshouse was to be erected, for one master, six brethren, and six sisters, with power to increase their number to nine brethren and eleven sisters—twenty in all. The right of nomination was vested in the heirs of the foundress ; as also a right to change the statutes and ordinances of the hospital, as circumstances might require—a most valuable and, I think, unusual provision. To the statutes and ordinances at the time being, the brethren and sisters, on admittance, were required to swear obedience on the four Gospels. A rent-charge of 200 marks a-year was devised to the hospital.

There were up to a comparatively late period five large manor houses in the parish. Of Isleham-hall, the Peyton Manor-house, a curious painting, done in the latter part of the 17th century, is in the possession of Mr. Read, of Mildenhall.

The members next visited “an ancient building now used as a barn which standing at a small distance West of the parish Church was the Conventual Church or Chapel”* of the alien Priory of Iselham.

The Priory, dedicated to St. Margaret, was a cell to the Abbey of St. Jagitto, or St. Jacutus de insula, in the diocese of Dole in Brittany. An alien Priory, a cell of the same Abbey, existed at Lynton, Cambs, and Tanner

* *Magna Brit.*

considers it doubtful if there ever were two distinct cells at these two places. He thinks that the Priory was first seated at Iselham, and that it was afterwards removed to Lynton, assigning as a reason that in the grant of Henry VI., c. 1450, to Pembroke College, Cambridge, no mention is made of Iselham; the estate was then valued at £10 13s. 4d. Existing documents show that the Iselham Priory was occupied in 1219, and Lynton Priory occurs in the Norwich taxation in 1255. Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

The Chapel was probably erected in the latter half of the 12th century. The East end is apsidal, and is supported by narrow buttresses, diminishing in stages. In the interior we find a fine circular arch, at the entrance to the chancel, and the piers and spring of another at the entrance of the apse. The windows of the apse take the form of very small and narrow loopholes deeply splayed to the interior. At the West end is one window of like character and two circular openings higher up towards the roof. The South doorway is of the square-headed trefoil shape, while that to the North is late pointed Transitional Norman. The masonry of the walls deserves examination, since it consists chiefly of very rude herring-bone masonry, such as we find employed during both Saxon and Norman periods, and is done in rough stone, alternating with tiles.

The moat of the old Priory may still be traced in the meadows beyond the Chapel.

Leaving Iselham, the route lay by Worlington, across the low meadows through which the Lark wanders to Wammil Manor-house, now occupied by Mr. W. Paine, who kindly provided welcome refreshment and permitted the visitors to ramble at will over this interesting example of an old Manor-house; but, before entering, stragglers were collected, and under the shade of one of the noble trees in front of the ancient gate the Rev. J. D. Gedge read that portion of his Paper (printed elsewhere) which relates to Wammil and the Warners.

Resuming the walk, on nearing Mildenhall Mr. Gedge pointed out the site of the old Manor barn, the foundation

of which may still be traced; the practice of commencing the proceedings of the Courts of the Lord of the Manor within these old walls was continued up to the last generation.

After luncheon a visit was paid to the Museum, which had been arranged in the Working Men's Reading-room by the Rev. J. D. Gedge and James Read, Esq. Here Mr. H. Prigg read the paper upon the tumuli of Warren Hill, which has been printed at page 287.

Lord John Hervey, the President, now took the opportunity of moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Prigg for his paper, to Mr. Paine for his kind reception of the Society at Wamhill, and especially to the Rev. J. D. Gedge and James Read, Esq., who had made all the excellent arrangements of the day.

A visit to the Church, where Mr. Gedge continued his paper pointing out the leading features of the building, concluded the meeting.

Space does not permit us to enumerate all the interesting objects which formed the Museum; we can only name a few:—

Mr. Read exhibited early maps of Herringswell (1726), Isleham, and Wicken. A map of Mildenhall showing the islands during the early fen period, was exhibited by the Rev. J. D. Gedge. Mr. Read brought Court Rolls of the Manors of Barton Parva, of Isleham, (one as early as 1408), and of Wicken of the reign of Elizabeth.

The same gentleman exhibited the diary of William Coe, a person possessing some property in Mildenhall, and a farmer evidently in a superior condition of life. The diary commences June 5, 1680: "I fell from a horse att Bury & was taken up dead by one Clem Simpson." An interpolation made at a much later date adds: "I was then a school boy." The last entry is May 25, 1728: "Whit Sunday. I received the blessed Sacrament of the body & blood of my Dear Redeemer, renewed my vows & resolutions of better obedience to God's holy will." The Parish Register records the burial of "William Coe, gent. Sept., 1729."

The diary is written in a small 16mo. book, bound in calf. It lays bare the inner life of the man, gives in detail his falling away, vows of amendment soon to be broken and again renewed, his prayers and thanks for preservation from numerous accidents, all recorded under the head of "Mercies received."

Scattered throughout are quotations from the Latin ; extracts from Seneca, S. Austin, and S. Bernard. Short sentences in Greek occur, and the word Hallelujah is given in the Hebrew. A few English authors are made to contribute, Dr. Cradock's book of Knowledge and Practice being apparently the favourite. But the pages are chiefly filled with a diary relating how he had passed the Sunday ; the reception of the Holy Communion is regularly recorded, and very often the writer enters that "he was at Church twice, but drowsy and sleepy there, and spent the rest of the day idly and vainly" Not unfrequently he tells how he sat up until the small hours at play, a promise of amendment always completing the entry. Before the end of his life the entries breathe a more earnest spirit, and short quotations—extracts from S. Austin and S. Bernard—appear. In other parts of the book prayers for various occasions are written, one being taken out of a book called "Dr. Patrick's Devotions"; one page contains "Good Rules to be observed." Unfortunately there are but few entries illustrating the general manners of the period; the following are amusing: "1708, Oct. 27. I was att y^e Cock w^h S^r Tho. Hanmer* S^r Hen. Bunbury & others where there was a great bowl of punch & though I had my freedom to drink ale & drank but one glass of punch & severall full glasses of ale, yett I was very ill for a little time & almost fuddled worse than I had been for many yeares before." "1720, Dec. 19. As I was bringing my wife home behind me & going through the Church yard in at the little gate by Mr. Howlet's her petticoats or Gown hung upon the post & pulled her down from behind me, but God be prayed she got not hurt." "1724. My Sister Davies & daughter Anne returned from Holm & as they were ab^t Wangford Grange they were pursned by a foot-padd & were forced to gallop almost to Eriswell to escape. Sister Davies was behind her man & Daughter Nanny single & nobody able to assist them; he pursued them till they came near 2 shepherds; they had been robbed if not stripped or murdered."

From Icklingham, Lakenheath, and the Fens came numerous implements of the Palæolithic and Neolithic periods, exhibited by the Rev. R. Gwilt, Mr. George Isaacson, the Rev. J. D. Gedge, and Mr. S. Fenton; the polished implements belonging to Mr. Fenton being choice specimens.

Some Roman sepulchral urns were exhibited by Mr. S. Fenton, besides fibulæ and other relics of that period. Mr. Read and Mr. Fox each sent a fine example of Durobrivian ware; the vase exhibited by Mr. Fox was ploughed up in 1869, at West Row, Mildenhall; Mr. Read's vase was found at Icklingham; the colour of these vessels is bluish, with a white scroll ornament in relief. The remains of the Roman potteries at Caistor, the ancient Durobrivæ, were discovered by the late Mr. Artis, in 1844; Mr. Artis's account of his discoveries is quoted in "*The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*," Chap. VII., and in the

* Speaker of the House of Commons, 1712.

"*Collectanea Antiqua*," Vol. VI., p. 173. The method by which the Roman potters coloured their wares, Mr. Artis explains thus, "the blue and slate-coloured vessels were coloured by suffocating the fire of the kiln, at the time when its contents had acquired a degree of heat sufficient to insure uniformity of colour." The dark colour cannot be attributed to the use of any metallic oxide; Mr. Artis proved this by experiment, and the conclusion he arrived at (concurred in by Mr. Roach Smith) is further proved by the fact that the colour is so fugitive that it is entirely expelled by submitting the pottery to the action of an open fire. Mr. Artis describes the process by which the Durobrivian ware was ornamented: the vessel, after being thrown upon the wheel, would be allowed to become somewhat firm; a thick slip of the same body would then be procured, and the workman would proceed by dipping the thumb, or a round instrument, into the slip. The vessels, on which are displayed representations of fish scrolls, or hunting subjects, were all glazed after the figures were laid on; but where the decorations are white, the vessels were glazed before the ornaments were added. There seems to have been no re-touching after the slip trailed from the instrument by which the ornamentation was effected. The spirit and fidelity with which these representations are done is excellent, especially when the simple and off-hand process of the manufacture is taken into consideration. The Upchurch ware is found more or less in almost all Roman sites, but that manufactured at Durobrivæ is not so common. A kiln with urns placed as if for burning was found at Caistor, near Norwich, ("*Archæologia*," Vol. XXII.); and other potteries have been discovered in the Romsey Marshes, in Lincolnshire, in Yorkshire, &c. In the neighbouring county of Norfolk three examples of Romano-British potteries have been found; one at Caistor, near Norwich, in 1822 ("*Archæologia*," Vol. XXII.); another at Weyborne, near Holt ("*Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Trans.*," Vol. V.); and the third at Hedenham, near Bungay ("*Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Trans.* Vol. VI.)

Various exhibitors showed collections of Roman, British (gold), Saxon, and English coins.

Mr Read sent a painting made in 1690, of the old Manor-house at Isleham, a building which no longer exists. The same gentleman sent an interesting collection of caricatures and other prints by Bunbury.

ON THE ABBEY OF BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

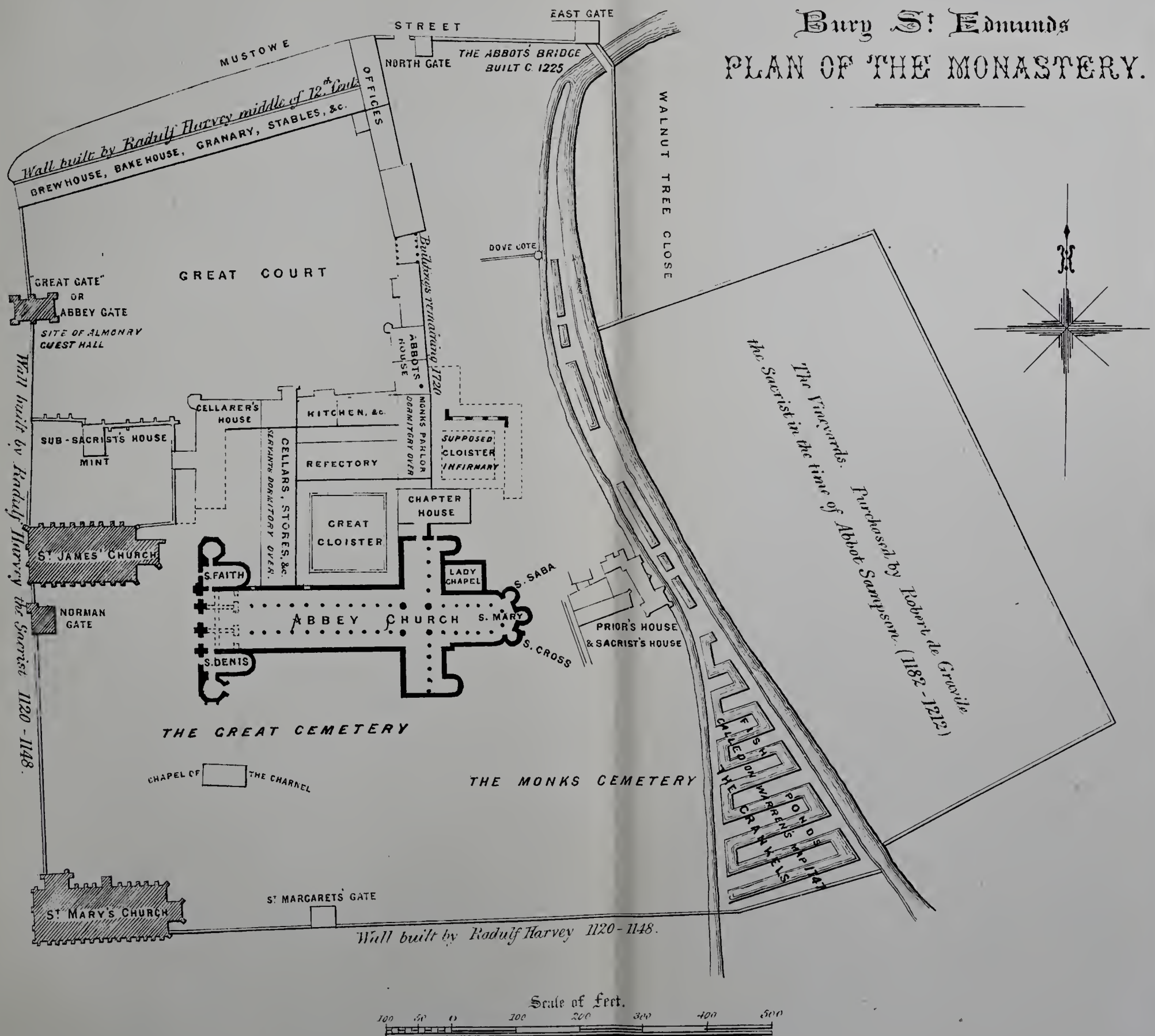
Paper read at the Meeting of the British Archæological Institute at Bury St. Edmund's, 20th July, 1869, by ALFRED W. MORANT, F.S.A., F.G.S.

St. Edmund, King and Martyr, being the Saint to whom the Abbey Church was dedicated and from whom the present name of the town of Bury St. Edmund's, or Saint Edmundsbury was derived (the Saxon name having been Beodricsweorth) it will be interesting to glance for a short time at the principal events in his life and martyrdom.

Edmund was born in 840 of Royal Saxon descent, and having shewn himself in his boyhood extremely wise and pious was chosen by Offa, King of the East Angles, to be his successor when he laid down his crown and retired to Rome in 855. Little is known of Edmund until a few years before 870, during which time a circumstance had occurred which ultimately caused the death or martyrdom of the King.

A noble Dane, named Lothbroc, having sailed out one day to follow the sport of hawking, went unattended, and, being surprised by a sudden storm, was carried out to sea, and, after being tossed about for several days and nights, after much distress was driven to the English Coast and landed at Reedham, which at that time was on the shore of an estuary which extended nearly up to Norwich. The

PLAN OF THE MONASTERY.



inhabitants found him with his hawk and took him, as Roger of Wendover says, "as a sort of prodigy," and presented him to King Edmund, who, being pleased with him, agreed that he might stop in his Court to be instructed in noble accomplishments. Lothbroc spent much time with the King's huntsman Berne and soon became a proficient in woodcraft, and the King also taking a great liking to him caused Berne to have a deadly hatred against him. One day when they were out hunting Berne took an opportunity to kill Lothbroc, and concealed his body in a wood, but the murder was discovered by means of a greyhound which Lothbroc had reared and which remained by his body, only leaving it on two occasions to go to the King's Palace for food; on the second it was followed and the body of its master found. Suspicion fell upon Berne, and after trial he was sentenced to be put into the boat in which Lothbroc had landed, to be taken out to sea, and there left without any means of navigation. This sentence was carried into effect, and in a few days he was drifted by the winds and waves to the Coast of Denmark. The Danes recognised the boat and brought Berne before Hinquar and Hubba the sons of the murdered Lothbroc; they put him to the torture to discover the fate of their father, and at length he falsely stated that he had been put to death by Edmund, King of the East Angles. Hinquar and Hubba determined to take vengeance upon Edmund, and immediately raised an army of twenty thousand men and sailed for England, taking Berne for their guide; they were driven by stress of weather to Berwick-upon-Tweed and there landed and marched towards East Anglia, ravaging the country on their way.

At this time Edward was residing at a Royal vill called Haerlesdune, now called Hoxne. Hinquar sent a messenger to him to offer that if Edmund would divide his riches with him he should retain his kingdom under him. Edmund refused, and answered, as the Chronicle informs us, "Though you may violently rob me of my wealth which Divine Providence hath given to me, you shall not make

me subject to an infidel, for it is an honourable thing to defend our liberties and the purity of our faith." Edmund immediately collected his army and advanced against the Danes. A severe battle was fought at Seven Hills, near Thetford, after which Edmund retired to Hoxne.

Hinquar being shortly afterwards joined at Thetford by his brother Hubba with ten thousand men, they united their forces and marched to Hoxne. The King finding himself hedged in by his enemies, by the advice of Humbert, Bishop of Elmham, fled to the Church. By Hinquar's command, Edmund was dragged from the Church, bound to a tree, beaten with scourges and clubs, and insulted with every species of mockery, but he, praying all the time, so provoked his tormentors that they shot at him with their bows until, as is related, "he was entirely covered with arrows so that there was not a place in the Martyr's body in which a fresh wound could be inflicted, but it was completely covered with darts and arrows, as is the hedgehog's skin with spines." The Danes then beheaded him, and carried his headless body to Hoxne Wood, and left it among a thick briar, and to prevent the whole body being decently buried, they threw the head into another part of the wood, hoping it would be devoured "by the beasts of the fields and the birds of heaven." Bishop Humbert was also slain. After the martyrdom of King Edmund, the Danes wintered in the country of the East Angles, giving themselves up to plunder and rapine. During the winter they were joined by Gytro, a powerful Danish King, but on the approach of spring all the Pagans retired together from East Anglia. The Chronicle goes on to state:—

"On hearing of their departure the Christians came forth from their hiding-places from all quarters, and did their best endeavours to find the head of the blessed King Edmund, that it might be united to the body and the whole committed to sepulture in Royal manner. When they had all met together and were diligently searching the woods for the Martyr's head, there appeared a wonderful and unheard-of prodigy, for while searching among the woods and brambles and calling out to each other in their native tongue "Where are you? where are you?" the Martyr's head made answer in the same tongue, "Here, here, here!" and did not cease repeating the same till it brought them all to the

spot, where they found a huge and horrible-looking wolf embracing the head with its paws and keeping watch over the blessed Martyr. Boldly seizing the head and offering praises unto God, they conveyed it to the body, followed by the wolf as far as the place of sepulture, then uniting the head to the body deposited it within a suitable tomb, after which the wolf returned to his wonted solitude."

A small Church of mean workmanship was erected by the faithful on that spot, and there the body rested during many years, this was at Hoxne, and the date of King Edmund's martyrdom is A.D. 870.

Tradition has long pointed out "Saint Edmund Oak" in Hoxne Wood as the spot where the King was martyred, and when the tree fell down in September, 1848, it is a curious fact that there was found, deeply embedded in its trunk, an iron arrow head, which may have been part of one of the actual arrows directed by the Danes against the Royal victim. The portion of the tree containing the arrow head was exhibited in the Museum, in the Athenæum, at Bury, by Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., who has carefully preserved it, the oak having stood upon his estate.

Saint Edmund, having perhaps more direct claims to veneration as a Martyr than any other English Sovereign, is a very favourite subject for carving and painting in the Churches of East Anglia, especially in rood screens. He is usually depicted as a King with an arrow in his hand, as at Ludham, Stalham, Hempstead, Barton Turf, &c., or as a King tied to a tree and pierced with arrows, as at North Walsham, Colney, &c. There is also an interesting wall painting representing this subject in Troston Church, near Bury. The honour in which he was held is shown by fifty-five Churches still retaining their dedication to his name, fifteen of these being in Norfolk and seven in Suffolk, the remainder in other counties.

A Church and Monastery were built by King Sigebert (the fifth King of the East Angles) at Beodricsworth about the year 670, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, but no particulars of this are known.

In the year 903 the body of Saint Edmund was removed from Hoxne to a very large Church, constructed of wood, at

Beodricsworth; where it remained until about 1010, when on account of the ravages of the Danes it was taken to London for safety, and was there kept for three years.

It should here be mentioned that in 945 King Edmund the Atheling granted a charter to the Monastery, which first bestowed upon it the means of a permanent revenue, he may, therefore, fairly be called the founder of the establishment.

Canute, King of England and Denmark, found in the year 1020 a society of priests in charge of the Church and body of St. Edmund at Beodricsworth, and with the assistance of Ailwin, or Ælfwine, Bishop of East Englia, he dismissed the priests, and formed a Monastery under the Benedictine rule, which was commenced with twelve monks from St. Bennot at Hulme, with half of their furniture, vestments, books, &c., and other monks from Ely.

In 1021 they commenced building a new Church, which was consecrated in 1032, and the body of the Saint deposited in a noble shrine adorned with jewels.

Bishop Ailwin wishing to increase the power and importance of the new Monastery even at his own expense, granted to it the special exemption that the Monastery and town to the extent of a mile round it should not be for the future subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese. Four crosses were erected by the monks to define the boundary of their exempt jurisdiction, and within which the Abbot was to exercise episcopal authority.

Baldwin, the third Abbot, who was elected in 1065, originally a monk of St. Denis at Paris, and afterwards physician to King Edward the Confessor, with the assistance of William the Conqueror, commenced to rebuild the Monastery, and in 1095 the body of St. Edmund was again removed, and the Shrine deposited in the new Church the remains of which are now to be seen.

The Monastery being now well established, frequently received large grants and privileges. Abbot Baldwin in 1071 obtained a grant from Pope Alexander II., and about sixty bulls were granted by succeeding Popes to confirm

and enlarge the rights and privileges of the Monastery. One of these bulls, obtained from Pope Gregory IX. ordains that "no person except the Roman Pontiff or his Legate shall in the town of St. Edmund or within the four crosses distant one mile from the four extremities of the town as was formerly granted by Alexander II.,* and others our predecessors, claim to himself any power or right, or celebrate any public mass, or build any Convent, Oratory, or Chapel, or hold any Synod, or exercise any episcopal office." A bull of Alexander III. grants the privilege of exemption from the effect of a general interdict thus, "But when the country is under a general interdict you are permitted with doors shut, the interdicted and excommunicated excluded, without ringing the bells and with a low voice to celebrate divine offices."

The Abbots of Bury on their appointment received episcopal consecration and benediction, they held Synod in their own Chapter-House, appointed the parochial Clergy of Bury, were spiritual Parliamentary Barons. Wills were proved in their Court, money coined in their Mint, and their temporal prerogatives gave them absolute authority over the town. The Abbot was constituted Lord of the Franchise, and had the power of trying by his High Steward any causes arising within the Franchise, the town and one mile round it; he could inflict capital punishment, and no officer of the King, as Chief Justice, High Sheriff, &c., could hold a Court or exercise an Office within the town without the Abbot's permission.

The Alderman or chief burgess of the town, although elected by the other burgesses, could not execute the duties of his office until the Abbot had confirmed his election.

In consequence of the authority exercised by the Abbots,

* This limit of the jurisdiction of the Abbot in respect of the town was first defined in 945 by King Edmund, son of Edward the Elder, and Ailwin, Bishop of Elmham, granted that within the limit the Bishop of the Diocese should have no authority or jurisdiction. The bounds were marked by four *milliaria* or mile

stones, but subsequently by four crosses. The area enclosed was called the "liberties of St. Edmund," and was called in Latin "*banleuca*." The base of the cross which marked the North-West boundary is still remaining at the end of Risbygate-street, and shows the socket into which the shaft of the cross was placed.

and their interference with the townspeople, frequent disputes arose and also serious riots, particularly in 1305. and in 1327 (the first year of the reign of King Edward III.); on this latter occasion the townspeople, assisted by about 20,000 men and women, attacked the Monastery and its possessions, broke down the gates, destroyed the windows, beat and wounded the monks, burnt the stables, malthouse, bakehouse, granaries, the new Hall and apartments adjoining, the Chapel of St. Lawrence and the Strangers' Hall, the Solarium of the Cellarer's house and Chapel belonging to it, the Infirmary, the Chapel of St. Andrew, and also other parts. The ruins of the buildings on the North side of the great Court and some other parts of the ruins still show distinct marks of the intense action of fire, as the natural colour of the stone is changed to red and the flints are reddened and split into small fragments; the mortar is also destroyed.

The Justices awarded to the Monastery £140,000 damages, but at the request of the King the Abbot and Convent remitted the sum of £122,000, and afterwards remitted the whole. The Alderman, 32 priests, 13 women, and 138 men were outlawed, thirty carts full of prisoners were taken to Norwich, and 19 of the most notorious offenders were executed.

Some of the outlawed parties invaded the Manor of Chevington, where the Abbot was residing, robbed and bound him, shaved him, and took him to London, and from thence to Dist in Brabant, from whence after some time he was rescued and brought home. After this riot the town obtained independent authority as a Corporation, with a common seal, custody of the town gates, &c.

In 1381 the insurrection of Wat Tyler extended from Kent into Suffolk, the Monastery was again attacked and plundered, and the mob beheaded the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench,* the Prior, and the Keeper of the Barony.

* He was Sir John de Cavendish, who for ten years without an imputation of having perverted the course of justice.

Two other matters had proved sources of great expense and annoyance to the Abbot of the Monastery. The first was the attempt of Herfast, Bishop of East Anglia, to remove the See from Thetford to Bury, which, after a journey to Rome, Abbot Baldwin, with the assistance of William the Conqueror, eventually succeeded in frustrating, and the See was in 1094 established at Norwich. The other dispute arose with the Franciscan or Grey Friars, some of whom, about 1256, arrived at Bury, and by the authority of Pope Alexander IV. procured land in the North end of the town and commenced to erect a Friary, but the monks of the Abbey destroyed the buildings, and much litigation ensued; however, in 1263 the Friars publicly renounced all right and title to their estate in Bury, upon which the Abbot and Convent granted to them a part of their possessions called Babbewell, without the town. The Friars there built a Convent, which was continued until the Dissolution.

The Royal Visits to, and Parliaments held in, the Abbey demand some notice to enable us to form an adequate idea of the importance and fame to which it attained. The principal visitors were:—

Edward the Confessor.

Henry I., in 1132, on account of a vow made during a violent storm when he was crossing the English Channel on his return from Rome.

Richard I. before setting out on the Crusade made a devotional visit to St. Edmund's Shrine.

In 1199 King John, immediately after his Coronation, setting aside all other affairs, came down to St. Edmund's, as Jocelyn de Brakelond tells us, "drawn thither by his vow and devotion, we indeed believed that he was come to make offering of some good matter, but all he offered was one silken cloth which his servants had borrowed from our

Shortly before his murder he had been elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He was beheaded in the Market Place at Bury, after a mock trial.

William Cavendish, one of his descendants, was gentleman Usher to Cardinal Wolsey, and became his biographer.

Sacrist and to this day have not paid for. He availed himself of the hospitality of St. Edmund, which was attended with enormous expense, and upon his departure bestowed nothing at all either of honour or profit upon the Saint, save thirteen esterling pence which he offered at his Mass on the day of his departure." In 1203 King John again visited the Shrine. In 1205 the Earls and Barons who opposed King John held a meeting at Bury, and in 1214 a large number of them met the King in the Abbey Church, where Cardinal Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, placed upon the altar the Charter of Henry the First, the basis of Magna Charta, which the King solemnly confirmed, and thus Bury participates with Runnimeade in the history of the attainment of this important privilege.

Henry III. several times visited the Convent, as did also Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, Edward II., and Edward III.

In 1383 Richard II. and his Queen spent ten days in the Monastery, and their entertainment cost eight hundred marks.

In 1433 Henry VI. determined to celebrate Christmas in the Monastery, and the Abbot's Palace being out of repair, 80 workmen were employed, and in one month it was refitted and decorated.

And in 1486 Henry VII. paid what was probably the last Royal visit.

The first Parliament held at Bury appears to have been in 1272, under Henry III.; the next was held by Edward I., in 1296; then by Henry VI., in 1446, on which occasion the meeting took place in the Refectory. The last Parliament was held in 1448, also by Henry VI.

When in its full tide of prosperity the Monastery contained within it a Lord Abbot, a Lord Prior, a sub-Prior, a "decanus Christianitatus," an Archdeacon of St. Edmund who was Sacrist, 80 Monks, 15 Chaplains attendant on the Abbot and Chief Officers, about 40 clergy who officiated in the several churches and chapels, and a free school for 40 boys. In the time of Edward I. there

were 111 servants resident in the Monastery. Afterwards it is said that besides the Abbot were 32 Officers, 142 Servants in various departments, besides the Officiating Chaplains, the Monks, and their servants; but at the Dissolution it only contained 62 monks, and in 1539 only the Abbot and 44 Monks signed the surrender, and the Commissioners assigned to them pensions to the amount of £650 per annum.

The revenues of the Abbey were equal to 52 Knights' Fees and three-fourths of a Fee, and the Abbot's temporal jurisdiction extended over eight Hundreds and a-half.

In regard to the value of its endowments Bury Abbey ranked as the tenth among the Benedictine Monasteries, and in magnificence and privileges it is supposed to have exceeded all others, Glastonbury alone excepted.

The Charters and lists of donations show that at various times the Abbey enjoyed the following amount of possessions and patronage:—

In Suffolk	...	...	40 Churches	...	81 Manors
„ Norfolk	..	...	16	„	49 „
„ Essex	...	...	6	„	6 „
„ Kent	...	...	0	„	1 „
„ Northamptonshire			2	„	1 „
			—		—
			64		138

At the valuation made in the 26th Henry VIII. its yearly income was, according to Dugdale, £1659 13s. 11d., but, according to Speed, £2336 16s., and it has been calculated that the estates would now be worth about £200,000 per annum.

At the Dissolution there was taken away from the Abbey 5000 marks of gold and silver besides vestments and jewels of great value, and the plate, bells, lead, timber, &c., yielded also 5000 marks to the King.

As might be expected from the importance in which this Abbey was held, many noble persons were interred within the Church. Amongst those may be mentioned Alan, Earl of Bretagne, and his wife Constance, second daughter

of King William the Conqueror; Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, fifth son of Edward I. (whose arms occur on one of the shields in the Abbey Gate); Thomas Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, created Duke of Exeter by Henry the Fifth, and also his Duchess, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Neville. The body of the Duke of Exeter was exhumed in 1772 and, after being examined, was placed in an oak coffin and re-buried in the Lady Chapel. Lastly, Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., Queen of France, widow of Louis XII., and afterwards wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was buried here, but her remains were removed to St. Mary's Church, where they now rest.

Having now roughly traced the history of the Abbey, we will take a view of the buildings and lands enclosed as they existed a short time previous to the Dissolution, when we have reason to believe that the various parts of the Monastery were as extensive as at any time.

The Abbey precincts contained an area of about 23 acres, exclusive of the Vineyard on the opposite side of the river Lark (formerly called Ulnoths river) which contained six acres, and the Walnut-tree close adjoining, which contained three acres. The whole of the area of the 23 acres was enclosed on the North, West, and South sides by a high wall strengthened with buttresses and provided with merlons and embrasures, and was bounded by the river on the East side, the Vineyard being also enclosed by a wall, which formed a further security on the East side.

Standing upon the open space of ground now called the Angel Hill, a length of about 1100 feet of the West boundary wall would be seen, with the two Gates called the Abbey Gate and the Norman Tower, and the West ends of the Churches of St. James and St. Mary. On the North side the Abbey grounds could be entered by a postern gate from Mustow street, and on the South side in about the middle of the boundary wall was St. Margaret's Gate. This wall was erected by Radulf Harvey the Sacrist, in the time of Abbot Anselme, 1120-48.

We first will enter the precincts by the Norman Tower, which immediately faces the West end of the Abbey Church. It is a splendid specimen of Norman architecture in four stages and in height 86 feet, and it is about 40 feet square. In the lower stage are large semi-circular arches on the East and West sides, the Western side being provided with strong gates. Above the entrance are three chambers, each lighted by arcaded windows, two on each side of the lower chamber and three on each side of the two upper chambers. The ornament is of Early character, shallow, and worked with the pick. In the gateway on the South side is the doorway which opened into the Porter's-lodge, and in the first floor chamber are two doorways with steps in the thickness of the wall communicating with the ramparts. The outer or Western arch is richly ornamented and is probably an insertion of later date than the other portions of the Tower.

If we pass under this Tower and walk straight on we soon reach the West front of the Abbey Church, which was of enormous width. It somewhat resembled Lincoln Cathedral; three arches of nearly equal width formed a front to the Nave and its Aisles, each Aisle was flanked by an Apsidal Chapel, and these again by two octagonal towers; but whereas the West front at Lincoln only measures about 180 feet, the Church at Bury measured 246 feet.

Not a fragment of moulded stonework remains to give a clue to the date of this front, but the three principal arches are pointed, so that it would appear to have been altered at some period, as it is clear from the moulding of a Norman arch impressed upon the mortar of a wall in the Southern Chapel that the original Norman building extended very nearly, if not quite, up to the present West end.

From the Registers and documents of the Abbey now remaining it seems that in addition to the two octagonal towers there were towers over the Chapels, and also a large tower or Campanile over the West end of the Nave, a little Eastward of the West front. This Campanile partly fell

down in 1430, was entirely removed in 1432, and Abbot Curteys commenced to rebuild it in 1435. The estimated cost is shown from a bull obtained from Pope Eugene IV., which granted absolution to all who assisted in rebuilding it, to have been sixty thousand ducats of gold. In this year John Wode, mason, of Colchester, was engaged for seven years from Michaelmas, 1435, to work on the steeple of the Monastery; and in 1440 Abbot Curteys also entered into a contract with John Arnold and Herman Remond to make bricks.

It is not clear for what purpose the octagonal towers were intended, but they were entered from the Apsidal Chapels, which had entrances both in their West ends and in the walls dividing them from the Pronaos adjoining the large side arches. St. Alban's Abbey, also a Norman building, had a West front entered through three porticoes in a similar manner,* and the Pronaos of the Norman Church of Melbourne, in Derbyshire, is also similar.

The Apsidal Chapel on the North side was dedicated to St. Faith, that on the South to St. Dionysius. These Chapels were built by Abbot Anselme between 1120 and 1142, as they were consecrated by John, Bishop of Rochester, who died in 1142.

The octagonal towers were probably erected by Abbot Sampson (1182 to 1211); he also completed the lead roof to the Campanile.

The Nave consisted of 12 bays; was in width between the Aisle walls 82 feet.

The central tower was peculiar. Instead of four supporting piers there were six. Mr. Gordon Hills accounts for this in the following manner:—Abbot Baldwin, who erected the Presbytery and Crypt beneath it, originally intended the two Easternmost piers to support that side of the central tower, but Abbot Robert, his successor, deciding to lengthen the presbytery one bay, left the intended tower-piers standing and built four others

* See Buckler's *History of the Abbey Church of St. Alban's*, p. 91.

towards the West. It is in the bases and portions of the shafts of these piers that the only moulded work remaining in the Church is to be found.

The Presbytery was built by Abbot Baldwin between 1065 and 1095, and terminated with the Apse. It had a Crypt which William of Worcester describes as being 50 paces in length, 40 paces in breadth, and says that it had 24 columns, and a beautiful spring of water. Three Apsidal Chapels were added by Abbot Anselme (1120-1148); the centre chapel was dedicated to St. Mary, that to the North to St. Saba, and that to the South to St. Cross.

Towards the East end of the Presbytery, behind the high Altar and about the centre of the Apse, was the Shrine of St. Edmund. It was placed there in 1095 and never afterwards removed, except to a new stone base in 1198. The Shrine is represented in an illumination in Lydgate's MS. "*Life of St. Edmund*," now in the British Museum (*Harl. MSS.* 2278) as a chest gabled and crocketted, adorned with pinnacles and panels, enriched with gold and jewels, placed upon a sculptured stone base resembling an Altar-tomb.

The Shrine narrowly escaped destruction by fire in 1198, and Jocelin of Brakelond, a monk of the Abbey, who wrote a Chronicle of the Monastery from 1173 to 1200, gives a very graphic account of the event, which is here copied from the translation by Mr. T. E. Tomlins, published by Whittaker and Co., in 1844, p. 30:—

"In the year of grace 1198 the glorious Martyr Edmund was pleased to strike terror into our Convent and to instruct us that his body should be kept more reverently and observantly than it had hitherto been. Now there was a certain flooring between the Shrine and the Altar whereupon two tapers which the Keepers of the Shrine used to join together by placing one upon another in a slovenly manner stood; and under that flooring there were many things irreverently huddled together, such as flax, and thread, and wax, and various utensils, so that whatever was used by the Keepers of the Shrine was there put altogether, there being a door with iron gratings. Now as we are given to believe, when these Keepers of the Shrine on the night of St. Etheldreda (17th October), were fast asleep, that part of the taper

which had been clapped upon the other, and was still burning, fell upon the aforesaid flooring covered with rags, and consequently all that was above or beneath began to burn rapidly, so much so, that the iron gratings were at a white heat. And, lo ! the wrath of the Lord, but not without mercy, was kindled, according to that saying, 'In wrath remember mercy,' for in the same hour the clock fell, before matins. Now the Master of the Vestiary getting up, observing and noticing the fire, ran as hard as he could, and having struck the bells as if tolling for a dead person, cried out lustily that the Shrine was consumed by fire. We, on the other hand, all running thither, found the fire raging wonderfully, and encircling the whole Shrine, and not far from mounting up to the woodwork of the Church. Our young men, some running for water, some to the well, some to the clock, some with their hoods, not without great labour extinguished the force of the fire and also snatched from destruction some holy relics upon the first alarm. And when cold water was poured upon the front of the Shrine the stones fell and were reduced as it were to powder ; moreover, the nails by which the plates of silver were affixed to the Shrine started from the wood which had been burned underneath to the thickness of my finger, and the plates of silver were left hanging without nails on one side or the other. However, the golden holy of holies in front of the Shrine, together with some of the stonework, remained firm and untouched, and, if anything, brighter after the fire than it was before, for it was all of gold. It so happened by the will of the Holiest that at that time a great beam which used to be beyond the altar had been removed in order that it should be repaired with new carving. It also happened that the cross, and the St. Mary and the St. John, and the chest with the camise of St. Edmund, and the amulet with relics which used to hang from the same beam, and other holy things which also stood upon the same beam, had every of them been previously taken away, else these all would have been burnt, as we believe, even as a tapestry was burnt which hung in the place of this beam. But what would it have been had the Church been curtained ? When, therefore, we had assured ourselves that the fire had in no place injured our Shrine, we most carefully began to inspect the chinks and crannies, if there were any, and now perceiving that all was cold our grief was in a great measure abated. And behold some of our brethren cried out with a great wailing that the cup of Saint Edmund had been burnt, and when many of us here and there had searched amongst the stones and plates and among the coals and cinders, they drew forth the cup entirely uninjured lying in the middle of the great charred timbers, which were then put out, and found the same wrapped up in linen cloth half burnt, but the oaken box in which the cup was usually placed had been burnt to ashes, and was only to be recognized by the iron band and the iron lock. This miracle being observed, we all wept for joy. Now as we observed that the greater part of the Shrine was stripped off, and abhorring the disgraceful circumstances of this fire,

after a consultation with all of us, we called a goldsmith to our assistance, and caused to be joined together the metal plates, and fixed them to the Shrine without the least delay, to avoid the scandal of the thing ; we also caused to be concealed all traces of the fire, whether visible by wax or in any other manner. But the Evangelist testifies that 'there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed,' for some pilgrims coming very early in the morning to make their offering they could have perceived nothing of the sort ; nevertheless certain of them peering about enquired where was the fire that they had just heard had been about the Shrine. And since it could not be entirely concealed, it was answered to these prying folks that a candle had fallen down and that three napkins had been burnt, and that by the heat of the fire some of the stonework had been destroyed. Yet for all this there went forth a lying rumour that the head of the Saint had been burnt ; some indeed contented themselves with saying that the hair only was burnt, but afterwards the truth being known, 'the mouth of them that spake lies was stopped.'"

A new stone base was prepared, the coffin opened and examined, and the Shrine placed upon the new base in November of the same year, as previously mentioned.

Returning from the East end of the Church, we may now examine the Transepts, which were about 225 feet from North to South, and about 52 feet in width from East to West. They appear to have had an Aisle with a single row of columns on the East side, with screens between the columns, forming six Chapels besides two Apseal Chapels, one at each extremity of the Transepts. To the North of the Presbytery and joining the North Transept was the Lady Chapel, built in the 13th century, by Abbot Symon de Iuton, upon the site of the Church in which St. Edmund's body first rested. From the measurements taken by William of Worcester, in 1479, and from remains of foundations, it is shown to have been about 70 feet in length by 37 feet in width.

The Church which we have been considering was unusually large, and to enable us to realize this, it will be desirable to compare it with some other buildings. Mr. Gordon Hills has stated that "Byland, the largest in its dimensions of the Abbey Churches in Yorkshire, measures 333 feet in length within the walls ; Fountain's, originally of smaller size, by a magnificent extension at its East end,

is 359 feet long inside; St. Cuthbert's Cathedral, at Durham, with an almost identical Eastern addition, is 414 feet long; St. Edmund's Church, at Bury, measured in a similar manner within its main walls, and omitting the subordinate Eastern excrescences, is 472 feet in length. As a Norman edifice it far surpassed in size any other Church or Cathedral in the Kingdom of that era. Those Churches or Cathedrals which by subordinate Chapels and other additions in later times have challenged the supremacy of its magnitude are Winchester, 545 feet long inside; Canterbury, 514 feet; Salisbury, 474 feet; and Westminster, 489 feet. The only Churches which, comparing them with St. Edmund's, have superior size without excrescences or extraneous additions are, York and Lincoln, each 498 feet long; Ely, 517 feet; Peterborough, 480 feet; and St. Alban's, 450 feet."

Finally, to afford a more familiar example in this locality, Norwich Cathedral, including the large Lady Chapel at the East end, now destroyed, could have been placed within the Church at Bury, with many feet to spare all round it.

Leaving the Church by the door of the South Transept, we should find ourselves in the Monks' Cemetery. On our left would be the Chapel of St. Andrew, before us the Chapel of St. Stephen; but of these little is known. St. Andrew's was built by Radulf Harvey, the Sacrist under Abbot Anselme, 1120-1148. On our right would be the Chapel of the Charnel, the lower part of the walls of which still remain. This building has undergone great vicissitudes. It was founded in 1301 by Abbot John de Norwold, who appointed two chaplains to celebrate masses in the Chapel for the repose of the dead. In 1637 it had become a common alehouse, then it was a blacksmith's shop, and finally, at the end of the eighteenth century, the private mausoleum of John Spink, Esq.

Continuing our course in a Southerly direction, we should come to the South or Saint Margaret's Gate, which was entirely removed in 1760. From a Drawing made before

its removal, it appears to have been of the Norman style of architecture, and probably built by Radulf Harvey when he erected the wall round the Abbey precincts. It consisted of a semicircular arched gateway ornamented with chevron mouldings.*

Before leaving the Cemetery by the South Gate, we should pass on our left the Church of St Margaret, which was re-built by Abbot Anselme (1120-1148), and consecrated by John, Bishop of Rochester. Of this Church there are not any remains.

Just beyond the Gate were the Schools, first placed there by Abbot Sampson. The Shire House was erected on this site as early as 1578. In 1579 a deed describes "the late grammer schole hall nowe the shirehouse."

Following the course of the South wall, we should find at its Western corner the fine Church dedicated to St. Mary, which has been very fully described by the late Mr. Samuel Tymms, in his history of the Church published by Jackson and Frost, Bury St. Edmund's, in 1854.

Turning to our right, and walking along the edge of the moat at the foot of the Abbey wall, we pass the Norman Gate, and just beyond it see the Church dedicated to St. James, which was originally built by Abbot Anselm, and consecrated by William de Corbeuil, who was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1123 to 1136. The chancel was re-built 1390-1402, again in 1711, and again in 1865-9. The original nave was probably removed when the chancel was re-built in 1390. Bequests in 1432 show that the present nave had been commenced, and was making progress early in the fifteenth century, but the work does not appear to have been completed before the reign of Edward VI. Proceeding still further along the side of the moat in a Northerly direction, we should arrive at the Gate leading to the domestic offices of the Abbey, called the

* Some remains of this gateway were exposed in excavations, in 1871, and the ground since the gateway was built appears to have been raised about five

feet, the same difference of level appears to have taken place at the Norman Tower or Abbey Gate.

Great Gate, or the Abbey Gate. This was erected soon after the riots in 1327, when the old Gate erected by Radulf Harvey was destroyed. The architecture would mark it as being of about this date, but the shields of arms carved within the Gateway assist further to prove that it was erected before 1346, because the arms of England appear alone and not quartered with France, and after 1327 because another shield has the arms of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, who obtained the Earldom in 1327.*

The Gateway is a Tower about 46 feet in width, 64 feet in length, and 62 feet in height. The outer front has a doorway about 18 feet in width, with a segmental arch, and above it another arch of Ogee form, richly crocketed; between the two arches are three ornamental niches. The whole front is richly ornamented with canopied niches, each of which appears to have contained a statue. Immediately above the Ogee arch of the entrance is a string course which divides the building into two stories; the hollow of the moulding is enriched with carvings of flowers, beasts, &c.

Just within the entrance arch is the groove for a portcullis, and about 15 feet further is another archway, within which a heavy gate was formerly hung. This porch was originally groined. Passing through this we enter the Gate Hall, which has also been groined and provided with stone seats on either side. The side walls of both Porch and Gate Hall are panelled and worked with tracery resembling windows; the mouldings are rather thin and have been considered to have a French character. Below the springing of the tracery in the Porch five shields of arms remain, and in the Gate Hall the blocks can be seen where six other shields have been erased. The Archway on the East side is very well moulded, and does not appear to have been ever provided with a gate. Standing within the

* See a paper by Mr. W. S. Walford, *tute of Archaeology*, Vol. ii, page 90. in *The Proceedings of the Suffolk Insti-*

Gateway and looking towards the West we see two doorways, one on either side of the entrance Gate. These open into passages connected with winding stairs which lead to a chamber above the groining and also to the roof; they also give access to a narrow passage contrived in the thickness of the wall and provided with loopholes to enable the defenders to shoot either way; there are also loopholes in the side walls of the passages leading to the stairs. In the South wall of the Gate Hall is the doorway which formerly opened into the Porter's Lodge. The whole of the upper story appears to have been used as one chamber, provided with a three-light window over the inner archway, two small two-light windows at the sides, a fireplace, and a garderobe. The chamber was about 50 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth; the use to which it was applied is not known. The Tower was covered with a flat roof, and the walls all the way round are battlemented, provided with loopholes, and the whole Gateway well adapted for defence. It should also be mentioned that being placed partly in front of the boundary wall of the Abbey precinct it afforded means for a flanking fire for the protection of the wall.* This Gateway has been well illustrated by Britton, in his "*Architectural Antiquities*," Vol. iii., page 88, *et seq.*

Passing through this Gateway we should have found ourselves in a Court-yard about 550 feet in length and 350 feet in breadth, and about four acres in area. On our right were the Almonry, Guest Hall with its Chapel of St. Lawrence, and the Hall of Pleas. These were all built by Abbot Sampson, but at present not a vestige remains. Yet more to the right, extending nearly to Saint James's Church, and enclosed by a lofty battlemented wall, were the Mint and the Bowling-green; the buildings are also destroyed, with the exception of the enclosure wall.

* From a Drawing kindly sent to me by Mr. Dewing, made in or about 1745 by

Burrough, it appears that there were to the Gateway two octagonal turrets.

On the left or North side of the Great Court were the Abbot's Stables with chambers above for the servants of the Monastery; also the Stables, Brewhouse, Bakehouse, Granaries, &c. These Stables must have been very extensive, as Browne Willis, in his "*History of Mitred Abbies*," informs us that they could accommodate 300 horses. The entire length of the South wall of these buildings is in nearly its original state and has the remains of two large doorways and ten windows. This wall shows unmistakeable marks of having been subjected to the action of fire. The buildings were about 30 feet in width, and portions of the North wall remain. No cross walls are to be found, and it is not possible to assign any particular part to have been devoted to any special purpose.

This range of buildings was commenced under Abbot Ording (1148-57). Abbot Sampson, however, to whose time (1182-1212) most of it belongs, found the Stables and Offices open at the sides; he walled them up and roofed them in a substantial manner, they having been previously thatched with reeds.

Forming the East side of the Great Court were the various buildings comprising the Abbot's Palace, consisting of a Dining-hall, Chapel, Chamber, Garderobe, Buttery, Kitchen, Cellar, Stable, Bakehouse, and Brewhouse.

The substructure of the Dining-hall still partly remains in two apartments which were vaulted, as can be seen in one of them, which is divided into three bays from North to South, and two bays in width, measuring inside 47 feet by 39 feet. At the North-West angle is the ruin of a turret which probably contained the staircase. If these two chambers were beneath the Dining-hall, it must have been about 95 feet in length and 40 feet in width. The date appears to be of the twelfth century, and they are said to have been built by Helyas the Sacrist (1148-1157), and renovated by Walter de Banham in Abbot Sampson's time. The Abbot's inner chamber

projected as usual from the side of the Hall; a wall still marks its position.

Of the other portions of this range very little can be said, as the ruins are but slight, and indeed of a large part nothing at all remains. However, two views of their appearance in 1720 are to be seen in the "*Antiquarian Repertory*," Vol. iii., page 326, and in the Supplement to Yates's "*History of Bury*," which show the buildings continued from the Dining-hall towards the North two stories in height, with battlemented parapet and an open arcade of four pointed arches, which are described as being of 15 feet span, 12 feet in height, with columns two feet in diameter; of these there are now not any signs.

On the East side of the Abbot's Palace and Offices was his garden sloping towards the little rivers Linnet and Lark, and in the North wall of the garden, which divided the Abbey precincts from the town, was the North Gate, a small gate used as a postern; adjoining it was a Tower, supposed to have been used as a prison. The position of this can yet be traced by the additional height of the walls. The wall is continued to the river, and terminates in the East Gate of the town. The custody of this Gate was always vested in the Abbot. This wall has ten stone buttresses, and is in a very perfect state; it was built about the year 1230.

Adjoining this Gate is a singular and interesting bridge; it is, in fact, a double bridge, one inside the boundary wall of the Abbey precinct, consisting of three openings, each spanned by a low segmental pointed arch, and the boundary wall supported by three arches of more pointed form than the inner arches. Outside the wall are three bold buttresses resting upon the piers of the arches, the piers terminating in gablets. These buttresses are pierced by pointed arched openings apparently for the purpose of a passage, a foot bridge being probably formed by means of timbers laid from pier to pier. This bridge communicated with the East Gate by means of a small covered chamber;

it is called the Abbot's Bridge, and the moulding shows it to have been built about the year 1225.

The wall followed the line of the river for about 100 yards and then joined that enclosing the Vine Field or Vineyard of the Abbey. This wall yet remains and encloses a piece of ground of about six acres in area in which terraces can still be traced. The Vineyard was purchased by Robert de Gravel the Sacrist, in the time of Abbot Sampson (1182-1212) and he enclosed it with a wall which, however, must have been re-built, as the existing wall appears to be of the 15th century.

On the bank of the river Linnet, in the Abbot's garden, was the Dovecote, an hexagonal building from which a wall extended to the Abbot's dwelling. Adjoining the Dovecote was the bath-house, constructed over the river so that it flowed through it. This was erected by Hugh the Sacrist, about 1150. It is said to have been about 60 feet square, divided into several compartments, and was filled up about 150 years ago. Upon Warren's map of Bury, published in 1747, the fish-ponds are shown to have been towards the South-East end of the precincts. They were of a somewhat serpentine form, and were called the "Crankles."

Before proceeding to describe the remaining portion of the Monastic buildings, it should be remarked that they are here erected on the North side of the Church instead of on the South side, where they are more frequently placed, because, as has been remarked, the lofty Church would not overshadow them; but Mr. Gordon Hills, who has so deeply studied the arrangement of Monastic buildings, informs me that he has discovered a rule which has no exception so far as he has observed in all the principal Monasteries of England and Ireland, namely, that "the domestic offices were always placed so that they should be on the side of the Church to which the watershed lay; usually, therefore, when the Church is end on to the stream the buildings are down the stream from the Church. When the Church is parallel to the stream, the buildings are between it and the Church. In the older Benedictine houses founded on some

spot hallowed by the act of some Saint or by some special event, this rule is not so obvious, because the water supply and drainage was not, in the origin, the first consideration ; but when the construction of Monasteries had settled into an absolute rule and fashion, as it did very early, and the necessity of, and application of water and drainage was a part of that rule, this water supply and drainage was the key to the position of the buildings." Mr. Hills has repeatedly drawn attention to this rule and has never heard any valid exception to it.

The Monastic buildings were, then, on the North side of the Abbey Church at Bury. The Great Cloister was 157 feet square, and had a Lavatory described by Leland as being a splendid work. It was supplied with water brought in leaden pipes from a source two miles distant. On the North side of the Cloister was the Refectory, the North wall of which remains. Adjoining the North transept was a Treasury and Vestry, next to it the Chapter House, probably with the Library over it, next to this the Monks' Parlour or Locutory, with the Dormitory over it.

On the West side of the Cloister was a long building extending from the Great Court to the Church. The remains of the Entrance Porch and the jambs of Inner Doorway may be seen, and are apparently of the date c. 1240. The lower part of this building probably contained wine and beer cellars and stores, and the upper part may have been a Guest-hall or Hostry for guests of superior degree, as at Norwich, Walsingham, &c.

To the West of the last described building was probably the Cellarer's House ; the foundation remains, and shows a staircase turret at the North West angle. The cellarer's lodgings extended to the wall of the Bowling Green.

At the back or North side of the Refectory are the foundations of what were possibly the Kitchen and Buttery.

Eastward of the Dormitory was the Infirmary, and North of that the Necessarium.

To the East of the Church, extending quite to the bank of the small river, were the Hospices of the Prior and

Sacrist; a few foundations can be traced, but not enough to enable us to particularize the various apartments.

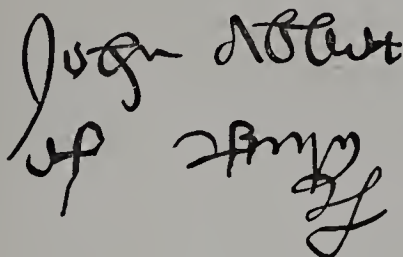
In endeavouring to assign the buildings to their original uses in this case much difficulty exists, because scarcely anything beyond the foundations remain, and in some cases not even those, so that much is matter of conjecture.

It should be mentioned that the Church and the Monastic buildings were erected of flint rubble, faced with stone from Barnack, in Northamptonshire, King William the Conqueror having issued his precept to the Abbot of Peterborough, commanding that the Abbot and Convent of St. Edmund should be permitted to take sufficient stone for the erection of their Church from these quarries, granting at the same time an exemption from the usual tolls chargeable upon its carriage from Barnack to Bury. Some bricks were used in relieving arches, and are also found occasionally mixed with the flint work. The mortar used in the Church is also mixed with pounded brick.

In conclusion we can but deplore that buildings originally so magnificent are now so utterly destroyed, and that we are quite unable to restore them, even upon paper, almost every fragment of architectural character having long since been removed, and no engravings or drawings being known which can in any way assist us.

By the kindness of the Misses Lathbury, of Bury, I am enabled to illustrate this paper with a view of the house in which John de Melford, or Reeve, the last Abbot of Bury, died. He was elected Abbot in 1514, and was obliged, after a long struggle, and after having made several concessions, to surrender his Abbey on the 4th of November, 1539. A pension of 500 marcs per annum was assigned to him, and he retired to a house in the town at the top of Crown-street, and here he died on the 31st of March, 1540, and was buried in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church under a marble slab, ornamented with his effigy in brass, fully robed, and with mitre and pastoral staff. There were four shields of arms, and a Latin inscription which is to be found in Weever's "*Funeral Monuments*," p. 731.

Cole in his MSS., Vol. xxvii., p. 198, states that in 1643 the brass was stolen by the fanatics, and about 174⁵₆ the slab was removed to make room for the gravestone of a person of the name of Sutton.



The accompanying woodcut is a facsimile of the Abbot's signature, taken from one in the possession of Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A., who obligingly lent it to be engraved, and among the Davy drawings in the British Museum is one of "The drinking cup of John Reeve, the last mitred Abbot of St. Edmund's Bury," a relic said to be still preserved in the family of Rowland Burdon, Esq., of Castle Eden. I am informed (but have not had an opportunity of seeing it) that Sir William Parker in his "*History of Melford*," lately published, has given many particulars of this Abbot's life.

The view of the East Gate is copied from one in the third volume of the "*Antiquarian Repertory*," p. 329, where it is thus described :—

THE EAST GATE AT BURY ST. EDMUND'S, IN SUFFOLK.

THE ARCHES IN THE WALL OF THE MONASTERY AT BURY ST. EDMUND'S, SUFFOLK, WITH THE EAST GATE.

This view shows the arches in the East wall of the Abbey, as also the East Gate of the town, now demolished.

These arches are of considerable antiquity, being evidently as old as the wall, which was erected before the year 1221, by the Abbot Sampson, to enclose some ground he had purchased there for a vineyard. Their use was to serve as a watercourse, and perhaps to form an occasional

footbridge by means of planks to lead from one projecting buttress to the other, there being an arched passage left between them and the wall, West of which is another bridge for foot passengers. The East Gate was always in the custody of the Abbot. The view being in nature greatly obscured by trees, these are here supposed to be cut down and only their stumps remaining.

This plate was engraved from one of the drawings before mentioned in the drawings of the Abbey gate.

The plate itself was published March, 1780, and "was taken from drawings made many years ago and purchased out of the collection of Lord Yarmouth about 30 years ago." (*Fr. Ant. Rep.*), Vol. 3, p. 326.

Lord Yarmouth died 1732.

The coat of arms used for the Abbey was azure three ducal coronets or two and one, the coronets generally, but not always, each transfixcd by two arrows in saltire points downwards.

Of the seals of the Abbey several are known. The earliest is oval, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the device is a figure of St. Edmund crowned, seated upon a faldstool or throne, in his right hand is a sceptre, terminating in a fleur-de-lis, and in his left hand an orb. The legend in Roman capitals, SIGILLVM · SANCTI · EADMUNDI · REGIS · ET · MARTIRIS. Yates, in Part ii., p. 38, of his "*History of the Town and Abbey*," states that an impression of this seal was appended to the foundation deed of St. Saviour's Hospital, at Bury, in the first of King John.

The large circular Common Seal is illustrated and so fully described by Mr. Frederic Ouvry, at p. 188, in the second volume of the "*Proceedings*" of this Institute, that it would be superfluous to describe it here.

The Secretum was pointed oval, 3 inches by 2 inches. On the obverse the King is shewn tied to a tree, pierced with numerous arrows, whilst five soldiers, armed with bows and arrows, are shooting at him. In the lower portion, under a trefoiled division, the executioner is represented as having just cut off the King's head, which the wolf is carrying off. Near the body of the King is a sunk trefoiled opening with three roundlets in it. Legend : SIGNUM : SECRETUM : CAP'LI : SANCTI : ÆDMUNDI : REGIS : ET :

MARTIRIS. On the reverse, St. Edmund, with his crown and sceptre, sitting under a canopy; on either side of the King is a Bishop and Abbot, but probably Bishops Humbert and Ailwin, standing, beneath them a trefoiled opening, similar to that on the obverse. Legend, in Roman letters, AGMINE : STIPATUS : SEDET : ED REX : PONTIFICATUS.

A small pointed oval seal, engraved in "*Archæologia*," Vol. xv. pl. 35, and there supposed to be the seal of Walter de Banham, Sacrist, temp. Henry I., although I cannot see upon what authority, has for device a tree and the wolf carrying the crowned head of the King; the legend is OSTEND'NT · SIGNU' · GA'TERI · REX · LUPA · LIGNU'.

Of the personal Seals relating to the Abbey the following are known:—

Hugh, Abbot 1157-1182. It is pointed oval and represents the Abbot standing holding in his right hand a pastoral staff and in his left a book. Legend in Roman capitals—SIGILLVM · HUGONIS · ABBATIS · SANCTI · ÆDMUNDI.

That of Sampson, Abbot 1182-1215. Pointed oval, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 2 inches, shows the Abbot vested in albe, dalmatic, chasuble, mitre on his head, pastoral staff in his right hand, and a book in his left. Legend—SIGILLVM · SAMPSONIS · DEI · GRATIA · ABBATIS · SANCTI · EADMVNDI.

Counter-seal circular, $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch in diameter. Device—The Holy Lamb holding a cross patty. Legend—SECRETUM · SAMPSONIS · ABBATIS.

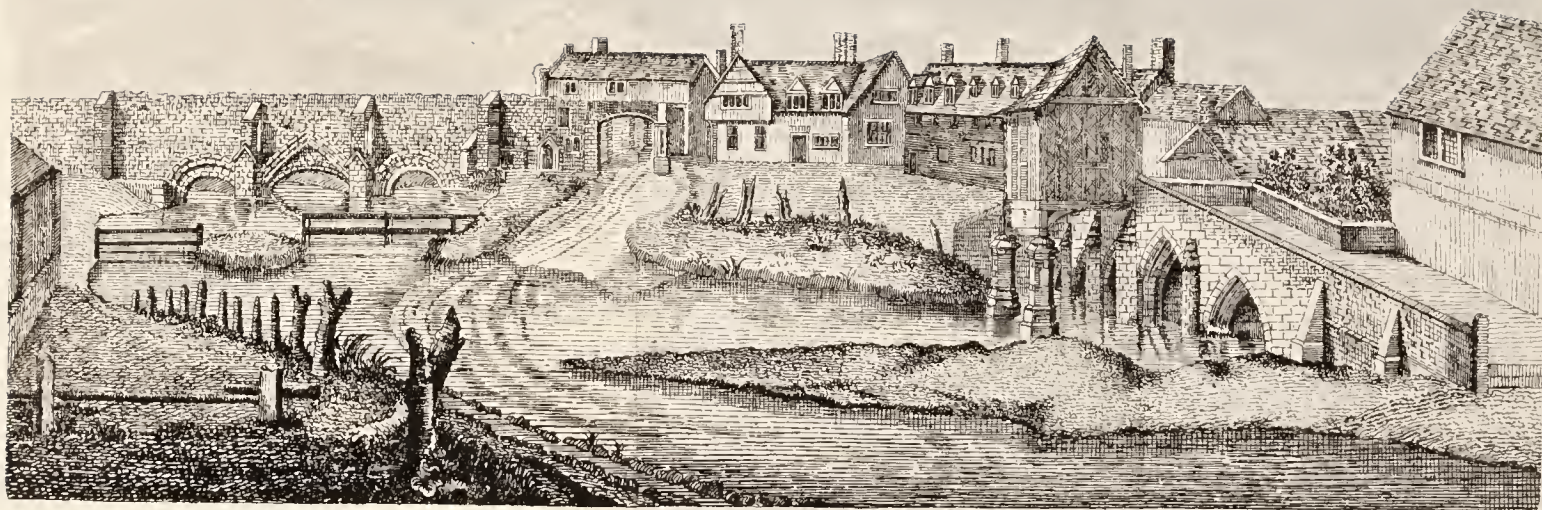
An unknown Abbot. Seal pointed oval, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 2 inches. Device, an Abbot standing vested in a loose robe, on either side of him a crosier. Legend defaced.

Counter-seal pointed oval $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Device—St. Edmund crowned bound to a tree, two men shooting arrows at him. Legend, defaced.

John Melford *alias* Reeves, 1520-1539. The only known impression is very imperfect. It is pointed oval, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Tabernacle work and 3 niches; in the centre a robed figure supported by four angels. In the left-hand niche St. Edmund, holding in his right hand an arrow and in his left a sceptre. The figure

in the right hand niche is nearly obliterated. Beneath the centre figure, under an arch, is an Abbot praying; to the left a shield of the arms of the Abbey, 3 crowns; to the right a shield of France and England quarterly. Legend in black letter, nearly obliterated. **Abbat'**
Mo.....ri · Sci · Edmu'di. Another Seal of
 the same Abbot is mentioned by Taylor, in his "*Index*
Monasticus," p. 79. It represents the martyrdom of St.
 Edmund, and the legend is + **Sigillum: Joh'is:**
Milforde: Abbatis: Sc'i: Edmundi: de: Bury:

ALFRED W. MORANT.



EAST GATE AT ST EDMUNDSBURY IN SUFFOLK.

FROM AN OLD PRINT IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. J. C. FORD.





The Old Bridge, beyond the East Gate, Burg St. Edmund's. Removed, 1840.

FROM A SKETCH BY THE LATE MRS. LATHBURY.



The House at the Top of Crown Street, Bury St. Edmund's, in which John de Melford, the last Abbot, died, March 31st, 1540. Pulled down, 1855.

FROM A SKETCH BY THE LATE MISS E. LATHBURY.

BUTLEY PRIORY, IN THE HUNDRED OF LOES.

[*Read July 9, 1872.*]

It was in the year 1171, that for the glory of God, and in honour of "Our Lady," the founding of no inferior Priory of Augustinian Canons (two of whose Priors were deemed worthy to be consecrated Suffragan Bishops of the diocese of Norwich) took place, by Sir Ralph de Glanville, Lord Chief Justice of England, temp: Henry 2nd (one whom Suffolk ought to be proud of, born as he was at Stratford St. Mary in the above-named county) upon the lands called Brockhouse, which he held by his wife Berta, daughter of Theobald de Valoins, Lord of Parham.

Founder's Gift. The founder gave to the Priory, as of fee, the advowsons of Farnham, Butley, Bawdsey, Wantisden, Capel, and Benhall.

King Henry II. King Henry II. gave, at the request of the ^{Gift,} founder, the Rectory of Burston, in Norfolk, confirmed by John of Oxford, Bishop of Norwich, and by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Vicar was paid 26s. 8d. out of the great tithes by the Priory of Butley, which were disappropriated by the Prior and Convent resigning the living and presenting a Rector. Upon Drayles institution in 1510, a pension of 40s. was reserved to the Prior of Butley.*

"Prior de Butelee habet eam in proprios usus, habet mansum cum 50 acris terre, estimatio ejusdem cum vicariâ xxvi marc. Vicarius habet altaragium suum, cum 2 acris terre."†

* *Blom : Norf :* vol. 1, p. 125.

† *Reg : Butley,* fol. 55.

Gilbert, Prior of Butley, gave Stephen de Brokedysh 3 acres of land in Burston for life, the parcel of land which Alfwet Cnot and William, son of Edmer, gave to the Convent, viz. the whole tenement that Wybart, the parson of Burston, held of them and their ancestors, 1307.*

<sup>Winfarthing,
Hen: II.</sup> It was further endowed in the reign of Henry II. with the Rectory of Winfarthing, in Norfolk, confirmed by John of Oxford, Bishop of Norwich, by his successors, John de Grey and Thomas Blundeville, and by the Archbishops of Canterbury, a pension of 26s. 8d. being reserved from the great tithes for the Vicar. In 1425 Reginald de Grey† recovered the advowson from the Priory, and presented a Rector, the Priory of Butley producing no grant from the King and no appropriation confirmed by the Pope.‡

“Dominus Will. de Montecanisto est patronus illius; Prior et conventus de Butelee habent eam in proprios usus, habent unam grangiam cum xx acris terre: et tribus acris prati.” §

<sup>Henry Walter's
Gift,
Temp: Hen: II.</sup> Also in the same reign lands were left to Butley by Henry Walter, in Wingfield, Sidebrooke, and Isted, for his soul's health and his wife Maud's, daughter of Theobald de Valoins, and for the souls of Ralph de Glanville and his wife.

<sup>Thomas
Arderne's Gift
1 John.</sup> In the year 1200, Thomas Arderne gave to the Priory of Butley the moiety of the Lordship of Bawdsey, which he inherited from his grandmother Amabil, second daughter of Ralph de Glanville.

<sup>10 John
Gissing,
1 Henry III.</sup> In 1209 a moiety of the patronage of the Rectory of Gissing, in Norfolk, was given to the Priory of Butley, by John, son of Geffory,|| and soon after Thomas de Hastyns with consent and joint act of John, Bishop of Norwich, granted to the Priory the

* *Reg: Butley.*

‡ *Blom: Norf: vol. 1, p. 181.*

† Lord Grey of Ruthyn, cousin and heir to the last Lord Hastings. The marriages of two co-heiresses had brought the possessions of the Montchensies to the family of Hastings.

§ *Norw: Domesd: p. 160. Reg: But: folio 55.*

|| *Fin: 2 John: li. 5, No. 3.*

perpetual advowson of the other part* ; Roger de
56 Hen: III. Skerning, Bishop of Norwich, not only confirmed it, but in the year 1271 agreed to appropriate the whole to Butley, and endowed the Vicarage with all its offerings, mills, a vicarage-house and meadow, an acre of land adjoining, 20 acres more of the Church free land, and all other small tithes, except hay, which, with all the great tithes and rest of glebe, the Rectory Manor and all its appurtenances, were to belong to the Prior of Butley, who was to present to the Vicarage.

Kilverstone,
Lady M.
Caineto's Gift. In the year 1217, Lady Margaret Caineto (Cheney or Cressy), daughter and heiress of William de Caineto, relict of Hugh de Cressy, gave the advowson of the Rectory of Kilverstone, in Norfolk, together with a fold-course and common of pasture in the said township for sheep, in free alms to the Prior of Butley, who appropriated it to his house, and got it confirmed by John, Bishop of Norwich, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, reserving the right to the Prior of presenting to the Vicarage with a pension of 26s. 8d. out of the great tithes, and the Rectory-house with one acre of ground adjoining it. After this the Prior, wishing to get all into his own hands, came to a perpetual composition with the Prior of Cokesford for the moiety of the tithe of his Manor, one moiety of which belonged to the Prior of Coxford and the other to the Prior of Butley ; also for the 10s. a-year which the Prior of Coxford paid from his watermill in Kilverstone to the Abbot of Thetford. In 1407, the then Vicar, William Disse, had an augmentation to his Vicarage from the tithes and orchards of the town with consent of the Priors of Butley and Coxford.†

Dickleborough,
W.D'Auberville's
Gift. The Parish of Dickleborough was divided at the time of the Conquest into four portions ; that portion which laid in the Diss hundred, or *the Portion of*

* Blomfield states that this gift of 1217 ;" but John de Grey, the Bishop Thomas de Hastyngs was made "about who confirmed it, died 1214.

† *Blom : Norf :* vol. 1, p. 543.

Semere, was given to the Priory after the death or cession of Ranaulf, the Chaplain, who had been presented to it by William D'Auberville and Maud his wife, daughter of Ralph de Glanville, and belonged to that land which Ranaulf held of Thomas Noell, valued at the Norwich taxation x marc; but at the Lincoln taxation xiii. marc.* It was appropriated to the Convent in 1180 by John of Oxford, Bishop of Norwich, without any Vicar being endowed; they were to find a stipendiary Chaplain, who was only to administer the Sacraments and perform all duties to the parishioners in that part only. From two other portions, viz. *the Portion of the Marsh* and *the Portion of the Fields*, the Abbot of Bury received pensions of xvs. and ixs. yearly. In the year 1454, by consent of all parties, the four portions were consolidated, and the Abbot of Bury gave security to the Prior of Butley that all Rectors should pay to the Priory 3s. 4d. yearly pension, clear from all service.†

20 Hen: III.
W.D'Auberville's
Gift.

In the year 1235, William D'Auberville, the grandson of Matilda, eldest daughter of Ralph de Glanville, gave to the Prior and Convent of Butley one-third of the advowsons of Chatgrave, Somerton, and Upton in Norfolk, Wantisden, Capel, Benhall, Bawdsey, and Finborough, with a moiety of the Church of Glemham Parva, three parts of two carucates of land in Somerton and two in Butley. Gilbert the first Prior gave part of the tithes at Finboro' to the Abbot of S. John the Baptist, Colchester, the Prior of Butley reserving 24s. ‡

56 Hen: III.
Lady C. Barnard's
Gift.

In the year 1271, Lady Cassandra Baynard gave her share of the advowson of Chatgrave, a messuage and 12 acres of land, valued at 10 marks. The Vicar had a pension of 40s. ‡ and a vicarage also valued at

* Norwich Taxation, "Portio Prioris de Butlee (in Dickleboro') x marc: Nor: *Domesday* or, as the Lincoln taxation says, thus—"Prior de Butteele habet unam partem in proprios usus, Abbas Sancti Edmundi est patronus trium partium, quilibet rector habet mansum

cum una carucatâ terre estimatio Portionis Prioris deButteele xiii mare.

† *Blom: Norf:* vol. 1, 191-193.

‡ *Davy Add: MSS:* 19,100, 19,096.

40s. In the year 1420, John, Bishop of Norwich, dissolved the vicarage, and it became a rectory in the gift of the Prior.

John Stanton's Gift,
6 Hen: IV. John Stanton gave, in the year 1405, his Manor of Chesilford, and that £8 16s. 8d., should be paid from the lands to the poor people on the seven festivals of the Church. *

John of Glemham's Gift,
6 Hen: IV. In the same year, the Priory was further endowed by the gift of John of Glemham, of the Manor of Glemham.

Richd. Naunton's Gift,
7 Hen: IV. In the year 1406, Richard, son of Henry Naunton, gave the moiety he had of the advowson of Wantisden. *

John Skelton's Gift. And in a year unknown, John de Skelton gave his Manor in Stradbroke to the Priory, so that the Prior and his house should be excused from all suits and services either in the hundred or County Courts. And this was confirmed by John his son.

In the year 1529, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, with his son, the Earl of Surrey, visited Butley with a large retinue, and sold to the Prior the park called Staverton, in the parish of Eyke.

Henry VII.
Gift,
24 Hen: VII. Henry VII., in 1508, gave to Butley the cell of S. Mary's at Snape (till then belonging to S. John of Colchester), with the Manors of Snape, Scotto, Tastard, Bedingfield, Alborough, and Friston. The Monks being very troublesome, the Prior resigned it in 1509. The cell was suppressed in 1524 by Cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to his great work at Ipswich and Oxford, which every one must wish he had lived to finish.†

Manors,
Advowson
Moieties,
given by
unknown donors It was further enriched by donors unknown with 50 Manors in Suffolk, 1 in Lincolnshire, viz., that of Byke; 23 Advowsons in Suffolk, Dedham in Essex, and Belbagh in Norfolk; 6 moieties,

* These are from *Davy Add: MSS:* 19,100, 19,096.

† *Valor Eccles:* Dugdale and Speed the same.

North and South Glemham, in Suffolk, St. Olave's, London, and St. Stephen's Coleman, ditto ; tithes of Hardley and Middleton.*

The rental of the Priory in the year 1291 was :—

	£	s.	d.	
Suffolk	89	5	1½	in 61 parishes
Norfolk	4	19	10½	in 6 parishes
Lincoln	5	12	0†	
	<hr/>			
	£99	17	0	

In the year 1534 :—

Spirituals	122	10	7
Temporals	265	13	10¼
	<hr/>		
	£388	4	5¼
Outgoings	69	7	2½
	<hr/>		
Clear value	£318	17	2¾ †

£3,188 12s. 5d. present money.

The buildings of the Priory covered 20 acres, encircled by a wall of stone, and commenced about 10 perches from the great gateway.

Church. The Church is supposed to have had a nave and two aisles, and chapels dedicated to SS. Anne, Peter, Paul, Sigismund, and All Saints. To the latter we find John de Thetford, Abbot of Holy Sepulchre and Holy Cross Abbeys, Thetford, gave in 1534 two chalices and two relics, one the comb of S. Thomas of Canterbury, the other a silver box full of relics of other Saints. Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who was killed at the battle of Agincourt, in 1414, was buried in the Church.

Gateway. The portions only now remaining are the great gateway and one arch. The former is a very handsome piece of Decorated architecture, built of freestone, ornamented with chequer and lozenge work in flint work. On the West

* *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*,
vol. 3.

† *Davy's Add: MSS* [19,096-19,100.
‡ *Tax: Eccle* :

side, over the gateway, are a series of coats of arms, arranged in five rows, seven in each row ; between each shield is a *fleur-de-lis*. They are, no doubt, arms of many of the benefactors to the Priory ; the following description is from the Davy MSS. :—

ARMS.—1ST. Row.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----------|
| 1. An eagle displayed with 2 heads | ... | ... | |
| 2. Fifteen <i>fleur-de-lis</i> , 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 | ... | ... | |
| 3. Three crowns | ... | ... | Bury. |
| 4. Crucifixion | ... | ... | |
| 5. Three lions guardant | ... | ... | England. |
| 6. Quarterly. 1 and 4 lion rampant, 2 and 3 a castle | ... | ... | Spain ? |
| 7. Three halberds | ... | ... | Denston. |

2ND Row.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1. Per fess in chief, a mullet of 6 points, impaling blank | ... | ... | Vere. |
| 2. Bend cotised | ... | ... | Bohun. |
| 3. A fess between 6 crosslets | ... | ... | Beauchamp. |
| 4. Three lions passant | ... | ... | Plantagenet. |
| 5. Chequy | ... | ... | Warren. |
| 6. Three lions passant in bordure | ... | ... | Holland. |
| 7. Three chevrons | ... | ... | Clare. |

3RD Row.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----------------|
| 1. A fess between 2 chevrons | ... | ... | Lady C. Baynard |
| 2. Semé de lis, debruised by a bendlet | ... | ... | Arderne. |
| 3. Two bars, in chief, 3 roundlets | ... | ... | Grey ? |
| 4. | ... | ... | Mortimer. |
| 5. A lion rampant, in sinister chief an annulet | ... | ... | Percy ? * |
| 6. Three water bougets, 2 1. | ... | ... | Roos. |
| 7. A lion rampant, in dexter chief an annulet | ... | ... | Bigod ? |

4TH Row.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| 1. A saltire engrailed... | ... | ... | Tipicroft ? |
| 2. Three cinquefoils, 2 and 1 | ... | ... | Bardolf. |
| 3. On a fess, 3 roundlets | ... | ... | Huntingfield ? |
| 4. A lion rampant | ... | ... | Mowbray ? |
| 5. A cross engrailed | ... | ... | Ufford. |
| 6. A fess | ... | ... | |
| 7. Three round buckles | ... | ... | Jernegan. |

* In Taylor's *Index Monasticus*, page 94 FitzWalter

5TH Row.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------------------|
| 1. Three inescuteheons, 2 and 1 | ... | ... | D'Avillers. |
| 2. Gone* | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. A plain cross | ... | ... | Norwich. |
| 4. A chief indented | ... | ... | Glanville |
| 5. A cross flory (in Johnson's drawing moliné) | ... | ... | No name in Davy† |
| 6. A fess nebulée between 3 escallops | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Three inescuteheons, 2 and 1 | ... | ... | Lowdham. |

OVER LITTLE GATEWAY.

Arms—Little doorway.

Gateway. A cross moliné, surmounted by a bendlet worked into the great Gateway, and over the modern door the following shields :—

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1. Forth, impaling | | | |
| Glemham, on a chev. between 3 roundlets, a crescent | | | |
| Crest of Forth, a boar's head erased, muzzled. | | | |
| 2. Crest on small shield, on a wreath, a dove rising | | | |
| 3. On a cross, 5 mullets | ... | ... | Broadshear. |
| 4. Three fleur-de-lis | ... | ... | Gwaringale. |
| 5. Crest | ... | ... | Forth. |
| 6. Three lions rampant ‡ | ... | ... | ... |

Following is the

LIST OF PRIORS.

Gilbert, appointed by Ralph de Granville	...	...	1171
William, elected by Priory §	...	...	1195
Robert	...	...	1213
Adam	...	...	1234
Peter	...	...	1251
Walter	...	...	1263
Robert	...	...	1268
Richard de Yaxley	...	...	1303
Nicholas de Witnesham, 3 Id : Dee :	...	...	1307
Richard de Hoxne, 16 Kal : Aug :	...	...	1309
William de Geston, || 9 Kal : March	...	...	1311

* Johnson has 3 fleur-de-lis.

† In Taylor's *Index Monasticus*, page 94 ... Braham cross flory

‡ *Davy Add: MSS: 19,100.*

§ Confirmed by Bull of Pope Celestine III. "Et quod liceat eanonicis aliquem ex suis virum bonæ conversationis loco decedentis Prioris libere subrogare nullius Eeclesiasticæ vel laicæ potestatis prohibitionem vel contradictionem obstante."

|| By Bull of Boniface, 3 Kal : Feb : 9. Pont. "Quod mitrâ, annulo, baculo pastorali, et aliis Pontificalibus insignio libere possit uti, dummodo aliquis antistes vel apostolicæ sedis legatus præsens non fuerit."

Matil de Gosted	...	...	...	...	1321
Alexander de Stratford, 5 Sept.	...	...	...	...	1332
Matthew de Pakenham	...	...	...	...	1338
Alexander de Drinkstone, Sept :	...	...	...	...	1353
John Baxter	...	...	...	...
William de Halesworth, 31 Jan :	...	...	...	...	1374
„ de Raydon, 31 March	...	...	...	...	1410
„ de Poley, 20th Aug.	...	...	...	...	1444
Thomas de Framlingham, 21 June	...	...	...	...	1483
Edward Lyehefield, Bishop of Chalcedon, Suffragan to					
Richard Nix, Bishop of Norwich	...	...	...	...	1504
Robert Brommer,*	...	...	...	...	1508
Augustus Rivers, 7 Sept :	...	...	...	...	1509
Thomas Manning, <i>alias</i> Sudbury, Suffragan Bishop of					
Ipswich	...	...	...	...	1528

And then, in the year 1539, the Commendator and eight Canons regular, signed the surrender, and Butley and its fair lands passed from religious into secular hands. It was granted in 1540, among other Abbey lands, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and in 1544 it was purchased by William Forth, of Hadleigh, in whose family it remained some time. In 1737, it was in possession of George Wright. After the death of his widow it went to John Clyatt, heir-at-law, who sold it to Mr. Strahan. It became also the property of Lord Archibald Hamilton, who sold it to Lord Rendlesham, in whose family it still remains.

* This one committed suicide at Ipswich, and was buried in the parish churchyard by the Canons, but the Bishop ordered the body to be disinterred, and it

was buried at the four crossways in Hanfen Street. No reason is given for the deed.

RICHARD J. DAY.

ACCOUNT OF ROMAN SILVER COINS FOUND AT LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK, IN JUNE, 1874.

By CHURCHILL BABINGTON, *B.D., F.L.S., V.P.R.S.L., &c.,*
Disney Professor of Archæology in the University of Cambridge,
and Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk.

On June 10, 1874, a labourer, named William Hart, residing in Cockfield, found, while ploughing a field near Lavenham Lodge, belonging to Mr. Fish, in the parish of Lavenham, 197 silver coins, all denarii, contained in a rude earthen vessel, without handles or cover, not unlike that figured in Akerman's "*Arch. Index*," pl. X., fig. 15. It was turned up near the surface of the ground, at the depth of about a foot, as nearly as the finder can say. Of this number I have seen 184; the others had been dispersed.

Among the less common coins may be remarked one of Claudius, reading PACI AVGVSTAE (Coh. n. 46); one of Nero, reading ROMA (Coh. n. 53); two of Galba, reading DIVA AVGVSTA (Coh. n. 23); two others of the same Emperor, having for reverse S · P · Q · R · OB C · S · (Coh. n. 81, one fine); and one of Otho, SECVRITAS type (Coh. n. 14, poor). We have one of Vespasian, reading CONCORDIA AVGVSTI, struck in Asia (Coh. n. 24); four reading IVDAEA (Coh. n. 108), all poor; another of the same Emperor, struck after his death, bearing a carpentum and the legend EX SC. (Coh. n. 82); others bearing a Victory on a prow (Coh. n. 159); capricorns back to back, struck after his death (Coh. n.

177); figure on rostral column (Coh. n. 209), with another of the same type, differing on the obverse, (Coh. Suppl. n. 37); and Victory crowning an ensign (Coh. n. 229). Among those of Titus one has IOVIS (in the nominative) CVSTOS (Coh. n. 44); another has the same legend, but differs from any in Cohen; another reads NEP · RED · (Coh. n. 46); another bears a curule chair and a crown (Coh. n. 101). A coin of Domitian, of which there are two specimens, shows the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus (Coh. n. 25); another relates to the Ludi Sæculares (Coh. n. 42); others have an altar surrounded by garlands (Coh. n. 215); and another exhibits the type of an anchor encircled by a dolphin, afterwards adopted by Aldus as his symbol (Coh. Suppl. n. 6). The coins of Nerva and Trajan are common, except one of the latter Emperor, which is undescribed by Cohen. The coins are, for the most part, only in mediocre preservation.

The latest coin found, whose date can be positively determined, is one of Trajan, A.D. 105 (Coh. n. 76); and the hoard was probably buried not long afterwards.

CATALOGUE OF COINS FOUND NEAR LAVENHAM LODGE.

The figures in parentheses following the proper names express the whole number of coins found of each Triumvir or Emperor seen by me; those printed below them refer to the numbers of Cohen's "Médailles Impériales"; when these last are followed by a figure in a parenthesis this expresses the number of examples of that type seen by me.

M. ANTONIUS (3).

15 ; 37 (2).

AUGUSTUS (1).

87.

TIBERIUS (1).

2.

CLAUDIUS (1).

46.

NERO (4).

13 (2) ; 53 ; 60.

GALBA (4).

23 (2) ; 81 (2).

OTHO (1).

14.

VITELLIUS (4)

4 (2) ; 46 (2)

VESPASIAN (65).

14 (3) ; 24 ; 31 (2) ; 36 (5) ; 55 (2) ; 59 (2) ; 60 (2) ; 66 ; 82 ;
 103 ; 105 ; 106 ; 108 (4) ; 148 ; 151 (6) ; 152 (5) ; 154 (7) ; 159 ;
 164 (2) ; 167 (2) ; 174 (2) ; 177 (3) ; 196 (apparently, poor) ; 209 (2) ;
 216 (3) ; 229 ; 37 (Suppl.)

TITUS (23).

23 ; 43 (2) ; 44 ; 46 ; 64 ; 66 ; 83 (3) ; 86 (2) ; 92 (2) ; 97 ;
 101 ; 103 ; 108 ; 133 ; 9 (Suppl.) ; and one not in Cohen.

DOMITIAN (42).

14 ; 25 (2) ; 42 ; 91 (2) ; 94 ; 98 (2) ; 100 (2) ; 112 (3) ; 115 (2) ;
 118 ; 120 ; 131 ; 134 (3) ; 137 ; 138 (2) ; 142, and another of this
 class imperfect ; 147 ; 160 ; 164 (2) ; 166 (2) ; 169 ; 205 ; 213 ;
 215 (2) ; 220 ; 232 ; 244 ; 6 (Suppl.)

NERVA (6).

22 (2) ; 28 ; 29 ; 31 ; 43.

TRAJAN (28).

27 ; 28 ; 32 (2) ; 39 ; 41 ; 42 ; 43 ; 53 (3) ; 76 ; 129 ; 136 ;
 144 ; 182 ; 186 ; 194 ; 224 ; 233 ; 249 (3) ; 250 ; 268 (2) ; 286 ;
 and one not in Cohen.

COINS NOT DESCRIBED IN COHEN'S *MEDAILLES*
IMPERIALES.

TITUS.

1. T. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. His head laureated to *r*. R IOVIS
 CVSTOS. Jupiter facing, nude, holding a sceptre and patera ; at his feet
 a flaming altar.

Differs from Cohen n. 44 in the legend of the obverse.

TRAJAN.

1. IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. His naked bust
 laureated to *r*. R PONT · MAX · TR · POT · COS · II. Hygieia seated to
 l. before an altar, from which a serpent rises, which she feeds from a
 patera.

There is nothing nearer to this in Cohen than his n. 196.

ON THE PARISH AND PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, STOKE ASH.

THE PARISH.

The parish of Stoke Ash consists of 1200 acres, lying on the East and West sides of the high road between Ipswich and Norwich, and is situate in the Rural Deanery and Hundred of Hartismere, in the Arch-deaconry of Suffolk, and in the Diocese of Norwich. From the first half of the name of the parish—Stoke—it would appear to have been, in Saxon or Danish times, a place fortified with stockades to resist an enemy. The other half of its name—Ash—is, no doubt taken from the ash-tree; why, it is not so easy positively to determine. It is, however, well known that the ash was accounted a sacred tree among the Teutons and Scandinavians, and Ash is a compound of not uncommon occurrence in the names of places. Perhaps it may not be rash to conjecture that superstitious worship connected with the ash-tree was formerly offered in those places at least the names of which are compounded of Ash; such, for instance, as the following:—Badwell Ash and Ashfield, two villages eight miles Westward; Campsea Ash, Ashbocking, near Needham, and Ashby, near Lowestoft, all in Suffolk. From the earliest ages the ash-tree has been widely deemed an antidote to sorcery and a cure for the supposed fascinations of evil spirits, to whose influence all diseases not arising from obvious external

causes were formerly attributed.* And it is curious, also, to remark that two superstitious practices connected with the ash-tree still survive in distant parts of England—Warwickshire for instance. For a ruptured infant, it is considered by the ignorant a safe and certain cure to pass the patient *in puris naturalibus* from father to mother, and back again, through the cleft of a young ash tree, which is immediately afterwards bandaged up; the child and the tree being supposed to recover simultaneously. As absurd is the superstition connected with a so-called Shrew-ash; or an ash tree in a hole of which a harmless shrew-mouse is known to have been imprisoned alive. Superstitions like these, strange as they are, have undoubtedly descended from former times; times in which the estimation of the ash tree may have even added the name of the tree to the name of the parish, to be, as in this instance, ever after distinguished as Stoke Ash; for names are the bladders upon which ancient errors and crude conceptions are floated down the stream of time.† In this connection I may mention that ash trees, not very old, are growing in the churchyard; and some fine ones are still said to flourish at Stoke Hall. The tree flourishes best by the side of a river or brook. The brook in this parish flows through Thorndon Pool and falls into the “rivulet called the Ea, running by Aye, Brome, and Ocley into the Waveney” at a point dividing Oakley and Hoxne.

With regard to the geology of the parish, I am able only to state that in the year 1812 as some labourers were raising gravel, they found, ten feet below the surface, amongst other remains, two grinders and four of the cutting teeth of an elephant, in a mineralized state. One of the grinders weighed 6lbs., the other 4½lbs.

Some British cinerary urns, and a celt, were found by some men in the year 1851 when digging on the North

* Munford's "Local Names in Norfolk."

† Sir Henry Holland's "Fragments."

side of the brook below the church, and were exhibited at a meeting of the Institute held at Eye, on the 27th of April, 1854. The urn exhibited by Lord Henniker stands 15 inches high, and measures 10 inches across the mouth. It is engraved in our "*Proceedings*," Vol. ii., page 101.

Unfortunately for the enquirer into the more recent history of this parish, "Stoke," is one of the commonest of place names. At the present time there are more than sixty places in England called Stoke, all of which existed at the time of the Norman Conquest; one only of these sixty Stokes, namely Stoke Ash, being situate in the Hundred of Hartismere. It is not surprising that entries from so many places bearing the same name, should have been confusing to the Conqueror's Commissioners. The fact is that in Domesday Book, under Hartismere Hundred, we find no less than six entries relating to Stoke, namely these:—

DOMESDAY BOOK.

- Section 285b *Stoches* (1)
- Section 321a *Soches* (2)
- Section 321a *Stoches* (3)
- Section 370a *Stotas* (4)
- Section 370a *Stota* (5)
- Section 370a *Stoches* (6)

Having carefully considered the nature of the different entries, I have come, with some hesitation, to the conclusion that Stoke Ash is not the place referred to in (2), inasmuch as the entry is an account of a place too large, I think, to correspond with this parish; nor in (4), (5), and (6), since these three entries refer to land possessed by "the Abbey;" no Abbey, so far as I am aware, having property in Stoke Ash at the time of the Conquest. Two entries remain (1) and (3), the first of which possibly refers to our Stoke Ash; and the third I believe certainly does so. I append the two extracts, with expansions and transla-

tions, very kindly revised by Sir T. Duffus Hardy :—

<p>(1)</p> <p>TERRA REGIS. <i>Hertesmera H.</i></p> <p>In <i>Stoches</i>.iiij. lib'i. ho'es.c'm'd.Burchardi viij. ac dim' ac p^{ati}. 7 val. ij. sol' 7 iiij d'</p>	<p>TERRA REGIS. <i>Hundredum de Hertesmera.</i></p> <p>In <i>Stoches</i> quatuor liberi homines com- mendati Burchardi, octo acrae, dimidium acrae prati, et valet duos solidos et quatuor denarios.</p>	<p>LAND OF THE KING. <i>Hundred of Hartismere.</i></p> <p>In <i>Stokes</i> there are four free men, vassals* of Burchard. There are eight acres [of arable land], half an acre of meadow ; and it is worth 2s.4d. * i.e., in the protection of, or freedmen enfran- chised by.</p>
<p>(3)</p> <p>T^RE ROTBERTI MALET. <i>H. de Hertesmara.</i></p> <p>In <i>Stoches</i> tenuit Idē Siric' xx acr' 7 ij. bor. Tn'c. j. car'. in d'nio. m° dim'. 7 ij. acr' p^{ati}. 7 val v. sol. Stigand' Socā.</p>	<p>TERRÆ ROBERTI MALET. <i>Hundredum de Hertesmara.</i></p> <p>In <i>Stoches</i> tenuit idem Siricus viginti acras et duos bor- darios. Tunc una carucata [terrae] in dominio modo dimi- dia, et duae acrae prati: et valet quinque solidos. Stigandus [habet] Socam.</p>	<p>THE LANDS OF ROBERT MALET. <i>Hundred of Hartismere.</i></p> <p>In <i>Stokes</i> the same Siric (the freeman or vassal of Stigand) held 20 acres and kept two provisioners. Then [there was] one carucate [of arable land] in demesne— now half a carucate, and two acres of meadow ; and it is worth 5s. Stigand [has] the Soke.</p>

The parish of Stoke Ash contains two Manors—(1) the Manor of Stoke Hall, and (2) the Manor of Woodhall.

(1.) THE MANOR OF STOKE, LATTERLY NAMED THE MANOR OF STOKE HALL WITH THORPE.

The following is a list of the Lords of the Manor of Stoke Hall, as given by D. E. Davy, who, with H. Jermyn, visited Stoke Ash on April 23rd, 1819 :—

A. D.	REIGN.	MANOR HELD BY
1041 1066	Edw. Confessor. Wm. Conqueror.	Siric, Archbishop of Canterbury. Robert Malet.
1274 1315	3 Edw. I. 9 Edw. II.	Prior of Eye. Prior of Eye.

A. D.	REIGN.	MANOR HELD BY
1396	20 Rich. II.	Prior of Eye, had free warren confirmed to him.
1536	28 Henry VIII	On Suppression of Priory, the King.
1537	29 Henry VIII.	Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by grant.
1537	29 Henry VIII.	Edmund Bedingfield.
1557	5 and 6 Philip and Mary	John Parker (who died 1573) and Mildred his wife, by grant.
1566	8 Elizabeth	Edmund, Lord Clinton and Say, and Leonard Irby, Esqre., by grant.
1574	16 Elizabeth	Mildred Parker, wife of John.
1574	16 Elizabeth	John Parker, son and heir of John.
		John Bokenham, Esqre., of Thornham, alienated it to
1609	6 James I.	Edmund Bokenham, son and heir (died 1619) and Barbara, his wife.
1619	16 James I.	Sir Henry Bokenham, Knt., son and heir.
1648	23 Charles I.	Wiseman Bokenham, Esq., son and heir.
1670	10 Charles II.	Paul Bokenham, Esq., son and heir, who died 1682.
1729	2 Geo. II.	Thomas Tyrel Bokenham, Esqre.
1739	12 Geo. II.	Charles Killegrew, Esqre., who by will gave it to Charles Tyrell, Esqre., who sold it to
1764	4 Geo. III.	Sir John Major, Bart., who died 1781. Anne, his daughter and co-heiress, married John Henniker, Esqre., afterwards Baronet, who died 1792. Elizabeth, his daughter and co-heiress, married Henry, last Duke of Chandos.
1785	25 Geo. III.	Elizabeth, Duchess-Dowager of Chandos, William Tennant, and James Norman, Esqrs., Trustees of Dame Anne Henniker, wife of Sir John
1799	39 Geo. III.	John Henniker-Major, Esqre., and Elizabeth, Duchess-Dowager of Chandos.
1808	48 Geo. III.	Elizabeth, Duchess of Chandos, who died 1813.
1813	53 Geo. III.	John, 1st Lord Henniker.
		John, 2nd Lord Henniker, son and heir, died 1821, s. p.
1821	1 Geo. IV.	John Minet, 3rd Lord Henniker, cousin and heir, died 1832.
1832	2 Wm. IV.	John, 4th Lord Henniker.
1870	33 Victoria.	John Major, 5th Lord Henniker, son and heir, present Lord.

The other Manor in the parish is—

(II.) THE MANOR OF WOODHALL, NOW CALLED WOODHALL IN STOKE.

The following is a list of the Lords of this Manor from the year 1206 :—

A. D.	REIGN.	MANOR HELD BY
1206	8 John	Eustace de Gerardville conveyed by fine a carucate and half of land to William de Gerardville.
1210	12 John	William de Gerardville passed by fine this advowson to the Prior of Eye.
1270	54 Henry III.	Thomas de Gerardville. William de Gerardville, son and heir, conveyed the advowson by fine to the Prior of Eye.
1397	21 Rich. II.	Sir John Gerardville. Thomas Poley. First Court. Richard Poley, of Badley, Esqre., son and heir. Simon Poley, Esqre., son and heir (died 1485).
1485	1 Henry VII.	Henry Poley, Esqre.
1487	3 Henry VII.	Edmund Poley.
1548	1 Edw. VI.	John Poley.
1589	31 Elizabeth	Richard Poley.
1592	34 Elizabeth	Edmund Poley.
1640	15 Charles I.	Sir Edmund Poley, Knt.
1640	15 Charles I.	Sir Henry Crofts, Knt.
1646	21 Charles I.	Edmund Hervey, Esqre., of Wickham Skeith, by purchase. First Court, 1648. (Died 1664).
1664	4 Charles II.	Henry Hervey, Esqre.
1664	4 Charles II.	Elizabeth, his wife, as Guardian of his son.
1666	6 Charles II.	Edmund Hervey, Gent., son and heir of Henry and Anne his wife (<i>sic.</i>) First Court, 1671.
1695	6 Wm. and Mary	They sold it to
1706	4 Anne	William Ellis, of Cotton, Gent., and Ann his wife. First Court.
1719	5 Geo. I.	Ann, his widow, re-married to John Heigham, Gent. Their first Court, 1723. She died 1738.

A.D.	REIGN.	MANOR HELD BY
1738	11 Geo. II.	John Ellis, Esqre., son and heir of William and Frances his wife. First Court, 1738.
1739	12 Geo. II.	Frances, his widow, re-married to Sir William Gage, Bart. They sold it to
1752	25 Geo. II.	George Turner, Gent.
1784	24 Geo. III.	George Turner, Gent., cousin, by will
1797	37 Geo. III.	Rev. George Thomas Turner, son and heir, of Kettleburgh, Lord, in 1817. (Henry Jermyn, Esq., of Sibton, Steward).
1874	37 Victoria.	Henry Lewis Round-Turner, Esqre., Commander R.N., present Lord.

In the Davy Collection (which I have consulted in the British Museum) may be found abstracts of deeds relating to landed property in Stoke Ash, owned in the year 1825 by the Rev. G. Turner, bearing date:—

1640	1683	1701	1741
1646	1695	1703	1741
1647	1697	1704	1752
26 Chas. II.(1673)	1697	1706	1771
1674	1697	1737	1771

Then follow—

“Nomina Tenent : tam lib. quam. nat. of This Woodhall Manor.”
24 pages folio, closely written.

TOTALS :—

CUSTOMARY.						FREE.					
A	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
99	0	20	4	18	3	154	1	0	1	6	6

It should be added that some part of the parish of Stoke is in another Manor, probably that of “Brockford with the members.”

THE CHURCH.

Stoke Ash Church is dedicated to Almighty God in honour of All Saints, and consists of a West Tower, Nave with South Porch, and Chancel. Its dimensions are, in

breadth just about 23 feet, and the length of Chancel, Nave, Tower Arch, Tower, and doorway amounts to 76 feet 3 inches. We have in this small and interesting Church one or more fairly good examples of each of the various styles of architecture, Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular.

NORMAN PERIOD OF ARCHITECTURE.—1066-1170.

The Priest's door in the North wall of the Chancel, on its outside is Norman work. Another North door Westward in the Nave is also Norman, but is now closed up. And a third door, that which is now protected by the South porch, is also Norman. Behind this door was a hole in the wall $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, now filled up. These remains of the Norman period allow us to suppose that a Church existed on this spot soon after the Conquest; and the following extract from the Register of Eye Priory throws additional light upon the history of the village and Church at this time:—

“Robert Malet, by his charter of foundation of the Church of the Convent of Eye, gave to the Monks there of his lands—the village called Stoke in its entirety, the holy Church [there] with its lands and tithes, without other possessions, together with all that tenement which his chaplain Bender held of him.”*

From this extract it would appear that the Prior and Convent of Eye at this early period, before A.D. 1086, were possessed of the entire parish of Stoke Ash, as well as the Advowson of the Church. How it is that the Priory did not retain the Great Tithes and leave the Small Tithes for a Vicar, in the spirit of that age—

“*Canonico tractante negotia mundi,
Jugis et assiduus Divina Vicarius implet:*”

is not quite evident.

The neighbouring parish of Yaxley suffered at this time the loss of its Great Tithes, which were paid to the Ecclesiastic who ruled the Eye Priory, by whom a resident Vicar was

* Robt. Malet p. cartam suam foundationis Ecclesie Conv. de Eya dedit monachis ibm de terris suis villam que dicitur Stoke cum omni integritate sua,

set Eccliam cum terris et decimis sine aliis possessionibus cum omni tento qd Bender capl suis (sic) de eo tenuit. *Reg. de Eye*, fol. 10, quoted by Davy.

appointed, receiving as his remuneration the Small Tithes. The Parson of Stoke Ash, however, always received all the tithes of the parish, great and small, now commuted at £363, probably because no Prior of Eye considered the Small Tithes of the parish alone a sufficient maintenance for a priest. Certain it is that Yaxley has continued a Vicarage, and All Saints, Stoke Ash, a Rectory, to this day.

No names have come down to us of the Rectors of Stoke Ash during the Norman period. The name of the first known Rector of the parish, Robert of Worlingham, occurs at the commencement of the Early English style of architecture. Before referring to the Early English work in the Church, it may, therefore, be convenient to give the names of the Rectors from that time to the present.

RECTORS OF THE PARISH.

1200—Before this date ROBERT OF WORLINGHAM was Rector.

From the Kalendar of the evidences of Butley Priory, Chancellor Tanner has made the following extracts in Latin:—"Page 46. Charter of the first John [*i.e.*, of Oxford, died 1200], Bishop of Norwich, concerning the churches of *All Saints, Stokes*, and others. Also: Charter of the same John made with master Robert of Wollingham, for instituting him Parson in the said church of *All Saints, Stokes*, upon our presentation, on payment being made to us of the yearly pension of half a marc. Page 47. Confirmation by the second John [*i.e.* de Grey, consecrated in 1200 A.D. Bishop of Norwich], of the concession of the first John respecting the churches of Ramsholt, *All Saints, Stokes*, and others." Tanner also refers to *Fin. Suff.* [1209] 11 John n. 54 *pro advoe. eccl. de Stokes*.

It would appear from the above particulars that the Advowson of Stoke Ash was for some reason made over by the Eye Monks to Butley Priory, in this county, and that the concession was sanctioned by John of Oxford, Bishop of Norwich, and confirmed by his successor in the Bishopric, John de Grey. The advowson, however, seems soon to have passed back to Eye Priory; and Butley Priory does not appear to have again possessed it. It will, therefore, be convenient, in this place, to give the next undated extract:—

Chancellor Tanner quotes the following from the Kalendar of the evidences of Butley Priory:—"Page 43. Money-payment agreed upon between us [*i.e.*, Butley Priory] and the Rector of Stokes under the seal of William Norwich, elected of the Prior and Convent of Eye, and of the said Rector: Concerning tithes to be received from the domain of Sir Robert de Kenton Knight, in the villages of Debenham and Kenton, payable yearly to the aforesaid Rector and his successors: namely, 30s., at the

two Synods held at Ipswich; under penalty of 20*s.* for the use of the Bishop of Norwich."

Unfortunately there is nothing in this extract which enables me to fix the date to which it belongs. I doubt if the Latin text, which I add below,* has been correctly transcribed.

Here it must be noticed that the Lord of the Manor of Woodhall, William de Gerardville, in 1210 A.D., passed this Advowson by fine to the Prior of Eye. Thomas de Gerardville was the next Lord of the Manor. His son and heir, William de Gerardville, in the year 1270 seems to have disputed the Prior's right to present. For in Tanner's notes I have found the following:—

"The right of of the Prior [of Eye] in the Advowson of Stoke Ash against William son of Thomas de Gerardevil. Fin. Suff. 114, probably a mistake for 14 Henry III. [*i.e.* 1229] n. 141."

Certain it is that in the year

1239 WILLIAM [LE FRAUNCEYS. Reg. Prior Eye fo. 58] was instituted.

In the year 1268 the Advowson of the Church of Stoke next Thorndon is mentioned in Fin. Suff. 53 Henry III. n. 15. And in Harl. 639, fo. 58-71b, Sir Simonds D'Ewes makes the next two extracts in Latin from the Eye Register called Malet:—(1) Page 3a. "Charter of William de Gerardville respecting the Advowson of the Church of Stoke next Thorndon, in the reign of Henry III." (2) Page 6a. "Final agreement between William, Prior of Eye, complainant (*querentem*) and William, son of Thomas de Gerardville, keeping him out of possession (*deforcientem*) in the matter of the Advowson of the same Church."

At length the dispute between William de Gerardville and the Prior of Eye seems to have terminated in favour of the Prior. For, in the year 1270, William de Gerardville conveyed the Advowson by fine to the Prior: possibly on terms so advantageous that the following extract accurately expresses the nature of the conveyance:—

"William de Gerardville gave to the Monks of Eye the Church of Stoke next Thorndon."†

I wish to add that having given my best consideration to

* In Kalend. evid. Prioratûs de Buttele f. 43. Compositio inter nos et Rectorem de Stokes sub sigillo W Norwic. electi Prioris et Conv. de Eya et dei Rectoris super decimis percipiendis de Dñio Robti de Kenton militis in villis de

Debenham et Kenton reddendo annatim prædco Rectori et successoribus suis *xxx*s.** ad duas Synodas, Gipp, sub pœna *xx*s.** ad opus Dni Norwic. Epî.

† Quoted by Chancellor Tanner:—MS. Dodsworth 138 ex Regro Eye.

the foregoing details, I offer them to the reader rather as contributions to the history of the Advowson than as being myself fully satisfied of their relevancy. I feel unable to bestow such investigation upon them as would fully elucidate their proper bearings, and must be content with placing before my readers—*συνετὰ συνετῶσιν*

1302 April 13. JOHN OF PAKEFIELD was instituted on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Eye.

1319 December 31. NICHOLAS AUBRY was instituted on the presentation of the same.

1324 March 15. WILLIAM LOUND was instituted on the presentation of our Lord the King [Edw. II.] on account of the temporalities of the Priory of Eye, "raone temp. Prioratus de Eye."

D. E. Davy quotes from Orig. de Ao 20 Edw. III. [*i.e.*, 1345] rot. 9. Suff. the following in Latin:—"The King, on the petition of William Lound, etc., conceded to Oliver de Denelay, parson of the Church of Stoke next Eye, all the tithes, etc., of the lands, etc., belonging to the Priory of Eye now in the hands of the King, within the limits of the parish aforesaid. The King's rent thence * *xxs. vid.* yearly.

Abbe: Rot. Orig. vol. 2, p 180."

1346 August 1. OLIVER OF DYNELAY was this day instituted on the presentation of the King, for the same reason.

1347 October 14. RICHARD OF NORTH CREYK was instituted on the presentation of the King, for the same reason.

1350 June 23. ROGER LE YONGE, the same.

1352 April 5. WALTER SWETE was instituted.

The following extract (from Heyd. 161) the meaning of which does not seem quite clear, I give as I found it in the Latin:—"Ad præs Dⁿⁱ R inst. ejus prob. 4 Sept., 1379, tep. in can. ex^e sinistra coram imag. S. Mariæ." (Ad præsentationem domini Regis institutus. Ejus probatio testamenti 4 Sept., 1379, etc.), perhaps meaning:—"He was instituted on the presentation of the lord the King. His will was proved on the 4th of September, 1379, 'in can.' on the left hand side; before St. Mary's image."

1379 Sept. 18. ROGER OF COUPELAND instituted on the presentation of our Lord the King "ead. raône."

1382 July 8. HUGH SPAKKING OF STOW was instituted on the presentation of the King, by exchange with [the parson of] Houghton Line. (Hars. 120).

1382 March 10. JOHN DOBBES (DOWES) was instituted on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Eye.

1401 November 18. THOMAS MAYSTER, on the presentation of the same, by exchange with N. Runhton.

* Original: Redd. inde R

- 1410 October 6. JOHN FINCH (ROBERT DUNCH), on the presentation of the same, by exchange with E. Bilney.
- 1415 August 17. THOMAS MARBELL OF AYLSHAM instituted on presentation of the Prior and Convent of Eye.
- 1417 May 11. EDMUND DRURY (JOHN SALTER), on the presentation of the same.
- 1432 July 24. WALTER QUYNTYN. (11 H. VI.)
- 1439 January 21. JOHN POLEY, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Eye.
- 1444 October 13. WILLIAM PERYMAN, on the presentation of the same.
- 1461 August 23. WALTER QUYNTYN (2 Ed. IV.) on the presentation of the same.
- 1497 May 5. THOMAS GOLDYNG, on the presentation of the same.
- 1503 September 26. ROBERT KEMP (JOHN ROTHWELL) on the presentation of the same.
- 1532 August 27. THOMAS SYMONDS, on the presentation of the same. He was Incumbent also of Hinderclay, and in 1550 Commissary of Sudbury Archdeaconry.
- Blomefd. Norfk. III., 657.*
- 1563 October 28. CUTHBERT CLERKE instituted on the presentation of the Queen. He died 1575.
- D. E. Davy refers to Pat. 17 Eliz. p. 4, m. 2 [*i.e.*, 1574] and makes the following extract:—"Humphrey Fowler holds the Queen's Letters Patent for the Presentation to the Rectory of Helmingham in the diocese of Norwich...[and] similar Letters for the Rectory of Stoke Ash in the same diocese."
- Rymer Fæd. xv., p. 742-3.*
- 1575 February 8. JOHN DARBAY, instituted it is said on the presentation of the Queen, but probably on that of Humphrey Fowler. Mr. Darbay was also Rector of Willingham St. Mary, and was buried 19 November, 1580.
- 1580 February 14. THOMAS WILLIAMS was instituted, it is said on the presentation of the Queen. Mr. Williams had been Vicar of the neighbouring parish of Eye since December, 1576, and built here the Dove-house, which still remains. Queen Elizabeth (42 regni, *i.e.*), in the year 1599 granted the Advowson of Stoke to persons by the names of Hutton and Dawes; who sold the same to Henry Bokenham, Esquire.
- 1600 December 4. JOHN TAVENOR of London was instituted on the presentation of the assigns of Henry Buckenham (*sic*) Esquire of Thornham, and died 1604.

- 1605 February 21. RAD. KIDMAN was instituted on the presentation of Sir Henry Buckenham, Knight.
- 1607 June 1. ROBERT MILLAR (ROBERT WILLAN) instituted on the presentation of the same. The late Mr. D. E. Davy, in his *Athenæ Suffolc*: has compiled a short life of Mr. Robert Willan.
- 1646 December 21. OLIVER HALL was instituted on the presentation of Mr. Robert Willan, and was buried 14 August, 1671. After an inquisition into the state of the parish held at Thwait on the 11th of October, 1650, a return was sent in that Wiseman Bokenham, Esqre., was patron ; Oliver Hall present Incumbent, and a "preachinge minister."
- 1672 May 21. PHIL. GOODWIN was instituted on the presentation of Hugh Bokenham, gentleman.
- 1674 April 1. ZACH. FISKE was instituted on the presentation of Hugh Bokenham, Esquire, of the city of Norwich.
- 1677 November 16. WILLIAM PEPPIN was instituted on the presentation of the same, and died 2 March, 1709 ; was buried in the chancel on 6th March ; and his widow in the year 1719.
- 1710 July 20. HENRY WATTS was instituted on the presentation of Walsingham Bokenham ; was also Minister of S. Helen's, Norwich, and was served by Mr. Joseph Bokenham as Curate. Mr. Watts resigned on the 16th of January, 1712.
- 1712 January. JOSEPH BOKENHAM, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, was presented to this benefice by Walsingham Bokenham, Esqre., of Hethersett, Norfolk, on the 17th day, was instituted on the 19th, and inducted on the 29th, as his own minute record informs us. He was also, on the 19th, instituted to the Rectory of Little Thornham : and he died in 1728. A few biographical facts relating to this Rector will be mentioned in the succeeding pages.
- 1729 July 1. HENRY JOHNSTON, LL.D., was instituted on the presentation of Thomas Tyrell Bokenham. He was also Chancellor of Llandaff. Mr. Edward Bock was Curate in the year 1729.
- 1755 September 22. WILLIAM GARROOD, junior, was instituted. He was also Rector of Belstead, and died 8th of April, 1789, æt. 62. Mr. Gilbert Malkin was Curate in the year 1755-6.
- 1760 Mr. Robert Adkin was Curate.
- 1762 Mr. Lancaster Adkin was Curate.
- 1779 Mr. Rayner Bellman was Curate.
- 1789 August 13. DENNY COLE, M.A., was instituted on the presentation of John Cole, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

- 1790 September 11. JOHN EDGE, was instituted on the presentation of the same.
- 1794 May 15. JOHN WARD, M.A., J.P., was instituted on the presentation of the same, and was also Rector of Occold. He died 13th Sept., 1845, aged 84. Soon after the 21st of April, 1838, when the Rector was "in his 76th year," the Advowson passed into other hands.
- 1845 October 31. SAMUEL WILLIAM BULL was instituted, probably on his own presentation.
- 1861 January 3. HENRY E. MARRIOTT BULL, B.A., his son, was instituted on this day.

EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD OF ARCHITECTURE—1170-1270.

The first on the above long list of Rectors, Robert of Worlingham, was living in the year 1200, the early part of the "Early English" century. We find that an Early English architect, perhaps the Rector himself, has left us a window—North window, number three from the West—of three lights. In this window corresponding cusps spring from the flat under surface or soffit of the three lights, having almost a Transitional character, as though budding into the Decorated style.

DECORATED PERIOD—1270-1370.

In the Decorated style of architecture there were important works going on in this Church. That period has left the parish the very beautiful North window, No. 1, of three lights; also the Font, which has an octagonal bowl of chamfered edges, standing on a four-side square neck, pierced for a drain to carry off the water which had covered the bottom of the bowl at a baptism. At present the bowl is without its usual lead lining.

The excellent wagon-shaped Nave roof, which until lately was hidden by a ceiling, probably belongs to this time.

The Church Tower was no doubt the most costly work erected in this Period, and still attests, by its excellent preservation, the quality of the materials and workmanship

bestowed upon it. It is built of cut flint, with stone facings, and is 57 feet high to the top of its battlements. The lower door in the South Tower wall opens into the entrance, and is strongly ironed, like the similar door in Westhorpe Church. Both Towers were, I believe, designed as strongholds in times of danger.

PERPENDICULAR PERIOD—1370-1537.

The rest of the Church fabric, namely, the panelled roof of the Chancel, all the South windows, and the middle window on the North containing eleven stairs which formerly led to the rood loft, belong to the Perpendicular period. Each of these windows has two lights. At this time, also, the South door was first protected by a Porch of red brick (having, however, modern stone tracery in its East and West two-light windows.) It is covered with an excellent contemporary timber roof, in good preservation and tiled. Above the entrance is a niche, protected from the weather by a moulding of brick; and in the interior a fragment of the stoup or Holy-water bason. The East window is modern; the previous one, in Tom Martin's time, contained fragments of painted glass with inscriptions now lost; and when the plaster was removed during restoration I saw, on the 12th of October, 1868, on its South splay, a figure of St. Paul, 3 ft. 10 in. high; and on its North splay another figure, a male, with these emblems: On head a three-leaved crown (not a tiara), left hand grasping a staff 4 feet high, tipped with a cross. What Saint was thus represented? The rood-screen is now gone, although the eleven steps remain, as you see,* to the rood-loft. In 1819, the rood-loft was painted with the Sacred monogram, IHS., within circular wreaths. The panels, it would seem, once contained four representations of Saints, on a ground of blue and red stars or buff and red stars alternately.

* This Paper was read when the friends of the Suffolk Institute of Church was visited by members and Archæology on the 30th of June, 1874.

There are four bells :—

1. Two feet two inches, across the mouth : “William Dobson, founder, Downham, Norfolk.”

2. Two feet five inches. No inscription.

3. Two feet nine inches. O. E. “Sancta Anna ora pro nobis.”

4. Three feet one inch. O. E. The lettering is reversed, and may be read upside down thus :—“Credo + in Deum + omni + potentem,” *i.e.*, “I be + lieve in God + The Father + Almighty.”

On the bell-cage is the date, 1832.

There is a sedile in South window number 4, and there was an oak shelf above the drain in the piscina. You will also notice what is probably an ambry on the North side of the Chancel, in which cupboard the sacramental plate and consecrated oils were once kept. Its dimensions are 26 inches high, 21 inches deep, and $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Its use is explained in a book printed in 1555 A.D., called the “*Fardle of Facions*”:—

“Upon the right hand of the highe aulter that ther should be an almorie, either cutte into the walle, or framed upon it, in the whiche they woulde have the Sacrament of the Lorde’s Bodye, the Holy Oyle for the sicke, and chrismatorie, alwaie to be locked.”

Quoted by Neale and Webb, p. 134 of their “*Introduction to Durandus on Symbolism*.”

There was once to be noticed a coffin-shaped stone, having no inscription ; also the matrix of a lost brass on another slab, but I was unable to find either of these slabs on the 5th of August, 1874.

The oldest Register begins a° 31 Henry VIII., or A.D. 1539, only three years after the earliest Register known, and appears to have been regularly kept since that time. The families most often named in the Register are these :—Appewhaite, Brame, Gardiner, Bokenham, &c.

In the year 1599 the bridge upon the Queen’s highway between Stoke Ash and Wetheringsett was to be repaired : the inhabitants of Stoke Ash paying three parts, Wetheringsett the fourth part.*

* Pons in Regia via infra parochia de Stoke Ash & Wetheringsett reparari debet per inhabitant. earund. villar. viz., tres

partes per inhabit. de Stoke Ash, quarta parte per inhabitant de Wetheringsett.—Rot. Pacis, 42 Eliz.

A memorandum, in the year 1600, to be found, I think, in the Register book, informs us, under date 6th October, that "The Duffhouse of Stoke Parsonage was erected at the coste and charges of Mr. Thomas Williams, parson of Stoke Ash." The dimensions of the dovehouse are, by estimation, these:— $9 \times 9 \times 16$ feet to the wall-plate. It was well built, and continues in an excellent state of repair. Like fish-ponds, the dovehouse or Columbarium was an usual appendage to the county Manor-house. Many such houses still exist, some of great antiquity. A large dovecot, of similar construction to this, still exists some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles North of Stoke Ash, at Goswold Hall, in the parish of Thrandeston. I am unable to say whether there was any law which at this time sanctioned or forbade the erection of dovehouses; but such appears to have been the case, from some Table-Talk of John Selden, the lawyer, who discoursed about this period:—

"Some men make it a case of Conscience whether a man may have a Pidgeon-house, because his Pidgeons eat other Folks' Corn. But there is no such thing as Conscience in the business; the matter is, whether he be a man of such Quality that the State allows him to have a Dove house, if so there's an end of the business, his Pidgeons have a right to eat where they please themselves."

The earliest extant Terrier of the parish was made in the year 1627. The following complete list of these documents, preserved at Norwich, I am enabled to give by the kindness of Dr. Bensly, the Diocesan Registrar:—

TERRIERS DATED

1627	1763
1706	1770
1709	1777
1716	1784
1723	1791
1725	1794
1729	1801
1735	1806
1740	1820
1747	1827
1753	1834
1760	1845

In the Parliamentary Survey made on the 11th of October, 1650, it was found that the Glebes were worth Ten pounds yearly ; pensions from neighbouring ministers, £2 15s. yearly ; and tithes with other Church duties worth £50 a-year.

In the year 1713 the Rector, the Rev. Joseph Bokenham, inserted in the Parish Register a Terrier, compiled with evident care, of the glebe lands of the Parsonage. From this account the following summary is taken :—

	By estimation.			By admeasure- ment Terrier 1845.		
	1713.					
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1 Homestead, Orchard, and Close	2	0	0			
The same with Churchy ^d .....	.....			3	2	7
2 Road Close	6	0	0	6	2	14
3 Pightle near Stoke Bridge	1	0	0	1	0	38
4 Pightle n ^r Deadman's grave Bridge ...	1	0	0	*		
5 In Snover's Close, <i>Thwayte</i>	0	2	0	*		
6 A Close formerly a Grove, <i>Thwayte</i> ...	4	0	0	*		
7 In a <i>Gt. Thornham</i> field.....	2	0	0	*		
8 In s ^d field.....	1	1	0	*		
9 In s ^d field.....	0	3	0	*		
10 In s ^d field.....	0	0	20	*		
11 Snape's Close	5	0	0	4	3	38
12 In <i>Occolt</i>	1	0	0			

On the same page of the Register on which Mr. Bokenham entered his terrier in 1713, a later hand has recorded the following list of

PENSIONS.

	£	s.	d.
1 From the Crown (Exchequer Office)	1	10	0
2 ,, Rector of Thorndon (a mark).....	0	13	4
3 ,, Rector of Rishangles (half a mark) ...	0	6	8
4 ,, Rector of Wetheringsett	0	5	0

From the above account it appears (as was stated in the year 1706) that the church of Stoke Ash possessed 24½ acres and half a rood of glebe land, of which 9½ acres and half a rood lie out of the parish. An asterisk *

is placed against the glebes, apparently seven pieces in all, which are stated as sold in the year 1800, and certainly were sold by the year 1834 to redeem the Land-tax.

Some cottages near Thwayte, which were accidentally burnt down (perhaps about the year 1834) were not rebuilt.

The following Returns are taken from Bacon's *Liber Regis* :—

ARCHDEACONRY OF SUDBURY: DEANERY OF HARTISMERE.										
<i>The King's Books.</i>					<i>Yearly Tenths.</i>					
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			<i>Stoke Ash R. (All SS.)</i> <i>Procura Archd.</i> <i>Synodals Bishop's</i> <i>Prior of Eye</i> <i>Value in Glebe Land</i> <i>Portio rec. de Prior de Buttely</i> <i>„ de Rector de Thorndon</i> <i>„ de Rishangles</i>				<i>etc.</i>			
11	1	3		0	6	8		1	2	1½
				0	1	4				
				0	4	0				
				0	15	0				
110	0	0		1	10	0				
			0	13	4					
			2	0	0					

WILL^M. GARROOD,

Cl^k p. h. v.,

Bacon's *Liber Regis*,
1786.

i.e., Rector, 1755.

The Tithe of the parish, as I have already stated, is commuted for the sum of £363, including the Tithe on the glebes.

From Neve's MS. it appears that every house paid the Rector 14 cheeses of their ordinary make. The almoner of the Cathedral Priory at Norwich received a Temporal rent of 6s. 8d. from this parish by virtue of his office.*

Chancellor Tanner has the following :—

“Portion of the Prior of Eye in the Church of All Saints, 4s. Perpetual Pension of the Rector of Stoke Ash granted to the same and his successors for ever, in satisfaction of claims to certain tithes in the villages of Debenham and Kenton, 30s. per annum.”†

* Blomefield *Norfolk III.*, 613.

† In the original :—“Portio Prioris de Eye in eadem ius. Pensio perpetua Rectoris de Stoke Ash eidem et successoribus suis in perpetuum concess. pro relaxatione elamei quarundum decimarum in villa de Debenham et Kenington p. ann. xxxs.” This was paid by the Queen's Receiver-General, 13 Eliz. 1570.

bus suis in perpetuum concess. pro relaxatione elamei quarundum decimarum in villa de Debenham et Kenington p. ann. xxxs.” This was paid by the Queen's Receiver-General, 13 Eliz. 1570.

We were led to give the preceding particulars respecting the endowments of the Church of All Saints, having reached in this paper the year 1627, the date of the earliest extant Terrier of this parish. Soon after that year, namely in 1630, we arrive at the death of one of the Rectors, who was Chaplain to King Charles I. The Rev. Robert Willan, *alias* Millar, for he seems to have been known under both names, was Rector of Herringswell. He was D.D., and was instituted to All Saints, Stoke Ash, on the 1st of June, 1607, on the presentation of Sir Henry Bokenham. I am unable to say in what year he became Chaplain to King Charles. He held several livings at the same time; for the benefices of Gestingthorpe, Cold Norton, and Stanway Magna, in Essex, all became vacant upon his death before the 5th of November, 1630. The above particulars, taken from Masters' "*History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*," (page 413) should be compared with the list previously given of Rectors of the parish.

We next come to the following extraordinary memorandum in the Register book:—

"Note. Widdowe Reade was buried the 17th day of Jan^y, 1634, being by report six score and six years of age."

It was in this period, indeed in the next year, 1635, that another centenarian, the celebrated Thomas Parr, died at the age of 152 years. There seems to have been then living no such patient investigator of the facts and fictions of centenarianism as the present generation is happy to possess in Mr. W. J. Thoms.

Under Cromwell's rule, marriage was deprived as much as possible of the character of *Holy* Matrimony, and took place before some lay official, in private houses. To this the following extract refers:—

"A true Regester of all Marriages, Birthes, and Burials since the second of december, 1653. For the towen of Sto Kash Will^m Clerke being chosen Rigester was sworne to execute the same according to the stat. before me,

"EDM. HARUEY."

Then follows an entry of Marriage on the 7th of December, 1653.

"Roger Tillite of Stoke Ash was married to Mary Clark the

daughter of Thomas Clark gent of the same parrish "att the parrish church," corrected by erasure thus, "att my house" the 26^o day of 7tber 1654.

"EDM. HARVEY."

We next reach the date of the following monumental slab now laid in the Tower, commemorating William Gardner and his son, Edmond:—

"Here lieth the body of | William Gardner of this | Parish gent who married | Elizabeth the second daughter | of Abraham Gates of Weston | Colville in Cambridgeshire | Batchelor of Divinity by | whom he left issue male | Edmund and Ambrose ; female | Mary Martha and Margaret. He died Feb. 23, in the 57th year of his age. Ano 1658."

On another slab in the doorway of the Tower :—

"Edmond his son departed this | life 24 April 1674 who | left behind him onely a son | by Brigit his wife daughter | of Edmond Hervey Esqr. by | Jane Le Hunt his wife daughter | of Sir George Le Hunt Knt | aged 39."

In the Nave, to the West of the Gardners' slab, we find:—

"Here lieth the body | of Simeon Aldrich | who departed this | life the 21 July 1694. | N.B. he was Chief Constable."

I was unable in August, 1874, to find any trace of this slab.

Near the Pulpit :—

Under this stone was buried | Mrs. Hannah Packe etc wife of the High Sheriff of this County etc etc."

The greater part of this large slab is now concealed by the Chancel step : August, 1874.

1717

"Mary Buxton, single woman was Buried May y^e 12th (affidavit May 17th) aged 64 years, she was buried on y^e same day of y^e month on w^{ch} she was Baptised."

This entry does not appear to be quite correct, for I find:—

1653

"Mary, daught. of Tho and Mary Buxton bapt y^e 17 of May Ano p dicto."

In the years 1718 and 1719 two mural monuments exactly alike were placed on the North side of the Chancel—

1 Mrs. Frances Bedingfield.

2 Mrs. Mary Bedingfield.

And upon a small marble pamment “under the Communion Table” (D. E. Davy), are the words “Frances Bedingfield 1718”; another “Mary, 1719.” (“*Funeral Monuments*,” Vol. 2, T. Martin’s copy penes T. Mills, 1817.)

Mr. Joseph Bokenham made the following entry in the year 1722 :—

“Mrs. Bridgett Smyth Relict of Capt. Rising Smyth of Thomson in Norfolk & mother of Edmond Gardiner senr Gent. died Oct. 23 & was buried Oct. 26 in y^e Church *between her two Husbands* Gardiner & Moys. Aged 86.” (Affid. Oct. 27.)

On a black marble slab against the South wall, outside the altar-rails :—

†
IHS

“Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Dorothye Bedingfield daughter and coheir of John Dix *alias* Ramsey of Wickmer in the co. of Norfolk Esqre, and relict of John Bedingfield Esqre who departed this life Oct. 29 1723 ætatis suæ 59.”

“.....daughter of Henry Bedingfield Esqre.”

The rest partly concealed. That most undesirable practice of intra-mural burial was especially prevalent at this period. Henry Bedingfield, Esq., residing at Coulsey Wood, in this parish, married Mary, daughter of William Havers, Esq., lord of Thelton, in Norfolk.

In the Parish Register for the year 1723 :—

“Elizabeth y^e wife of Richard Syer was buried April y^e 16th (affid.) 18 ejnsdem. This man buried two wives in one year.”

In the year 1728 the parish of Stoke Ash lost another of its better known Rectors, the Rev. Joseph Bokenham. The following is the account given of his birth and education in the Matriculation book of Caius College, Cambridge, Michaelmas, 1705, to Michaelmas, 1706 :—

“Joseph Bokenham is son of Peter Bokenham, a weaver, of Norwich, where he was born. He has been taught grammar for the space of 7 years by Messrs. Robinson Hoadley and Pate in the Public School of the same city ; and was admitted a poor student on the 2nd day of April ;

in the 17th year of his age. Tutor Mr. Hawys. Paid for entrance, 1s.”*

Soon after going up to Cambridge, Bokenham was elected Scholar of his College, Caius; and in 1711 obtained his Fellowship; which, however, he appears to have vacated almost immediately, as his name as a Fellow only occurs in one half-yearly account.† This may be accounted for by the fact that in January of the next year, 1712, he was presented to Stoke Ash; and probably soon after married. It seems not improbable that he was akin to Walsingham Bokenham, of Hethersett, Norfolk, Esquire, the patron on whose presentation he was instituted to the benefice. The advowson of All Saints', Stoke Ash, seems to have been in this family for many years; for Henry Buckenham, Esquire, of Thornham, had the advowson in 1600; Sir Henry Buckenham, Knt., in 1605.

Cleere Bokenham, of Caius College, B.A. 1660, M.A. 1664, was Rector of Great Thornham, and died 1698.

Hugh Bokenham, gentleman in 1672, of Norwich, Esquire in 1674, held the advowson of Stoke Ash. Walsingham Bokenham first exercised his right of presenting to the living in July, 1710; and next in 1712, when Mr. Henry Watts resigned in favour of his Curate, Joseph Bokenham, who then became Rector of Stoke Ash.

I find another person of the same name was L'E. Bokenham, B.A. 1714, M.A. 1718, Clerk, who died in 1719, æt. 26, and was buried at Redgrave.

The Rector of Stoke Ash, Joseph Bokenham, never, I believe, published any book. But he spent some little time in the study of Norfolk and Suffolk Heraldry; of which he formed two collections:—

(1) An Alphabetical List of Arms and Monuments of this County [Norfolk] containing 1228 Coats of Arms,

* *Josephus Bokenham Petri filius de Norwico textoris ib'm natus Iris gram. (i.e., literis grammaticis) imbutus per septennium sub m^{ro} Robinson Hoadley et Pate in Scholâ publicâ ejusdem civitatis admissus est pauper scholaris Aprilis 2^{do} anno ætatis suæ 17^{mo} sub tutelâ M^{ri} Hawys et*

solvit pro ingressu 1s. (Michs., 1705, to Mich., 1706. Matriculation book of Caius College, Cambr.)

† Information kindly given me by Rev. John Lamb, Senior Fellow and Bursar of Caius, 20th June, 1874.

collected by Mr. Borrett and Rev. J. Bokenham. The volume passed first into the hands of P. Le Neve, Norroy King of Arms, who died 1729; afterwards by purchase into the hands of Sir John Fenn, who died 1794. It is now in the British Museum, *Add.* 5522.

(2) A Collection of 730 Coats of Arms of families of Suffolk. This collection passed first into the hands of Mr. Thomas Martin, of Palgrave, who died 1771; and afterwards into the hands of Sir John Fenn, who made additions to it.* Bokenham, as has been stated, was also Rector of Little Thornham, which Living he held together with Stoke Ash by virtue of a personal union. He succeeded in that benefice Mr. Antony Fenton; but was himself the first Rector of Little Thornham to keep a Parish Register. Little Thornham church is distant about two miles.

In Stoke Register we find, under the year 1721, the following entry, made in Bokenham's exceedingly legible and elegant handwriting:—

1721

“Dorothy y^e Daughter of Joseph Bokenham Clerk Rector of this Parish & Bridgett his Wife (daughter of Edmond Gardiner Gent) was born Sept. y^e 29th and baptised November y^e 1st.”

This daughter seems to have been the only child born to him; and the above is the only notice I have been able to find of his marriage.

By the North priest's door:—

Bedingfield crest—Eagle displayed.

†

IHS

Sacred to the pious Memory
of

ELIZABETH BEDINGFIELD

Fourth daughter
of

HENRY AND MARY BEDINGFIELD

who died

April 10th 1757

Aged 23

R. I. P.

She was taken away lest wickedness should | alter her understanding
or deceit beguile her soul.

* Rev. Mark Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, *App.*, p. xxxii. A.D. 1805.

On one slab in the pavement of the Tower:—

In pious memory
of BRIDGET GARDINER
eldest daughter of
DANIEL GARDINER
And JOYCE his Wife
Who departed this life
the 16th March 1775
Aged 27.

Also in memory of JOYCE wife of the said Daniel Gardiner who departed this life March 27 1790 aged 64, also DANIEL GARDINER Gent. died the 10th day of August 1800 aged 81.

“All that old family Mansion called Gardiner’s Hall, surrounded by about 175 acres of land,” was, in June, 1842, advertised in the *Ipswich Journal* for sale in July.

In the churchyard a large brick altar tomb has been erected to the memory of George Turner, Gentleman, 1781, who was probably Lord of the Manor of Woodhall in Stoke. And a like tomb to the memory of Francis Cook, 1787.

Near the Pulpit:—

Sacred to the memory of
JOHN beloved son of
the Rev^d JOHN WARD
Rector of this Parish
And MARY his wife
who departed this Life
the 27 of October 1811
Aged 13 years.

Also
in memory of
the Rev JOHN WARD
upwards of fifty-one years
Rector of this Parish
who died
the 12th of September 1845
Aged 83 years.

It remains for me to add that, by the exertions of the present Rector, the Rev. H. E. M. Bull, and the Lord of the Manor of Stoke Hall, John, fourth Lord Henniker, and with the good-will of the parish, this interesting Church of All Saints was renovated in the year 1868. The Chancel was repaired at the expense of the Rector; and for the

repairs of the Nave £300 was borrowed by the parish from the Public Works Commission, with the consent of the owners and occupiers on the security of the rates. The outside walls, which had been clumsily plastered, were now properly repaired and fresh pointed; the East window of wood was replaced by one having good stone mullions; the white-painted pews, high-backed, and of all sizes and shapes, were turned out and replaced by substantial benches of oak and pitch pine. The whitewashed walls were fresh plastered, and the whitewashed ceiling was removed from the roof, which itself was carefully repaired; and the white-painted West gallery was also got rid of.

It was at this time that the curious inner archway of the North Chancel door was discovered; and the North Nave door permanently closed. The monumental slabs were rearranged; some of them were utilized, and some probably buried.

The festival of re-opening of the Church was kept in wintry December, on the 18th day of the month, when the Bishop and Rural Dean both preached.

I find, on looking back, that I have omitted to mention one of the literary merits of the Rev. Joseph Bokenham. He occasionally wrote verses; and, thanks to the industry of Mr. D. E. Davy, who found some lines of this Rector's in the Parish Chest, and made a copy in his *Suffolk Collections*, I am able to present the reader with the following

POETICAL EPISTLE:—

“ Could you, my friend,* but take delight
 In my poor hutt to pass a night,
 There in clean straw refresh your bones
 Among us honest country drones,
 We'll strive to please you as we're able
 And show we're not inhospitable.
 Good home-brew'd beer both mild and stale
 With cyder brisk and bottled ale
 Shall whet your whistle, and for fear
 We two alone can make no cheer,

* Probably Mr. Borrett. See *ante* p. 440.

We've country parsons two or three
As true as e'er kept company.
Nor shall you want, I'd have you think,
Good wholesome food no more than drink.
Fatt bacon in the tub we've gott
A rump of beef to put i' the pott :
An early goose and brave tithe pig,
Not over fatt nor very big,
New cheese and butter, fresh as May,
Custards and cheese-cakes curds and whey.
This, my dear friend, shall be your fare
If you'll be pleased to see us here.
But what, I hope, will make you free—
None shall more truly welcome be
As I'm in duty bound, than you,
To your most humble servant Jo."

The author of this Epistle, the Rev. Joseph Bokenham, died at Stoke Ash, on the 10th January, 1728, where he lies buried in an unknown grave. Among my readers I think there are few but will regret, after perusing the above lines, that time has not spared us more of the poetical effusions of the genial Rector, whose name is no longer known in his former parish.

W. H. SEWELL.

HALESWORTH MEETING, *August 11, 1870.* The LORD JOHN HERVEY,
President.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, appears to have been re-built in the Perpendicular period, the nave piers and two arches connecting the chancel with the aisles being the only remains of an earlier Decorated building. The church has lately been repaired, and enlarged by the addition of second aisles on the North and South. The font, *c.* 1500, is a good example of the period; Parker's "*Suffolk Churches*" gives an illustration. Upon the North porch are the arms of Argentine and Allyngton, in flint work; the same arms occur on one of the buttresses of the North aisle. One of the brasses has a special interest; during the late repairs the matrix of a reaved brass was discovered; the Rev. S. Blois Turner, F.S.A., who happened to be present, immediately recognised it as the matrix of a brass which had been dredged out of the Waveney in 1825, and come into his own possession. It records that John Browne "lyved a quiet lyfe," and died in 1581, *æt.* 80½ years, having had 6 sons, 10 daughters, and 65 grandchildren. This brass is a Palimpsest; on the reverse is part of the effigy of a civilian, the work of a Flemish artist, *c.* 1530. It has now been re-united to its matrix.

Among the Churchwardens' books is preserved an interesting parish record, dated from 1580 to 1610. By the courtesy of the Churchwarden, Mr. Burleigh, and the kindness of the Rev. S. Blois Turner, F.S.A., we are able to give the following extracts.

"This Booke was bought when J'on Pryme the elder and J'on Smithe were Churchwardens. 1580, February. J'on Argall P'son of Haleswoorthe at this tyme. Luke Taylor was next p'son before and dyed on Monday after the great earthe quake 1580;* and J'on Argall was p'son of Haleswoorthe next after him."

The first entry in the book comes immediately after this, and is headed thus, "A Communion on the feast day of the Purification

* One felt in London, part of St. Paul's fell.

commonly called Candelmas day. February the second 1580." The entries run thus,

- 2 J'on Brown the Baker and his Wyfe
- 4 Widdow Bright mydwylfe and Hester her daughter
Mistress Argall
Mother Wallpole
Goodman Neal and his wyfe
M. Henry Corke Schoolmaster.

There are 21 names on the list, entered in the same sort of way, and the same style of entry continues throughout the book. In the earlier entries it is not clear whether the names entered were those of actual communicants, or of those who had previously declared their intention of attending; but in the later pages, the letter p. was prefixed to most of the names, probably indicating those who were present.

The first list ends,

Pd at this Com for the poore viii^s
bestowed on the poore v^s
remaineth in the box iii—

On Easter-day, being the 26th of March, 1582, at the end of the list of names, amongst which are enumerated,

Father Forms
Mother Sumpter and her mayd Sue
Palmers daughter Joan
Goodwyfe Coots and ij of her mayds
— Pynson and Mar^t Cooke,

is written this remark, "For the poore nothing, because they were all poore." And a similar remark is made on Easter-day the previous year, "For the poore nothing, because all the Communicants almost were poore themselves."

On the 22nd of October, 1584, there was a Communion "by occasion of M. Lamms late sickness at which 8 persons were present."

There are two or three entries of the names of persons who gave mortuary offerings; one in 1585 with a list of 16 names had no sum mentioned as given. One of the later entries of this kind, 1594, runs thus, "Mortuary offering according to the custom on the day of All Saints."*

At a Communion on Easter-day, 1582, there were 154 Communicants, and at the end this significant entry, "Put back from this Communion

* Pennant writes that in North Wales they had a custom of distributing Soul Cakes on All Souls' Day [Nov. 2nd], at the receiving of which poor people prayed to God to bless the next crop of wheat; but in 1735 the custom had ceased. Walcott, "*Sacred Archæology*," states that on the morrow of All Saints, in Shropshire and Cheshire, the children go round the parish singing a peculiar song and collecting

alms. A note in Johnson's and Stevens' "*Shakspeare*" refers to a similar custom in Staffordshire, where the poor people used to go from parish to parish *a souling*, i.e., begging and "puling" for Soul Cakes. "*Two Gentlemen of Verona*," Act ii., Sc. 2. The origin of these customs probably arose from begging money to provide masses for the souls of departed friends.

for disorder ;” then follow five names, and the list concludes with these words, “ at the P’son’s command.”

In 1587, “ Malmesey a pottle” is entered instead of the usual term wine. On another occasion the word pottle is marked out and quart inserted.*

In 1594, “ There was a Communion upon the feast of the nativitie, commonly called Christmas day, but the weather was so cold that I could not thaw my ink to wright down the names of the Communicants.”

At a Communion on Easter day, the 4th of April, the number of communicants were iii. and the charges were

Wyne 6 quarts.....	vi ^s
Bread	iii ^d
For the Poore	vi ^s ix ^d

John Argall was a man of learning ; he was residing at Oxford in 1566, when Queen Elizabeth visited the city, and took an active part in the plays which were acted before her ; at Halesworth he devoted himself to his studies and work, living and dying poor. He used to say that whereas the Great God had raised many of his cronies and contemporaries to high dignities, as Dr. Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, &c., he was detained in the chains of poverty by his great sins, that he might repent with the prodigal and at length by God’s favour obtain salvation. He died suddenly, 1606, October 8.

From 1822 to 1831 the living was held by Richard Whately ; he was presented by his maternal uncle, Mr. Plumer, the Lord of the Manor. In 1825 Whately was appointed Principal of St. Alban’s Hall, Oxford, but he did not resign the living until his consecration as Archbishop of Dublin.

Halesworth was also the residence for many years of William Jackson Hooker, the botanist. Here he commenced his great herbarium, making his house a rendezvous for British and Foreign botanists until he removed to Glasgow in 1820, upon being appointed Professor of Botany in the University.

Two other names claim a passing notice as natives of Halesworth,

* Pottle, a measure of two quarts *Halliwell’s Dict.* The quantity of wine used at Celebrations was enormous ; at Gazeley, where the communicants were about 100, 4 quarts were allowed at Easter and 2 quarts at Whitsuntide. *MS. Rev. Canon Cooke.* Hollingsworth states that at Stowmarket, in the year 1590, 27 quarts of wines were thus used ; yet in 1603 the number of communicants were 147. On the first Sundaye after “ assize day ” 5 quartes at 2*d.* per quart were allowed, and “ on assize Monday ” a quart. Twopence a quart, in 1590, will

probably be represented by 1*s.* 2*d.* of our money ; if the *quantity* of the wine suggests a feast, the *quality* could not have led to Corinthian excess. The mention of Malmsey is unusual, but an entry from the parish books of S. Martin’s, Leicester, is given in the chronicle of Thomas North, 1562-3, “ Itm payd for wyn for the communeon at Estur iij quartes of mamse and ix quartes of claret wyne, iiijs. vjd.” At Hawstead the expenditure for Bread and Wine in 1721 amounted to £2 10*s.* 7*d.* In the year 1768 it had fallen to 6*s.* 4*d.* C.W.’s accts.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and Sir George Tuthill, the eminent doctor in cases of lunacy.

HOLTON S. PETER.

A restored church, having a good Norman South door.

WESTHALL S. ANDREW.

Mr. S. Wilton Rix, Editor of "*The Diary and Autobiography of Edmund Bohun*," of Westhall, kindly prepared a paper, of which the following is the substance :

The South aisle of the church Mr. Rix considers to have been originally the chapel of the Lords of the Manor of West Hall, and the nucleus of the present church ; erected originally in the Norman period, it was re-built by the Bohuns, who were seated here for many generations ; the well-known West end of this aisle is part of the original Norman building. This view is supported, Mr. Rix considers, by the absence of all mention of Westhall in "*Domesday*" and by the fact that the East end of this aisle was separated from the nave by a screen, and appropriated to the use of the owners of Westhall Hall. Edmund Bohun claims that "he is not chargeable to the repayer of the church, "because he maintains the isle in which he setts."*

Against the South wall of this chapel is an altar tomb in a poor style, erected by Francis Bohun, to the memory of his son Nicholas Bohun, who died 1602. He married Audry Coke, sister of the Lord Chief Justice, and whose second husband was Edmund Knyvett, Esquire, of Sotherton. Above this monument is a plain mural tablet of brass, with an inscription deducing the pedigree of Nicholas from "Thomas Plantagenet Duke of Buckingham and Glocester sone of Kinge Edward the Third," and "Elioner eldest daughter and heire of Humfry Bohun Erle of Hertford (*sic*) Essex and Northampton, High Constable of England, whose grandmother was a daughter of King Edward the First."

Beneath the floor of this chapel or aisle, the Bohuns of Westhall found their last resting-place, except the only one of them who became at all famous, Edmund Bohun, Licenser of the Press, *temp.* William and Mary, and afterwards Chief Justice of South Carolina ; he resided here many years, but died and was buried at Charlestown. Francis Bohun, who erected the monument, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Knyvett, Serjeant-Porter to King Henry VIII. He built, in 1570, the present Westhall Hall, which is situated about a mile East of the church ; it was a substantial mansion of red brick, flanked by four octagonal towers, which served for entrances and staircases. In the

* From an old Parish account.

present century one half of the quadrangle was demolished and the remaining portion reduced to the state of a respectable farm house.



Over the entrance are the separate arms of Bohun in burnt clay, as well as shields on which are impaled the coats of Knyvett and Wingfield, and it contains some remains of wainscot with the flat arabesque carving so much used in the domestic architecture of the 16th century.*

The West gable of this chapel or South aisle is a fine example of 12th century work. Over the rich Norman doorway is an arcade of three arches, the centre arch being splayed internally for a light ; this is now blocked. Early in the 14th century a great addition was made to this building ; on the North side a nave and chancel were built, the former with fine decorated piers and arches, the latter with East and side windows of beautiful flowing tracery, one of the side windows having mixed geometrical and flowing lines. At a very much later period, probably late in the 16th century, the chapel, now the South aisle, must have been re-built, saving the South and West Norman doors. Against the West end a tower was then erected by which this gable was entirely concealed from all but the bell-ringers and a few curious archæologists. Etchings of the Norman work are given by Davy, a native of Westhall, in his "*Illustrations of the Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk.*"

The Rood Screen.—At the time the following notes of this church were made there were sixteen panels in very good condition, having figures of

- 1 St. James the Greater (staff ; hat with shell upon it, and book in hand.)
- 2 St. Leonard, Confessor, A.D. 520 (chains and crozier as on the font in Norwich Cathedral.)
- 3 St. George.

* This has been lately pulled down to make way for a modern farm-house (1875.)

- 4 St. Clement (mitre, triple cross ; anchor in his hand.)
 - 5 Moses
 - 6 Salvator Mundi
 - 7 Elias
- } The Transfiguration.
- 8 St. Anthony (staff ; pig with a bell hung about its neck)
 - 9 St. Etheldreda (V. M., A.D. 679 ; crowned and book.)
 - 10 St. Sitha or Osith (Queen and Abbess, V. M., A.D. 870 ; book and rosary.)
 - 11 St. Agnes (V. M., A.D. 304 ; sword in her throat ; lamb leaping up to her. Same on the screen at Eye.)
 - 12 St. Bridget of Sweden, 1373 (crowned ; crozier, book and chain in her hand.)
 - 13 St. Catherine (V. M., A.D. 290 ; wheel and sword. Same as at North Walsham, Lessingham, and Babergh.)
 - 14 St. Dorothy (V. M., 3rd cent. ; basket of flowers ; bunch in her hand.)*
 - 15 St. Margaret (V. M., 4th cent. ; piercing a dragon with a long cross.)
 - 16 St. Apollonia (V. M., A.D. 249 ; holding a tooth. Same as at Barton Turf, Ludham, and Lessingham.)

The font has the mutilated remains of coloured sculptures in its eight panels representing the Seven Sacraments and the Baptism of our Lord. At Gorleston, in Suffolk, at Walsingham and East Dereham, in Norfolk, are fonts of this character. More frequently the Crucifixion forms the subject of the eighth panel, but at Gorleston the subject seems to be Our Lord in Judgment.

The Register of this parish dates from 1559.

Before concluding, the Secretary reminded the meeting that in the year 1854 a valuable discovery of late Celtic enamel ornaments, probably horse-trappings, and now preserved in the British Museum, was found at Westhall, at a place called Millpost Field. "*Archæologia*," Vol. xxxvi., page 454, and "*Horæ Ferales*," Plates xix and xx. A notice of this art, by Mr. Augustus Franks, F.S.A., will be found in the work published by Messrs. Day illustrating the Art Treasures exhibited at Manchester, 1857.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Wilton Rix for the use of the illustration of the arms over the entrance to the old Hall, taken from "*The Diary*."

REYDON S. MARGARET.

A small Perpendicular church, the windows having small niches in the splay. Tradition reports that Cardinal Wolsey built a bridge over the channel of the river in this parish.

* The bunch probably represents roses. According to the legend the Saint received at the place of execution three apples and

three roses, brought to her from Paradise by an angel.

SOUTHWOLD S. EDMUND.

This fine church is described by Richman as "a large and handsome Perpendicular church with considerable enrichment." The most apathetic visitor cannot fail to be struck with the "large and lofty" tower rising to a height of 95 feet conspicuous from all points, the lantern-like clerestory, and the line of roof unbroken from East to West, except where the small and elegant turret of the sanctus bell marks the position of the rood screen.

The church had been recently restored under the direction of Mr. R. M. Phipson, F.S.A., who kindly directed attention to its leading features. The church, dedicated to the Martyr King of East Anglia, dates probably from the middle of the 15th century, and resembles St. Peter's Mancroft and St. Stephen's, Norwich, in having no chancel arch; the proportions also are very like those of St. Peter's Mancroft. The roof is the original structure restored in detail, moulding by moulding, and ornament by ornament. In re-decorating the chancel, the design of the original painting had been exactly followed; the parapet of the nave on the North side had not been put up until within the last three or four years. The sanctus bell turret in the centre of the roof of the nave is an exact reproduction of the old one; the angels forming the hammer beams of the roof had all lost their heads during the Cromwellian period, but have been restored. The piscina has at its back three small recesses or lockers one above the other; the two lower recesses were of the same form and size, the upper somewhat narrower and deeper. At the back of the stalls is fixed a figure about three feet high, familiarly known as "Jack," representing a manikin, armed *cap-à-pie* and holding a battle-axe, with which on pulling a cord he strikes a bell. This formerly stood in the tower archway, and was connected with the clock, but it now only serves to warn the organist when the officiating minister is about to leave the vestry.

About the end of the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th, many of the churches of Germany, Italy, and France had Jacquemarts, or automatons of iron, for striking the hours. The celebrated clock of Dijon possessed two of these figures, a man and a woman; this clock was brought from Courtroi in 1382 by Philip le Hardi. Froissart speaks of it as the most curious existing. The origin of the name Jacquemart has been much discussed. It has been derived from the Latin *jacco machiardus* (*jaque de maille*) in remembrance of the sentinels who were placed upon the top of towers to give warning of the enemies' approach. Another writer traces back the name to that of the supposed inventor Jacques Marek, a clockmaker of the 14th century. A third writer connects the invention with one Jacquemart, of Lille, who received, in 1422, twenty-two pounds from the Duke of Burgundy for repairs done to the clock at Dijon. (Lacroix—*Les Arts au Moyen Age*.)

The Rev. W. H. SEWELL kindly described the rood screen, which he, with all other archæologists, considers to be one of the finest in the

Eastern Counties. Mr. Sewell first alluded to the dedication of the church to S. Edmund, King of East Anglia, martyred just a thousand years ago. He pointed out that an invocation to the Saint may still be read above the West window of the tower. SCE EDMVNDE ORA P. NOBIS. A crowned head of a king carved on a panel in the South porch is supposed to represent the King. Beyond this there appear to be no other memorials or emblems of the Saint; for there is no representation of him on the screen. An ancient rood screen usually, probably always, consisted of a loft from twelve to twenty feet high, and five to ten feet broad, protected by two parapets, the one towards the chancel the other towards the nave, running its entire length, sometimes quite across the church. On the parapet towards the nave was erected the holy rood, a crucifix with the Blessed Virgin Mary on the one side and the Beloved Disciple on the other. On this loft the Gospel was formerly sung as well as the Epistle. The space below the loft was filled up by carved work called the rood screen, to screen off the chancel from the nave. This rood screen is all that ruthless iconoclasts have suffered to remain. Above the rood loft was sometimes a rood beam or candle beam, as formerly at Southwold, and until recently at Eye. The probable date of the rood screen is between 1460-1532, as may be inferred from bequests made to it in those years. The chapel in the North aisle is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the screen before it was probably an obituary gift, for part of a memorial inscription is still to be seen on it. The chapel on the South side was dedicated to Our Lady; in 1532 a lady, named Joy, bequeathed the sum of 40s. to buy a banner and cloth to decorate this chapel. The subsequent history of the rood loft is a history of its destruction. The rood itself was ordered to be removed by Edward VI. His half-sister, Elizabeth, went further and sent this order:

"It is thus decreed and ordained that the rood *lofts* as yet being at this day aforesaid untransposed shall be so altered that the upper part of the same with the sollar [gallery] be taken down unto the upper parts of the vaults and beam running in length over the said vaults by putting some convenient crest upon the said beam towards the church."

In too many parishes this order was exceeded. On the 8th of April, 1643, Dowsing came and broke down much of the carved work with axes and hammers. The church was at this time, no doubt, filled with paintings and images, for Dowsing records the destruction of 130 superstitious pictures and four crosses, besides leaving orders to take down 13 cherubims, 20 angels, and the cover of the font. Mr. Sewell then explained the screen in detail, and concluded by drawing attention to the roof of the Western bay of the chancel, which has some remarkable emblems of the Passion.

A lecture on "The Ancient Painted Decorations existing in Southwold Church," by E. L. Blackburn, Esq., F.S.A., was published in 1860.

On the roof of the South chapel are two carved heads. These heads, the accomplished authoress of "*Lives of the Queens of England*," who was

present at the meeting, thinks may have been intended to represent the Duchess of Suffolk, sister of Henry VIII.

From the church the party, who had been joined by the Mayor (J. E. Grubbe, Esq.), the Rev. N. Wilson (Curate of Southwold), Miss Agnes and Miss Jane Strickland, Dr. Blackett, and other ladies and gentlemen, passed to the Lecture-hall, where a collection of objects of local and antiquarian interest had been got together and arranged by Dr. Blackett. One table contained a number of cannon-balls, pistols, and other implements of warfare imbedded in a conglomerate of rust sand and pebbles, the relics of the great fight in Sowl-Bay, Sole-Bay, or Southwold-Bay, between the English and Dutch fleets in 1665, exhibited by the Mayor of Southwold. The same gentleman exhibited some fine fossils of extinct mammalia dredged up in the Bay, and a number of fine polished pebbles from Southwold beach. Some curious leather bottles, also recovered from the sea, were shown by Mr. J. Maggs. A fine and interesting collection, sent by Mrs. Rayley, comprised a roll inscribed with the names of the Mayors and Sheriffs of Norwich from 1403, when one W. Appleyard was the Chief Magistrate, to 1737, when James Spurrell filled that office. The earlier portion of this record appears to have been written in 1609, the remainder being added probably in 1737. The same lady exhibited a number of coins, rings, and other articles of antique jewellery brought to light from time to time by the fall of portions of the cliff, the charter granted to Southwold by James II., and some old books, including an old copy of Latimer's sermon in embroidered binding; also a very beautiful gold chatelaine, with another of silver, and a scent bottle curiously constructed in silver in the form of a fish, together with a set of Apostle spoons, and two gold nobles, and a half noble of Edward III. and Henry V. The Misses Strickland sent, among other specimens of jewellery, a ring, locket, and other ornaments containing the hair of Catherine Parr. Mr. Spalding, of Westleton, showed a fine specimen of a polished celt of grey flint, found at Stowmarket, and one of a brown colour, mottled, picked up at Bucklesham, a green-stone axe, bronze celt, ornamented at the angles with a spiral, and some perforated hammer stones. Coins, tokens, rings, *fibulae*, pilgrim's signs, and a variety of other ornaments were shown by the Revds. S. B. Turner, R. Rouse, and N. Wilson, and the collection of seals and casts of seals from Dunwich and Orford, shewn by Mr. Turner and Mr. Rouse, were especially interesting. The seal of the Priory of Orford will be found described and illustrated at page 223. Mr. Turner also exhibited a number of rare coins, some of them unique. The Rev. R. F. Whistler was the exhibitor of a number of articles from Battle Abbey, in Sussex, including an ancient padlock, a flesh-hook and coins of Henry I., (a notice of the coins, from the pen of Professor Churchill Babington, has appeared in the "*Numismatic Chronicle*"), and a small violin, entirely constructed of forged iron, which puzzled all present.

This object seemed to the layman a perfect instrument, wanting only the moveable bridge and pegs; it measures 19in. in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in its greatest width, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the shoulders.

There has been much discussion upon the origin of the violin. According to Burney, the ancients were wholly unacquainted with the use of the bow, an essential element in the violin class of stringed instruments. The Welsh possessed an instrument called the *crwth*, from whence comes *crowd*, a word in common use before the introduction of the perfect instrument. An illustration of the *crwth* is given in the "*Archaeologia*," Vol. 3. In the year 1770 this instrument was still used by one John Morgan, of the island of Anglesey. The word *crowd* is used in the Wicliffite version of the Bible, Judges xi. 34, and by Butler, in *Hudibras*, when speaking of certain persons

"That keep their consciences in cases,
As fiddlers do their *crowds* and bases."

Some form of the word fiddle is found in all Northern dialects—*Videl*, High German ; *Fidla*, Icelandic ; *Fedel*, Danish ; *Fythel*, old English. An instrument bearing this name was used in the Anglo-Saxon period ; but the cittern was probably meant, an instrument played with the fingers, not with the bow, and the parent of the modern guitar. The bow was introduced shortly after the Conquest, possibly at the time of the Crusades through the *jongleurs*, a class who added to the profession of the minstrel the accomplishments of the juggler learnt in the East. In the story of Eustace the monk escaping from England to avoid the wrath of King John, he is represented in the disguise of a minstrel with a fiddle and a bow. Strutt, in his "*Sports and Pastimes of the People of England*," represents a juggler performing with knives and balls, with a companion who is playing the viol or fiddle. This instrument has two circular sound holes in the place of the usual *f* shaped openings ; the bridge and finger-board are wanting ; the middle or waist is not indented, and the neck does not end in the modern scroll. An illustration given by Mr. Wright, from a MSS. of the 14th century, shows three persons, one of whom is playing the fiddle. The same instrument occurs on the minstrel's pillar at S. Mary's, Beverley, and may be seen on the brass of Thos. de Topclyff, 1362, at Topcliffe, in Yorkshire, borne by one of the figures which ornament the side of the canopy. Another instance occurs in the beautiful choir of Lincoln Cathedral, where one of the exquisite figures of angels which fill the spandrils of the arcade is represented with the viol. ("*Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute*," York Volume.) The instrument is also found on a miserere at Ely Cathedral, and at Winchester, where a boar *foots* the bow, playing an accompaniment for a *brother* singer.

In a life of S. Christopher, written about the year 1200, the *fithel* is named,

" Cristofre hym served longe :
The King loved melodye of *fithel* and of songe."

Lidgate also speaks of *fythales*, and Chaucer describes the Oxford clerk as more fond of books,

"Than robes rich or *fidel* or sautrie."

The violin appears to have taken its modern shape about the beginning of the 17th century, but it was not until after the Restoration that it may be said to have superseded the viol. Charles II., long accustomed to nothing but French music, established on his return a band of violins, tenors and bases, instead of the viols, lutes, and cornets of the earlier Court band.

Whether the instrument exhibited was ever intended for use may be doubted. No mention is made of fiddles of metal ; sycamore, Tyrolese soft red deal, and ebony, are the materials out of which a Cremona must be manufactured. A member present at the meeting suggested that it

might have formed part of some statue. It could have been part of no recent work, its existence in the family of the exhibitor, and in connection with the relics from Battle, may be traced back for many years. Coming as it does from the district of the disused old charcoal iron works of Sussex, can it have been the experiment of some old musical iron master, some harmonious blacksmith of the 17th century ?

From the Museum the party adjourned to the Crown Hotel, where about fifty sat down to the luncheon. At its close the President, Lord J. Hervey, congratulated the Society on having at length, and with so much success, penetrated into East Suffolk. The thanks of those present were also tendered by his Lordship to the gentlemen who had kindly contributed to their instruction by reading papers, including Mr. Wilton Rix, Mr. Phipson, and the Rev. W. H. Sewell ; to the Revds. S. B. Turner and C. Clarkson, who had so well planned and carried out the arrangements for the day's excursion ; and to Dr. Blackett, for the interesting Museum which he had collected and arranged.

After a stroll by the sea, the party left Southwold for Blythburgh, where they were met by the Rev. J. J. Raven, who read the paper upon the Priory printed at page 225 of the "*Proceedings*."

THORINGTON ST. PETER.

An Early church, lately restored. The Rev. W. Bramwell kindly met the members and pointed out, among other things, the curious inlaid work with which the angle spaces in the canopy of the piscina are ornamented ; this was brought to light during the late repairs. The octagon font, of purbeck marble, is of the Early English period. The alms dish and flagon bear the inscription, "To God and his service, by Henry Coke, 1660." The chalice and paten date from the reign of Elizabeth. The tower is an especially interesting example of a round tower of the Norman period, having four noble double-light belfry windows, and about half-way up a belt of arcaded panelling running round.

BRAMFIELD S. ANDREW.

The round tower of this church is detached from the rest of the building. In the chancel is a good Decorated angle piscina, and on the North side an elaborate 17th century monument to Arthur, third son of Sir Edward Coke, the Chief Justice, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir George Waldegrave. The church has been recently repaired with great care by the Rector, the Rev. Nicholas Simons. In the windows grisaille glass, having designs of leaves and flowers, has been used with excellent effect.

Readers of Suckling will remember the illustration given of the rood screen, which is more perfect than usual, both in structure and ornamentation.

In 1860, in the course of repairs, a painting was discovered in the nave, which appears to have been built in the 14th century. Miss





L. Bloxam, who was present at the meeting, took tracings of this painting, and the accompanying illustration has been prepared for the "*Proceedings*" from a reduced drawing kindly made by that lady. It was found in the North wall, beneath successive coats of whitewash, in an arched recess, the centre of which is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet West of the chancel arch. From the engraving, the size of the recess may be taken to be six feet at the base, and ten feet from the base to the keystone of the arch. That this church was in ancient time enriched with many frescoes there seems good reason to believe, from the fact that traces have been found of a St. Christopher on the North wall, and probably opposite the South doorway; and also between the North door and West wall traces of a figure supposed to be St. Martin dividing his coat with the beggar. Besides these there was above the chancel arch the usual representation of the Holy Doom or Last Judgment. These are common subjects of church frescoes, and have been found in numerous places *in situ*. The accompanying representation is one of these devotional pictures, and does not appear to present much difficulty to the church explorer. The original design represents a Cross Urdée, not of Greek (as would be inferred from an inaccuracy in the engraving, not the drawing) but of Latin proportions, rising probably from a Calvary of three steps now destroyed. The cross has never been coloured, but stands out in whitewash against the surrounding background of vermillion. This has led to the suggestion that this vacancy was originally filled either by a cross of wood or by a crucifix suspended over it. The remains of a plug of wood at the intersection of the arms, and nail holes higher up, seem to justify this supposition. Above the left arm of the cross is represented a two-winged angel, with nimbus. The half figure holds in the right hand a chalice. Above the right arm of the cross is a corresponding angelic figure, the chalice in this instance being held in the left hand. On the two scrolls, one being placed near the face of the two angels, may be seen traces of the legend—QUI TOLLIS PECCATA MUNDI* MISERERE NOBIS, from the "*Sarum Litany*," S. John i., 29. Below the right arm of the cross is the upper portion of a two-winged angel, nimbed. The angel holds, apparently in both hands, a third chalice. Below the left arm of the cross is a similar figure, holding a fourth chalice, certainly with the left, and probably also with the right hand. Here, again, are two scrolls, one to each angel, on which may still be seen a portion of the words from the Angel's Hymn, or "*Gloria in Excelsis*"—GRATIAS† AGIMUS TI[BI] PROPT' MAGNAM GLORIAM TUAM. In the original design, and kneeling probably before the calvary of the cross, were two more angels. The figure beneath the right arm of the cross is nimbed, wings erect, hands palm to palm. The figure on the opposite side is only discernible by two expanded wings

* This is the word intended.

† This is the word certainly intended, but is by no means clear in the original.

and a nimbed head. There were also two corresponding scrolls containing legends. It has only to be added that the faces of the angels, the hands, the under side of some of the wings, the clouds and the drapery, are uncoloured in the original. The features, folds of drapery, &c., are marked with simple lines of black. The hair is brown ; the wings and nimbi are greenish blue ; and the background is washed with vermillion. The design may very possibly have been put up and paid for, or in some manner have been connected with the pious customs of some Guild in the parish ; but what custom and what Guild, researches into the history of the parish will be the only sure means of discovering.*

The day ended in a pleasant hour spent in the old-timbered, many-gabled Vicarage of Halesworth, where the kindly welcome of the Vicar (the Rev. N. J. Stanton) was a pleasant termination to a somewhat long and tiring day.

* Writing upon the same subject, the late Mr. Albert Way, F.S.A., says :
“ The Angels holding chalices to receive the blood of our Lord from the pierced

hands and the feet is found where the crucifix occurs ; I do not remember their being introduced where the cross alone is shewn without the figure.”

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

—o—

In the Memoir on Stoke-by-Nayland.

- Page.
- 184 Line 3, comma after quod.
- 184 Line 4, remove semicolon after suarum and insert comma.
- 184 Line 15, for Hurfureea, read Hwiifersca.
- 189 8th line from the bottom, instead of "This," read "The above."
- 190 7th line from the top, pareel, not periell
- 191 11th line from the top, erase "about."
- 191 17th line from the top, "1437" instead of "1409."
- 192 8th line from the bottom, insert "John Edward."
- 193 6th line from the top, after eldest son, insert Henry.
- 193 20th line from the top, insert Henry, before Earl of Surrey.
- 193 23rd line from the top, erase "Earl of Surrey," and insert "he."
- 193 9th line from the bottom, read "Hunsdon, in Hertfordshire," instead of "Hundon in Norfolk."
- 194 2nd line from the top, read Hunsdon instead of Hundon.
- 194 3rd line from the top, instead of "he," read "the latter."
- 194 4th line from the top, Nott instead of Notts.
- 194 7th line from the bottom, it should be this lady Waldegrave, not Windsor.
- 194 3rd line from the bottom, instead of "Tierona," read "Hierona."
- 195 16th line, Pagett, instead of Bagett.
- 196 12th line from the bottom, for "or," read "oi."
- 198 3rd line from the top, after "Elizabeth Umfreville," insert "wife of William Umfreville."
- 198 13th line from the bottom, for "Nicolas," read "Nicholas."
- 199 19th line from the bottom, "Father-in-law," not "Son-in-law."
- 201 14th line from the bottom, for "*uná filiá*," read "*unū filiū*."

Appendix A.

- 204 Add after "will of Lady Æthelfled," "Duke Æthelstan's widow, Latin version by Wotton, from the original Dano-Saxon in the Harleian Library.
- 204 19th line, Glasioniensi, for Glacioniensi.
- 204 19th line, "quem", for "quam."
- 204 20th line, Eadgarii, for Eadgario.
- 204 21st line, erase "in" before prœdium.
- 204 12th line from the bottom, "illum," for "illam."
- 204 9th line from the bottom, "Cohanfeldea," for "Cokamfeldea."
- 204 7th line from the bottom, "fruenda," for "frueudas."
- 204 5th line from the bottom, for "Byderickes," read "Byderiches."

Page.

- 204 5th line from the bottom, for "Fingingrabo," read "Fingingraho."
 205 4th line from the top, for "Berhthnotho," read "Beorhtnotho."
 205 11th line, for "Beorhtnothc," read "Beorhtnothi."
 205 12th line, for "ylmesætonœ," read "ylmesætonâ."
 205 15th line, for "me," read "mca."
 205 23rd line from the top, add after Wealdinga-Fielda, "Item Æthelmero sacerdoti meo sacellano avitœ meœ termino do duas Hidas prædii Dunninglandensis. Item a tempore mortis meœ do Ælfgæato cognato meo duas Hidas prædii Dunninglandensis."

Appendix B.

- 205 13th line from the bottom, after will of Lady Ægelfled, add "widow of Brihtnot, Duke of the East Angles."
 205 8th line from the bottom, for Dovercorta, read Dovor-corta.
 206 2nd line from the top, for "floent," read "fierent."
 206 11th line from the top, for "hiœ," read "hœ."
 206 12th line, after "scilicet," insert a comma.
 206 20th line, for "Beorcinge," read "Beorcingœ."
 206 21st line, for prædœca read prædea.
 206 23rd line, for Fingingrabo, read Fingingraho.

In the Memoir on Needham Market Chapel.

- 245 5th line from the bottom, for *quieti de Theolmio*, read *quieti de Theolonio*; *i.e.*, free from toll.
 246 14th line, add "In the year 1738 the Rev. T. Cox, in his *History of Suffolk*, describes the place thus: 'It is but a poor Town, yet drives a Trade in making Blues, Broad-cloths, etc.'"
 246 Last line, after "consider," insert "the."
 249 Chapel Inscription:—Hē = hem or them; her = their.
 250 Inscription on North buttress:—For "God's people" we should probably read "god souls," *i.e.*, "good souls."

In the Memoir on Butley Priory.

The drawing by Johnson of the arms on the gateway, referred to at page 411, is now in the collection of F. C. Brooke, Esq. It was made about the year 1824. The coats are not all represented precisely as Davy has described them; we note the following variations:—On the third shield of the first row, Davy describes *three crowns*, the drawing has *three roses*. On the fourth shield, instead of *The Crucifixion* recorded by Davy, the drawing gives a *Latin Cross*. Shield No. 2, second row, the drawing shows, 'On a bend between two cotises and six lions ramp., *four lions ramp*'. On the sixth shield the drawing shows *no bordure*. On the second shield, third row, Johnson shows *semée cross crosslets*, not *semée de lis*; and on the fourth shield he charges the inescutcheon of the Mortimer coat with a hand sinister. But for the expense, an illustration taken from this drawing would have been given.

- 408 For Barnard read Baynard.

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